"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably tomorrow; moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,689. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WILSON ORDERS AMERICAN ARMY OUT OF MEXICO

Announcement Follows Decision by Carranza to Drop Reins of Government.

WILL RUN FOR PRESIDENT

Meanwhile Provisional Executive Will Be Chosen by Constitutionalists in Convention.

SOME WARSHIPS TO REMAIN

Orders Issued to Transports to Bring Back Funston's 4,000 Regulars and 3,200 Marines.

MEXICO TAKES RAILWAYS

National System Renamed Constitutionalist—Creditors to Protest to Our State Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. — Formal announcement was made at the White House this evening that the United States troops at Vera Cruz would be withdrawn, thus restoring that city and port to the Mexican Government. Some of the vessels of the fleet will be left in Mexican waters for the time being. The matter of withdrawing United States troops from the Mexican border has not yet received consideration.

The President's decision to return Vera Cruz to Mexican control followed assurances given by Gen. Carranza. First Chief of the Constitutionalist movement and the present head of the Executive authority at Mexico City, that he would surrender control of Governmental affairs in favor of a Provisional President. The American Administration, in accordance with proposals made to Gen. Carranza recently, will recognize the new Provisional Government. The arrangement effected with Gen. Carranza will enable him to be a candidate for President in the general elections to be held soon.

It was not until today that President Wilson finally determined to withdraw the American troops from Vera Cruz—about 4,000 regulars and 3,200 marines. Several weeks will be required to carry into effect the withdrawal, orders for which the President tonight caused Secretary of War Garrison to cable to Gen. Frederick Funston at Vera Cruz.

The decision was announced late this afternoon by President Wilson himself in these words:

"The troops have been ordered withdrawn from Vera Cruz. This action is taken in view of the entire removal of the circumstances which were thought to justify the occupation. The further presence of the troops is deemed unnecessary."

Carranza Out About Oct. 1.

The information that Gen. Carranza would not assume office as Provisional President of Mexico came from an authentic source. It is his understood purpose to turn over the Executive power in Mexico to the Provisional President to be named at the Constitutionalist convention of military leaders to be held on Oct. 1. This Carranza is doing so that he may be a candidate at the election in Mexico to be held some time between Oct. 1 and the end of the year.

President Wilson's decision to withdraw the American troops was cabled late this afternoon to Consul John R. Silliman, at Mexico City, by Secretary Bryan in the form of a dispatch to be delivered immediately to Gen. Carranza. The dispatch was sent in time to be read by Gen. Carranza to the Mexico City populace at tonight's annual celebration of Mexican independence. Sept. 15 is Mexico's Independence Day and the immemorial custom has been for the Mexican Executive to appear before the populace at 11 o'clock on Independence Night in connection with the ringing of the historic bells in the cathedral. The understanding here was that the dispatch from Secretary Bryan would be delivered in time to be read on that occasion tonight as a surprise for the Mexican people.

The statement was made in a trustworthy quarter tonight that President Wilson ordered the withdrawal of the troops because he wanted to remove any feeling in Mexico that Vera Cruz was being needlessly held and to remove a possible source of friction.

The convention of the Constitutionalists to be held on Oct. 1 is to agree upon the machinery for a Provisional Government, select a Provisional President in place of Carranza, and arrange for an election to be held before Dec. 31. The question of American formal recognition of the new Government in Mexico will not be postponed until after the election. The United States will be formally asked to recognize the new Government in Mexico when the new Provisional

Continued on Page 6.

GERMAN AIRMEN'S THRILLING ESCAPES

Two, Forced to Descend, Carry Off Mayor as Hostage—Others Hunted by Foes in Forest.

BERLIN, Sept. 15, (via London.)—Two interesting stories of the experiences of German aviators during operations in the enemy's country have been received here from the front.

The first is the recital of two officers who were forced to land from their machine near a hostile Belgian village because of motor trouble. They were attacked by the local residents, who armed themselves with shotguns. One of the Germans succeeded in seizing the village Magistrate as a hostage, and, while he kept his pistol at this official's head, his companion repaired the motor. They then made the Magistrate mount the aeroplane, which luckily was able to ascend with three passengers, and sped away.

Two other aviators, whose machine was wrecked when it came down, were dazed and stunned from their fall. Immediately they were attacked by a group of French peasants, armed with pitchforks and scythes. The Germans held these men at bay with their revolvers until they reached the dense woods, in which they hid. Peasants and soldiers hunted them systematically for days.

They spent anxious hours crouching in holes like rabbits, while their pursuers fired shotguns and rifles into every suspicious thicket. They lived on beets, and the only water they had was dew which they sucked from leaves. Their minds almost gave way under the strain, and they were burning with fever and half delirious when a German patrol found them.

RUMANIA CABINET OUT; NEW FOREIGN POLICY

The Country Makes Advances to Italy for Common Action Toward Austria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 16.—A Rome telegram to The Morning Post says the Corriere della Sera announces the unexpected resignation of the Rumanian Cabinet and the probable substitution of a Ministry with different views on foreign policy.

The Rome Giornale d'Italia, replying to the Messagero's article sugesting a National Ministry, says that during the six weeks of war three tendencies have appeared in the Italian political world—first, that Italy should remain neutral until her interests are affected, meanwhile arming; second, that Italy should remain permanently neutral; third, that Italy should immediately take up arms to realize her aspirations in the Eastern Alps and the Adriatic.

The Government and the majority of the people favor the first policy; most of the official Socialists support the second, and the moderate Socialists, some Radicals, and most of the Republicans and Nationalists support the third.

The Giornale d'Italia therefore deprecates any attempt to force the resignation of the Cabinet.

By The Associated Press.

ROME, (via Paris,) Sept. 15.—It is stated here that Rumania is making advances to Italy for common action toward Austria and that Rumanian politicians are expected to arrive here shortly to arrange a concrete understanding between the two countries.

The Radical Party today passed a resolution of sympathy with Rumania and sent greetings to the Radical Party in that country, expressing the hope that Italy and Rumania would proceed together "for the triumph of Latin civilization."

The Anarchists at a meeting voted to stand with the French, British, Russian, Belgian, and Servian peoples in the controversy and to oppose the Italian Government's neutral position.

WOULD TEND SLAV WOUNDED

Murdered Austrian Archduke's Mother to be a Nurse.

ROME, (via Paris,) Sept. 15.—Vienna dispatches received here say that all the women of the Austrian Imperial family are acting as Red Cross nurses, having established special hospitals.

The Archduchess Maria Theresa, mother of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, who was assassinated in Bosnia just before the outbreak of the war, has requested to be permitted to nurse Slav soldiers.

BRITISH WARSHIPS ON GUARD

Four Vessels Met Near This Port—The Rotterdam Held Up.

The British cruisers are still hovering just outside the three-mile limit. The Holland-American liner Rotterdam was halted at noon yesterday by the Suffolk, which sent three officers on board to make sure she carried no reserves to Germany.

Capt. Newton of the British freighter Kansas City, which arrived last night from Bristol, sighted two British cruisers eighty miles east of Nantucket on Monday, besides the battleship Glory and the Suffolk off Fire Island.

WATERMAN'S IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN. For School Work. From the best stores.—Advt.

RUSSIANS CROSS DEEP SAN RIVER

No Resistance Whatever Offered to Passage of Czar's Victorious Hosts.

AUSTRIANS ARE HEMMED IN

Invaders at Last Reports Only One Day's March from Great Fortress of Przemysl.

COLD IN GALICIA INTENSE

Austrian Troops Suffering Terribly—Russians Said to be Out of a Bad Position in East Prussia.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 15.—The General Staff has issued an announcement as follows:

"Russian troops are progressing along the lower stretches of the San River without meeting resistance from the defeated enemy, who continues to retreat.

"After having occupied Grodek, sixteen miles west of Lemberg, and reached Mosciska, thirty-seven miles south by west of Lemberg, the Russians find themselves within a single day's march of Przemysl.

"There was no fighting on Monday in Eastern Prussia.

"Emperor Nicholas has conferred the decoration of the Order of St. George on Lieut. Gen. Radko Dimitrieff for his eminent services in the field."

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The Russian official statement issued today at Petrograd, according to the Havas Agency, says:

"No fighting occurred in East Prussia today. Our troops extricated themselves from a difficult position and are now awaiting further movements.

"The preliminary engagements have cost the Germans dearly. They threatened to turn the Russian wings, but the covering troops drove them off."

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 16.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Petrograd says that after the capture of Opole and Tourobine, Russian forces have hemmed the enemy into an angle formed by the junction of the River Vistula and the River San.

A reasonable estimate, says a Times Petrograd dispatch, places the Austrian losses in Galicia at 300,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, or nearly one-third of their forces. They have also lost, the dispatch says, 1,000 guns, more than two-thirds of their available artillery.

It is evident that the Russian Generals now hope to bottle up the Austrians and their German contingents in Przemysl, which is an Austrian Metz. No hope is expressed for the early capture of this fortress, but it is expected that the remnants of the Austro-German forces will be kept within its walls until the end of the war.

Reports of operations on the East Prussian frontier are contradictory. According to Petrograd Gen. Rennenkampf has resumed the offensive after winning an engagement on the border, while the same Russian sources report that the investment of Koenigsberg is continuing. On the other hand, Berlin states that Rennenkampf's defeat its almost as great as the preceding Russian disaster in this region.

In a dispatch from Copenhagen the correspondent of the Central News quotes the eBrlin Lokal Anzeiger as saying that the reason the Austro-German armies were defeated in Galicia was Russia's numerical superiority; the Russians exceeded the Austrians and the Germans by 350,000 men. The Austrian losses have been enormous, some regiments losing all of their officers. The Russians broke in suddenly between the armies of Gen. Auffenberg and Gen. Dankl, making retreat absolutely necessary.

Another correspondent asserts that the Russian victory was due to the overwhelming superiority of their artillery.

MILAN, Italy, Sept. 15.—Reports from Austria to the Corriere della Serra say that the cold in Galicia is so intense, especially at night, that the soldiers suffer intensely. Many are reported to have fallen sick.

SEE LIBERATION IN WAR.

People of Russia Regard Germany as the Citadel of Reaction.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Leonid Andreieff, the well-known novelist and author of "Seven Men Hanged," has given me the following statement:

"Though I am opposed to war on principle, and regard bloodshed with horror, I welcome war with Germany as necessary. This is a war for the soul, for spiritual liberty. The Germans are not murderers of the body;

Continued on Page 4.

PROTECT-U saves fire and theft insurance. Begins 1.01. 115 Nassau St.—Advt.

LINES FORMING FOR NEW BATTLE IN FRANCE; ALLIES' ATTACK CENTRED AGAINST CROWN PRINCE; BERLIN EXPECTS PROLONGED TEST OF STRENGTH

GERMANS REPORT VICTORY

Officially Report Attack on Right Wing Was 'Victoriously Defeated.'

TELL OF SUCCESS IN WEST

"Enormous Spoils of War" Said to Have Been Taken by von Hindenberg from Russia.

BERLIN'S LONG DEATH LISTS

Heavy Losses Shown by the Announcements of Officers' Families Bereft.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 3:30 A. M.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Berlin, by way of Amsterdam, gives the following statement of the German Headquarters Staff, timed 9 P. M. Tuesday evening:

"The battle which has been continuing for the last two days on the right wing of our western army extends today to the eastern armies in the neighborhood of Verdun.

"Until now the Germans have been partly successful in some parts of the extended battlefield. A general battle is still continuing.

"In the eastern war theatre the army of Gen. von Hinderburg is now reforming after the conclusion of his pursuit. Rumors that Upper Silesia is about to be threatened with danger are unfounded."

BERLIN, Sept. 15, (Via Amsterdam and London.)—The General Staff today gave out this official announcement:

"In the western theatre of war the right wing of our army has been engaged in heavy but undecisive battles. The French, who endeavored to break through our lines, were victoriously defeated.

"At other points where there has been fighting no decisive results have been reached."

Previous to this statement the General Staff, in response to a query, characterized the general situation as "favorable," but refrained from any comment over the course of events since the first days of the Allies' attacks and the withdrawal of the German right wing on Sept. 6. No details have been available to the public since a week ago.

A report circulating in Parliamentary circles last night that the operations had already resulted in a great victory found no confirmation. On the contrary, it appears that the battle can still last some time. A contest of such great extent and on which so much depends will not be decided in a short time.

The Belgian Army, which is quite surrounded according to statements here, has been attempting, through repeated sorties from Antwerp, to play at least a part in the war. (The censor has here deleted further reference to these operations).

Reports come of small battles, with scattered French contingents, in southern Alsace near Thann, Gebweiler and Sulz, but with the exception of these there is no news from the west.

The Germans presumably are pushing reinforcements forward, and the announcement that their armies with a united front have resumed the offensive may perhaps be expected in two or three days.

Much probably depends on the rapidity with which the army under the Crown Prince completes the isolation of Verdun and shakes itself loose from this obstacle in order to be in a position to resume major operations.

Reports Victories Over Russians.

BERLIN, Sept. 15, (by Wireless Telegraphy to New York via Sayville, L. I.)—It was officially announced today that Gen. von Hindenberg had telegraphed Emperor William that the Russian Army of Vilna, composed of the Second, Third, Fourth, and Twentieth Army Corps, two reserve divisions, and five divisions of cavalry, had been completely defeated by the Germans. The Russian casualties were heavy.

The number of Russian prisoners is increasing, Gen. von Hindenberg continues, and the destruction of the Russian Army continues. There have been spoils of war in enormous quantities.

The Russian Army of Grodno has been defeated at Lyck. It comprised, in addition to the Twenty-second Corps, the remnant of the Sixth Corps and a part of the Third Siberian Corps.

The German Headquarters announced at midnight last night that the heavy fighting in France was still undecisive. The French assault, it said, had been repulsed.

Prince Joachim, the youngest son of Emperor William, who was wounded in battle, is reported to be doing well.

The famous German philosopher, Dr. Wundt, who is 82 years old, recently held a very largely attended meeting at Leipsic. He spoke about the war which had been forced upon Germany, and dwelt upon the warlike preparations of the Triple Entente, headed by Great Britain. He said that modern England was racked by the conscience of Carlyle.

A dispatch received from Constantinople says that certain British naval instructors in Turkey accused of having committed depredations have been prevented from doing further harm. It is further declared in this message that the wireless apparatus has been removed from the British Embassy in Constantinople.

RUSSIANS SURPRISED BERLIN.

"Much Better Than They Were Thought to Be," Says a Writer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A Rotterdam dispatch to The Daily News says that Berlin is surprised to discover that the Russian Army is far more efficient than Germany expected. The special correspondent of the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant in that city writes:

"The Russians are very much better than they were thought to be. One hears that on every side. It is said that they have committed some acts of cruelty, but one cannot believe all these things. On the other hand, one often hears of cases where they have acted nobly.

"There is a general feeling, however, that the Russians cannot perform the task they have started on because of the difficulty of obtaining food supplies. The Russians who come in here as prisoners do not in the least give the impression that they are starving or have not been looked after properly. From Austria one hears that the way the men are clothed and shod is splendid. All alcohol has been forbidden throughout the Russian Army, and a strong hand is being kept on the soldiers."

Referring to recent fighting on the eastern frontier, the correspondent says that the German explanation of defeat is that a small force was pitted against a much more numerous enemy. "The German forces," he says, "were not out of their clothes for weeks. This was all the worse because they were troubled with the third plague of Egypt."

PRINCE JOACHIM PLUCKY.

Thinks He Was Fortunate to Get Wounded—Russian Shell Did It.

BERLIN, Sept. 14, via London, Sept. 15.—The wound of Prince Joachim, the youngest son of Emperor William, is healing rapidly despite the tearing effect of a shrapnel ball through the thigh. The Empress and the surgeons are having considerable trouble in keeping the patient quiet in bed. He wants to get on his feet again and insists that he ought to be able to rejoin his command at the front in about a fortnight.

The Prince treats the wound as a trifle. He smilingly greeted an old palace servant, whom he had known since childhood, with the remark, "Am I not a lucky dog?"

From an officer who was with Prince Joachim when he was wounded the following description of the incident has been obtained:

"It was during the hottest part of the battle, shortly before the Russian resistance was broken, that the Prince, who was with the Staff as information officer, was dispatched to the firing line to learn how the situation stood. He rode off with Adjt. Capt. von Tahlzahn and had to traverse the distance, almost a mile, under a heavy hail of shell and occasional volleys.

"As the Russian artillery was well served and knew all the ranges from previous measurements, the ride was not a particularly pleasant one, but he came through safely and stood talking with the officers when a shrapnel burst in their vicinity. The Prince and the Adjutant were both hit, the latter receiving contusions on the leg, but the shot not penetrating.

"To stop and whip out an emergency bandage, which the Prince, like every officer and private, carries sewed inside the blouse, and bind it around the thigh to check the bleeding was the work of but a moment. It was a long and dangerous task, however, to get him back to the first bandaging station, about a mile to the rear, under fire, and from there he was transported to the advanced hospital at Allenstein, where he remained until he was able to travel.

"Prince Joachim, who was already recommended for the Iron Cross for bravery before Namur, received the decoration shortly before he was wounded. The Prince, who has many friends in America, conveyed through his Adjutant his thanks for assurances of American sympathy and interests."

15 SHIPS IN ACTION—BERLIN

Mysterious Dispatch by Way of Rome Passed by British Censors.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, in a dispatch dated Sept. 14, says:

"It has been officially reported in Rome from Berlin that the German Baltic squadron, which is composed of twenty-nien units, has fifteen vessels in action."

The foregoing dispatch is given in the phraseology in which it passed the British censors. Its meaning is difficult of comprehension. It may be that the correspondent is endeavoring to convey the idea that the German fleet in the Baltic, composed originally of twenty-nine units, has now only fifteen units fit for active service, or he may be trying to say that fifteen vessels of the Baltic fleet are engaged in active operations either along the coast or with the enemy at sea.

It should be borne in mind that this news comes from Berlin.

Reports received here in the latter part of last week said that there had been considerable naval activity in the Baltic along the Swedish coast. The movements of warships were recorded, but no details of any encounters were given.

CHAS. E. HAT—NEWS THE DEBE MAN. New St. E. 34th St. Complete Office Outfitter.—Advt.

Summary of War News.

The London Press Bureau announces that the allied troops have reoccupied Rheims. The German forces still occupy a strong position north of the Aisne, and fighting is going on all along the line. The Crown Prince's Army has been driven further back, and is now on the Orne. Six hundred prisoners and twelve guns were captured on Monday by the corps to the right of the British.

The French War Office announces that the allied armies are keeping in contact with the Germans all along the line. The German Army offered resistance to the Allies' advance along the north bank of the Aisne all day Monday. On the centre the German line of resistance has been located north of Rheims and Chalons, while on the right flank the German forces have fallen back on Etain and Metz.

Berlin reports via Amsterdam say that the right wing of the German Army has been engaged in a heavy but undecisive battle. The French, who attempted to break through the German lines were "victoriously defeated," while at other points there has been severe fighting, although no result has been reached.

Berlin reports also that the German Army under Gen. von Hindenberg has defeated the Russian Army of Vilna, and that the Russian casualties were heavy. Another force of Germans under the same command, according to Berlin, defeated the Russian Army of Grodno at Lyck.

The Russian General Staff at Petrograd, on the other hand, reports that the Russian forces are still before Königsberg, and that the German Army has been driven back across the frontier. The Austrian-German Army is now in the angle between the Rivers San and Vistula, where the Russians expect to make their next attack.

The Servians and Montenegrins, according to a news dispatch from Rome, have joined forces, and are now advancing along the entire frontier. The Servians are said to have 150,000 in Hungary, and a large army is besieging Vishnegrad, in Bosnia.

Japanese forces have captured Chi-mo, ten miles outside of the Kiao-Chau fortifications. The vanguard of the Japanese Army has reached Kiao-Chau City.

China has been notified by the German Chargé d'Affaires that Germany reserves the right to deal with the Chinese Empire as she sees fit because of the breach of neutrality in allowing Japanese troops to land on Chinese territory.

WILL FORCE GRIM TERMS OF PEACE

Forecast That Allies, if They Win, Will End Germany as a World Power.

BELGIUM WANTS LAND

While Britain Is Expected to Demand Dismantlement of German Fleet.

TO CRUSH MILITARISM

Only If Germany Is "Whipped Thoroughly," England Believes, Can There Be Lasting Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Fresh reports from America of peace talk coming from Oscar S. Straus and Ambassador Bernstorff do nothing more here than serve to accentuate the fact that the Allies are not willing to discuss peace at this time. They might entertain a formal proposal of peace negotiations, but only on terms which Germany could not possibly accept.

It is obvious, judging from talks with high officials, that the British feeling is that Germany must be crushed; that there must be ended now for all time the menace of Germany. While England is in high feather over the recent victories, no official is so foolish as officially to venture to discuss terms which might be imposed upon Germany, knowing full well that the tide of war may turn against the Allies, but, with the situation favorable, it is possible to obtain from officialdom, which is filled with the hope of ultimate complete victory, an approximation of what will be the Allies' terms if the Allies find it impossible actually to impose all their demands upon Germany.

Will Make Harsh Terms.

These terms will be harsh. They will be such as to subordinate Germany as a world power. Nothing else will satisfy England. England, it is learned upon the best authority, wants this war to bring to an end the race for armed superiority. England wants to eliminate the German competition for mastery of the seas, so that England may cut down her fleet and end the mad rush for naval supremacy. If the war ends in favor of the Allies it certainly will be England's demand that the German fleet be dismantled, whether it has come out to fight in the meantime or not.

It is England's belief, as expressed by numerous officials, that there is no hope of lasting European peace unless Germany is whipped thoroughly. Militarism must be eliminated in Europe, and in this respect Germany, to the English mind, represents militarism. It is becoming quite obvious that if Germany is whipped the Allies will see to it that she is utterly crushed.

Belgium to Demand Territory.

Your correspondent learns that Belgium will make a demand for territory in addition to indemnity. This is not official, but I learn on the best authority that there is a growing feeling among the Belgian populace which probably will force a not unwilling Government to make demands for cession of Germany's Rhine provinces. Then France will want Alsace-Lorraine, and possibly more. Russia will demand Poland. Italy and Servia will want certain provinces of Austria, while Denmark will ask for Schleswig-Holstein. Discussion of peace terms now is of course academic, but in view of the Allies' successes recently there are many who seriously are considering what demands the Allies, in the event of victory, would make upon Germany.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Officials of the Government and diplomats apparently expect that within a day or two Emperor William will reply to the informal peace inquiry made by the United States a week ago. Administration officials are clinging to the hope that the answer of the German Government may open the way for further discussion with Great Britain, France, and Russia of peace terms.

Since President Wilson's tender of good offices was made and acknowledged in a non-committal way by Germany along with the other belligerents, American diplomats have been watchful for the slightest indication of a readiness to talk peace. The advices which Ambassador Gerard sent to the Government early last week—before the inquiry was addressed to him—were to the effect that overtures of peace were at that moment inadvisable. On the other hand, the Government had before it the reported willingness of the German Emperor to make peace as related by Oscar S. Straus after a conversation with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador.

Mr. Gerard then was instructed to ascertain if the German Emperor desired to confirm these reports. Officials expected a definite answer tomorrow or Thursday, making allowances for the time necessary for the Ambassador to get in communication through the German Foreign Office with the Emperor, who is at the front.

In the meantime President Wilson, it became known today, had made no reply to the messages from Emperor William and President Poincaré of France relating to the use of dumdum bullets in the war.

HUNGARY INVADED BY 150,000 SERVIANS

Junction with Russian Army Expected—Austrians Entrench on Roads to Budapest.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—According to the Servian Legation, there are now in Hungary at least 150,000 Servian troops, successfully pushing an offensive movement. The Austrians are intrenching at all strategic points on all the roads leading to Budapest. A large Servian Army is marching toward Frushkagora, a position of great importance, to render secure the Servian left flank.

The legation declares that in Bosnia the Servians are besieging Vishnegrad and that their advance line is nearing Sarajevo, which is strongly fortified, and where desperate fighting is expected.

The prediction is made that a junction soon will be effected with a Russian army sweeping westward.

NISH, Servia, Sept. 11.—The Austrians who tried to invade Servia at different points on Sept. 8 and 9 were everywhere repulsed and suffered heavy casualties. It is estimated that they lost more than 10,000 in dead or wounded. The military authorities consider the victory decisive. The Austrians are said to have directed machine gun fire against their own troops to prevent their retreat.

In Northern Servia the offensive by the Servians is said to be progressing successfully.

A majority of the Serbs and Croats who live in Semlin, have remained in the captured city. The Hungarians, Germans, and Jews fled.

The flight of the Austrians has been described as resembling a panic. The Austrians took away several prominent hostages.

THE ALL-TOGETHER POUCH Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schultz Stores.—Advt.

ALLIES AIM TO SPLIT FOE

Driving Crown Prince Whose Army Is Now Said to Be in Peril.

MAY FLANK GERMAN CENTRE

Kaiser's Forces Intrench in Strong Position and Main Armies Are in Touch.

FRENCH REOCCUPY RHEIMS

While Heavy Detachments of Fresh Troops Are Hurrying Up for Coming Battle.

PARIS, Sept. 15, 11:16 P. M.—The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight gives no details from the battle line, except to say that the allied armies are in close contact with the Germans everywhere and that the forward movement continues between the Meuse and the forest of Argonne, (where Crown Prince William's army is located.)

"On our left wing our armies are in close contact with the enemy on the whole front, from the heights north of the River Aisne west and south of Rheims.

"On the centre our forward movement between the Argonne district and the Meuse continues.

"It is absolutely untrue that the army of the Crown Prince is besieging and bombarding Verdun, as has been published time and again by the official Wolff Agency. This city has never been attacked. Only the fort of Troyon, which is not a part of the defenses of Verdun, but protects the heights of the Meuse, has been bombarded on several occasions.

"It is known that the violent attacks of which it has been the object have not succeeded and that since yesterday it has been relieved.

"There is nothing to report concerning our right wing."

This bulletin was given out in the afternoon:

"On our left wing, during the day, yesterday, the Germans offered resistance on the north side of the River Aisne along a line marked by the Forest of l'Augle and Craonne.

"On our centre the German line of resistance was located yesterday the north of Rheims and Chalons.

"In order to reach Vienne, the town in the western section of the Argonne region, the forces of the enemy which were in the southern part of the Argonne hastened their movement of retreat. In passing between the Argonne region and the River Meuse their front yesterday at the end of the day extended from Varennes to Consenvoye.

"On our right wing the Germans were doubling back on Etain and on Metz, Delme, and Château Salins.

"In the Vosges and in Alsace the situation is unchanged.

"In Belgium the Belgian Army is continuing to operate around Antwerp, causing serious losses to the enemy."

Rheims Occupied by Allies.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—This statement was given out by the Official Press Bureau this afternoon:

"The enemy are still occupying a strong position to the north of the Aisne and fighting is going on along the whole line.

"The Crown Prince's army has been driven further back and is now on the line of Varennes, Consenvoye, and Ornes.

"The allied troops have occupied Rheims.

"Six hundred prisoners and twelve guns were captured yesterday by the corps on the right of the British.

"Rain has made the roads heavy and is increasing the difficulty of the German Army in its retreat."

Line of Aisne Vitally Important.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 15.—"The retention of the line of the Aisne, north of Rheims, is of capital importance to the enemy," says the Temps military review.

"The distance between Rethel and Mezieres is only twenty-five miles. A short step forward by our troops and the German Army's communications through Belgium, northwest of the Meuse, would be definitely cut.

"The sole line of retreat left open is by the territory north of Verdun. This country is densely wooded and

THE TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

difficult, but is not impracticable. It has besides the great advantage of being the shortest route to the Moselle by Metz and Treves, where the enemy could oppose a serious obstacle if pursued, and at the same time obtain men and material."

MAIN FORCES ARE IN TOUCH.

Another Battle of Valmy May Now Be Fought.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The latest official news, although vague, is reassuring, inasmuch as it shows that the pursuit by the allied armies has now reached the main body of the enemy and is no longer an affair of outposts. The Germans will now have to take to flight or be hopelessly cut up.

The retreat behind Rheims has brought the German forces on the plains of Mourmelon. If they should make a stand there, we shall see another battle on the historic ground at Valmy, where the conscripts of the Revolution withstood the Prussian host in 1792.

On the French right the area is entirely clear south of Nancy, and none of the enemy is left in that region.

Figures German Force at 1,500,000.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 15.—The magnitude of the battle of the Marne, which ended, as Gen. Joffre said in his order of the day, in an "incontestable victory" for the Allies after five days of fierce fighting, is hardly yet realized. Six armies, or about 1,500,000 Germans, have undoubtedly suffered an enormous disaster.

ALLIES' GAINS SUMMED UP.

Paris and Verdun Relieved, and Amiens and Rheims Retaken.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—While some disappointment is expressed here that the "rout" of the German armies in France, with descriptions of which the London papers have been full for the last few days, has been productive of no such sensational result as the surrender of Gen. von Kluck's army, which was announced in some of the evening papers on the strength of a Central News report from Europe, it must be recognised that very tangible results have followed Gen. Joffre's offensive.

Any attack on Paris has been made impossible for some time to come without one of those dramatic whirls of fortune's wheels which followed the appearance of the Uhlans at Senlis. Amiens has been evacuated, and the German right wing has been obliged to abandon several defensible positions, particularly on the River Aisne.

The latest dispatches indicate that the Germans are making a stubborn stand along the low hills to the north of that river. Here they are probably being attacked by a British and French army, while the French army, which is known to be on Sir John French's left, is seeking to turn their flank.

That the Allies have been unable to pursue the advantage gained when they forced the passage of the Aisne is explained on the ground that the Germans destroyed all the bridges, and that neither the British nor the French can get their heavy material over the river on pontoons. The German Army is said to be the only one in the world possessing pontoon bridges capable of supporting heavy transport.

The German retreat from Rheims and Shalons is another distinct gain for the French.

The Duke of Wurttemberg's army is probably holding a position from Craonne, on the River Aisne, to the Argonne ridges. Here it is presumably in touch with the army of the Crown Prince, who seems to have extricated himself from his precarious position south of the Argonne. The left wing of this army is on the upper reaches of the River Orne. Here it comes in touch with the army of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, which has fallen back on the road connecting Verdun and Metz.

The relief of Verdun after an investment of some weeks is another tangible result of Gen. Joffre's offensive all along the line.

South of Verdun the position seems one of the stalemate, for, with the exception that the Germans have retired from French territory in this district, the immense strength of the frontier fortresses on either side seems to preclude the possibility of anything decisive happening just now in this theatre of war.

ALLIES MAY TRY FLANKING.

Railroads Will Help to Bring Up Men to Envelop Foe.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—In the impending battle along the River Aisne the struggle must be a frontal one from the German side, while the Allies occupy positions from which an enveloping movement can be effected.

The strength of the forces is believed to be almost equal. It is argued that the Allies have the advantage of prestige, which has been increased since they repulsed the Germans east of Paris. They also command the railroads, which enables them to bring up reinforcements, while the Germans are not in a position to obtain additional troops, because the Belgians are keeping several German army corps engaged.

The British and French aviators ran great risks in following the retrograde movements of the German Army, but they succeeded in ascertaining that the Germans had erected field works along the northern plateau beyond Rheims, with a view to the possibility of being obliged to retire and reform.

It is understood that they left several corps on their western wing and on their centre, charged with the task of holding these lines so as to prevent their pursuers from harassing the bulk of the German Army making for the frontier.

Many detached parties of German troops have been captured who were wandering about the woods. They had little ammunition and no food supplies, and had been deserted by their comrades who were making forced marches.

There has been no cessation in the preparation at Paris for defense. Although the Germans now are a good distance away and the likelihood of their return is thought remote, thousands of men are being enrolled daily to form new forces and to fill the gaps in the ranks of the armies which have been in the field since the beginning of the war.

Traffic is being resumed on the lines of the Eastern railways, and many persons are returning to their homes in the localities evacuated by the Germans. The Northern railroad is also preparing for a partial resumption of traffic.

GERMAN FRONT IS STRONG.

But Anglo-French Forces on the Left Are Pressing Flank Hard.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The battle of the Marne has about come to an end, and, although the allied armies are keeping in touch with the retreating Germans, it is evident that the latter are taking up positions to stay the northward advance of the French and British.

Gen. von Kluck, with his army, has made a stand north of the River Aisne, on a line marked by the Forest of l'Aigle and Craonne, while the armies of Gens. von Bülow and von Hausen, the Grank Duke of Württemberg, and the Crown Prince are falling back to straighten out the front on which the next big battle is likely to be fought.

Although the Germans have been badly punished in their long retreat and have lost many guns and men, they maintain cohesion, and unless the French succeed in their attempt to get between the army of the Crown Prince and those operating to the west of him they will present a solid front when the time comes for another clash, which may be bigger than the recent battle.

The proposed new position of the Germans offers better opportunities for defense than the ground they have passed over during the last ten days. Their right apparently extends as far west as St. Quentin, through a country intersected by rivers and streams that will embarrass the attacking forces.

The main German forces, under Gens. von Bülow and von Hausen, the Grand Duke of Württemberg, and the Crown Prince, stretch along the River Aisne, then southwest to the hills behind Rheims, and then to Verdun, guarding the roads and railways running north from Rethel to the Belgian frontier and eastward to Luxemburg, and Metz in Lorraine.

Thus by bringing the army of the Crown Prince of Bavaria more into line they will be covered on one wing by their own fortress of Metz.

Some military experts think that the Germans will offer their next big resistance on the Meuse, and that another battle of Sedan will be fought before many days.

Much time must pass before this takes place, however. The Allies, at last reports, were keeping up a keen pursuit, probably with fresh troops. The French left, with large forces of cavalry, some of which are reported as far north as the Belgian frontier, continues to harrass the German right, while British and French forces, which gained passages over the Aisne two days ago, are now between that river and the River Oise and trying to repeat the outflanking movement which they carried out on the Ourcq last week.

Rheims has been reoccupied by the Allies, but the reports make no mention of the neighboring fortresses of La Fere and Laon. The recapture of these should not be difficult, as they are constructed to resist attack from the north, and the south front is relatively weak.

GREATEST STRUGGLE NEAR.

Spenser Wilkinson Urges British Authorities to Hurry New Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Spenser Wilkinson, the military expert and historian, writing in The Morning Post, says:

"Up to the moment of writing the signs are not those of decisive victory.

"The German Army has retired, keeping a broad front. The French Army in its pursuit has to spread itself rather than concentrate. The effort to pursue is considerable, and cannot be indefinitely prolonged.

"The Germans may shortly be able to make a stand, and if that should happen, there will be a fresh wrestle. Not until one side or the other is thrown and is down will the word 'victory' be quite in place. Yet until that moment comes neither side can relax its exertions.

"The British Government, therefore, must not for a moment suspend its efforts to strengthen and reinforce Sir John French. The Government still has troops capable of being now thrown into the scale. There are enough regulars and special reserves at home to keep the expeditionary force at its full strength till Christmas. The Indian troops must shortly be expected.

"Then there is the territorial force, which, if it has been practicing with bullets and targets individually and in field firing since it was mobilized, ought to shoot better than the German troops. A large part of it has volunteered for service abroad.

"If the Government counts the territorials after instead of before new regulars, it will be making two terrible mistakes, that of not appreciating its best men and not understanding the value of time in war."

NEW GERMAN DEFENSE LINE.

Bordeaux Advices to French Embassy Tell of Retreat.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—A dispatch to the French Embassy from the Foreign Office in Bordeaux says:

"On the 13th our offensive movement continued on the whole front.

"Montdidier and Roye on our left wing has been occupied by French cavalry; also Amiens. The German forces are retiring toward St. Quentin and Perrone. These forces were defensively arranged yesterday to the east of Rheims on the line of the old forts, Nogent, l'Albesse, Vitry Bremont. The headquarters of one of our armies were established today in the City of Rheims.

"The German troops in the Argonne were yesterday north of the line Triaucourt-Issoncourt, having abandoned the attack on Fort Troyon.

"French Lorraine had been completely evacuated last evening by the Germans, who were withdrawing toward Saarburg, Dieuze and Château Salins."

Noordam's Passengers Land.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 15, (Via London, Sept. 16.)—The American and other passengers, citizens of friendly nations, who arrived here on board the steamer Noordam from New York, landed tonight and proceeded to London. One hundred and eighty-eight German and Austrian reservists were taken off the N[illegible] on her arrival here.

TRAP GERMANS LAID USED AGAINST THEM

Caught in a Wood, They Were Almost Wiped Out by the British Troops.

LATTER WARNED BY AIRMEN

Cavalry Prevented German Guns from Escaping—Scene of Destruction After Germans Passed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 14.—(Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Details given by British soldiers enable me to give the following account of the participation of the British in the great Battle of the Marne.

Dawn was just breaking. The men lay curled up in their blankets. On all sides suddenly the blast of bugles sounded the "Reveille." After a hasty meal of hot coffee and biscuits the bugles sounded the order to fall in, and long before the sun rose over the treetops the men were on the move.

Although they had gone through a heavy march on the previous day no one showed any sign of weariness, for the whisper had gone out among the men that before night they would be testing their skill against the Germans, and this worked up sufficient excitement to make them cover the ground as quickly as possible.

They marched hour after hour through a country of fields of beautiful golden corn, comfortable farmhouses, heavily laden fruit trees, dainty flower gardens, a scene one of perfect peace. Old men and women accompanied by bonny girls and fresh-faced children came to the roadside and waved to them as they passed.

As afternoon wore on they could see that the Germans had been driven back from the positions they had held. On all sides were signs of great stretches of charred waste, the remains of what a few days prior were acres of ripened grain ready for the harvester. Broken, charred, gaunt walls were relics of the happy homes of hard-working peasants.

During a halt at what had once been a peaceful village the troops saw a fine, old building, evidently the home of a well-to-do family, stripped of everything of value before it had been gutted by fire. Broken picture frames, only partially destroyed by the flames, showed the edging of canvas where pictures had been cut out. Two fine marble statues, too cumbersome to be removed, had been smashed by the soldiers.

Humble Homes Ruined.

In more humble dwellings evidence of a similar nature met the eye. Twisted bedsteads, smashed pictures, broken crockeryware, parts of children's toys, everything that goes to make a home had been destroyed.

Even the dead were not held sacred in the hour of retreat. The church on the edge of the village had been given to the flames, the graves ruthlessly trampled, the tombstones smashed, the crosses trodden under foot.

As the march was resumed the attitude of the men exhibited a distinct change. There was no more whistling of music hall tunes, no more light banter. Each man's face was set and determined. Individually and collectively they seemed planning what to do when they came to grips with the foe.

As night drew near the rumbling of guns was audible in the distance. Then came a galloper on a foam-bespattered horse bearing dispatches to the General informing him of the position he was to take up. After delivering the dispatches and receiving others he mounted a fresh horse and disappeared into the darkness.

Still the khaki-clad wave marched on, every mile bringing the sound of heavy firing nearer. Toward midnight a squad of cavalry came into touch on the right flank, and a little later the men were in what was soon discovered to be the firing line.

The army came to a halt, but harder things than blankets were in store. Gallopers came flying from nowhere, and as quickly disappeared into the darkness. The wait was not of long duration. The men dug trenches and threw up breastworks, to be ready for the coming fray.

Germans Concealed in Woods.

Daylight showed in front an almost level stretch of open country, backed up by a belt of growing timber where the Germans had taken up a position. Although none were visible the woods were alive with armed men, and behind the woods lay artillery in trenches protected by breastworks. The British troops waited, backed up by heavy guns in the rear. Suddenly there was a booming in the distance, followed by a long-drawn wail as a shell passed overhead, to explode with a deafening roar at a safe distance from the trenches.

And so the Germans had opened the duel. Then the guns of the British began to answer, with greater effect. All at once noticeable little spurts of dust were seen rising in front. The men in the woods were trying to get the range, but still the British had no orders to fire. One of them, unable to control his anxiety to use his rifle, rose from the trenches, fully exposing himself to the German fire, only to fall back dead.

Finding themselves unable to draw the British fire the Germans advanced into the open, only to be met with a heavy volley. They quickly sought cover, and then the fight became wicked. After two hours' continuous fighting the Germans got the impression that the spot they occupied was unhealthy and retired into the heart of the woods.

The British guns practically silenced the German batteries, thanks to information received from a French aeroplane. Then they turned their attention to the riflemen in the woods, and, under the protection of a gruelling fire, the British soldiers advanced.

Had they been on parade they could not have shown more coolness or steadiness. After covering most of the intervening space at a march they broke into the double and were soon in the vicinity of the thicket. Finding that the British guns had located them the Germans retreated. The British left and right flank cavalry rounded the edge of the woods while the infantry passed through the centre of the timber. On reaching the far side they fell into close formation and the British troops charged.

A Terrible Scene of Carnage.

What they missed was not enough to fill a liquor glass, let alone a tumbler. Dead Germans, struggling, wounded horses, and broken guns made a thrilling but terrible picture. Great gashes were torn into the earth, eloquent signs of the accuracy of the British gunnery.

At another stage of the great battle the Germans were massed near a wood. The British lay well away from them on one side, the French, under Gen. Pau, on the other. Some desultory firing took place, and the Germans tried to hide their real strength under cover of the forest, but the allied commanders had been well equipped with information, and were on the alert.

The Germans were reported to have asked for an armistice for the purpose of attending to the wounded and burying the dead, but while this request was under consideration an English aeroplane got on to the fact that the Germans were setting a trap for the Allies. Negotiations were at once broken off and fighting again commenced. Airmen had seen an immense number of guns enter the woods, the Germans having evidently planned to put up something in the nature of a sham fight and then retreat, so as to draw the British pursuing force right on top of the hidden guns.

It was a well planned death trap, but the Allies by this time were aware of these tactics.

A terrific cannonade at once opened upon the wood, which took fire, and, as a brisk wind was blowing, the flames soon turned the forest into an inferno. The Germans rushed out in great disorder, and the British, who were waiting, fell upon them hip and thigh. The men fought with terrible fury. The German Commander concentrated all his energies upon saving the guns, but the British cavalry swept down upon the German horsemen that were trying to escort the guns to a place of safety. They went through them like an avalanche.

Value of Cavalry Shown.

Once again it was clearly demonstrated that the cavalry arm is still one of the most effective that an army can possess when used at the proper moment and in the right way. Cavalry may be useless against men intrenched in kopjes, but in the open field it is as effective as in the days of the first Napoleon.

Not only did the cavalry prevent the German guns from escaping, but, by lightning-like delivery of charges, it prevented the gunners from taking up positions from which to work havoc on the British infantry.

The British guns were busy all the time, and the accuracy of their firing soon made every fresh position taken up by the Germans untenable.

The British infantry went into the fray with terrible relish and zest. The men got over the ground at a great, swinging pace, and when they closed up for bayonets they were literally on the run and nothing could stop them. They went through the Germans like fire through flax. All the French gallopers are loud in their praises of the British in this battle.

Stand after stand was made by the Germans in the hope of stemming the tide of disaster until support should arrive, but the British knew the value of time as well as the Germans, and pushed the attack home so hotly that, according to the latest verbal reports, the Germans lost in dead and wounded 35,000 men, while an amazing amount of artillery, great and small, big guns and rapid firers, fell into British hands.

SLATED TO GOVERN PARIS

But the Kaiser's General Entered the City as a Captive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Among the German prisoners who passed through Paris yesterday was a General of Division, with the officers of his staff, captured near Vitry. Although his guards refused information, l' Intransigéant says it is assured that a parchment was found in his pocket, signed by the Kaiser, appointing him Governor of Paris.

"Somewhat premature," the editor comments.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Thousands of persons gathered at the Eastern and Northern Stations and along the Rue Lafayette last night in the hope of seeing the convoy of 300 German prisoners brought from Noisy-le-Sec. As heretofore, however, the prisoners were sent around [illegible] by the belt railroad in order to avoid demonstrations in the streets, and the crowds were disappointed after hours of waiting.

Nine hundred wounded German prisoners, en route from western points, passed through St. Germain in the evening. Ten of those most seriously hurt had died on the way, and they will be buried at St. Germain.

Defense Line Now Being Formed by the German Army in France.

All the evidence goes to show that the Kaiser's troops are preparing to resist the further advance of the allied forces. The German armies are lined up as follows: 1, Gen. von Kluck's army; 2, Gen. von Bülow's army; 3, Gen. von Hausen's army; 4, army under Grand Duke Albrecht of Württemberg; 5, Crown Prince Wilhelm's army; 6, army under Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria; 7, Gen. von Heeringen's army.

Covering forces on the two flanks are indicated by connected dots.

The broken line to the south shows the furthest extension of the German advance into French territory.

PRAISES RICH AMERICANS.

Paris Socialist Paper Grateful for Their Aid to the Wounded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—La Guerre Sociale, a red-hot Socialist organ, diverges surprisingly from its traditions today in an editorial entitled "American Women," in which it gives lavish praise to the rich foreigners—usually the target of its bitterest sarcasm—who have devoted their time and money to the work of helping the wounded at a time when so many French people similarly placed have hastily fled in selfish terror.

"The American ambulance at the Lycée Pasteur, presided over by Mme. Vanderbilt," it says, "counts among its helpers all the élite of the American colony in Paris. Their fortunes did not protect them against bomb-dropping Taubes. The German shells would not have spared them more than us if the Prussians had bombarded the city, but they preferred to remain and attend our wounded."

La Liberté remarks the fact that the countersign for the troops at Compiègne on the day when they checked the Germans' triumphal advance was "Jeanne d'Arc." Without being superstitious, La Liberté considers it notable that for the second time the heroic Maid of Orleans should be associated with the repulse of an enemy attacking France.

In L'Homme Libre Georges Clemenceau, in an editorial headed "Talkers," continues to inveigh against those who seem to imagine that a national crisis can be dealt with by words alone. He also hints that his vigorous criticism of the communiqués issued by the former War Minister caused the question of taking active measures to muzzle him to be seriously considered.

"When I made the observation," he says, "that sufficient reasoning for us justly to appreciate the meaning of the communiqués was annoyingly omitted from them I received a considerable amount of abuse. I have even reason to think that there was a ridiculous wish to proceed further. Then the author of these prosy productions suddenly disappeared. We had endured his régime, but I don't think the national defense would have benefited by its continuance."

COMMANDEERED CHAMPAGNE.

Innkeeper's Wife Says Germans Drank All La Ferte's Supply.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHATEAU THIERRY, Sept. 15.—There seems to be no doubt that even the German officers, as they advanced on the day before their final check, shared the illusion that Paris was besieged, and that already their comrades might be camped in the Place de l'Opéra. When they learned something of the truth they were stupefied. This fact and the rainfall help to explain the suddenness and completeness of their breakdown.

The Germans were at La Ferté-sous-Jouarre for a week, and during that time they ransacked every shop in the place. The General Staff put up at the best inn, and the proprietor's wife told me that by way of celebration, upon their arrival, the officers demanded a good brand of champagne.

"I told them that our cellars were empty. They then sent men to search the town. These presently returned with a case of wine, and at the end of the dinner party they were all drunk and set about kicking and whipping some of their servants and men. Undoubtedly there is not now a bottle of champagne in La Ferté, for the Germans stole and drank thousands of bottles during the few days that they were here."

I had some interesting chats with several British soldiers, including a member of the flying corps, who confirmed my impression the other day as to the difficulty of distinguishing friendly from hostile aeroplanes at any height. He said: "It is no good shooting at the interlopers. Our own planes must always be up ready to tackle them."

TALE OF VON KLUCK'S CAPTURE

Circulated Yesterday in London, but Unconfirmed and Disbelieved.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A Central News dispatch from Dieppe early today, for which no confirmation has been received and to which little credence is attached here, said:

"A report has reached Dieppe that the extreme left of the Allies, after making an encircling movement by way of Roye and Ham and joining a force from the Boulogne district, has compelled Gen. von Kluck to surrender with, according to one statement, 14,000 men, and according to another statement, 25,000 men, and a quantity of guns and war material."

Attention is called to the fact that the capture of Gen. von Kluck's army, if effected, would involve a total that would be nearer 100,000 men rather than 25,000.

That Gen. von Kluck's position is a difficult one seems likely if, as reported, the German line is swinging its extreme right back on the Meuse in the vicinity of Mézierès, with the purpose of making a stand on the line of Mézierès, Vervins, St. Quentin, and Peronne.

Gen. von Kluck has shown masterful skill, however, and even should he have been forced to sacrifice part of his army to an offensive stroke of the British and French Allies, and unless beaten by a break in the weather, which is turning the roads into quagmires and making transport most difficult, observers here think he will reach his appointed position.

FRANCO-SERVIAN MESSAGES.

Premiers Exchange Congratulations on Victories.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 15.—Telegrams which had been exchanged between the Premiers of Servia and France, congratulating each other on the victories gained, were read today at a Cabinet council presided over by President Poincaré.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A dispatch from Paris to the Central News says that the Government at Bordeaux has decided to reorganize economically the departments evacuated by the enemy, reprovisioning in the North by the railways and by barges. The departments of Nièvre and Haute-Vienne will send daily supplies of cattle.

BRIG. GEN. FINDLAY KILLED.

Commander First Division Royal Artillery Had Queen's Medal.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Brig. Gen. Neil Douglas Findlay, Royal Artillery, has been killed in action, according to the official announcement made tonight.

Brig. Gen. Findlay had commanded the First Division of Royal Artillery of the British Army since 1910. He served in the South African war, 1899-1900, and was twice mentioned in dispatches for bravery and received the Queen's Medal. He was born in 1859.

ALONE, MADE 15 FLEE.

French Private Soldier Wins Praise for His Courage.

BORDEAUX, via Paris, Sept. 15.—A private soldier of the name of Baba Couli-Baly of the Forty-fifth Infantry has been mentioned for his coolness and accurate rifle fire. While guarding a train of automobiles he put fifteen German cavalrymen to flight.

Second Lieut. Boquet and Sergt. Major Mercoer of the same regiment have been mentioned in orders for their daring in effecting the capture of a German officer attached to the General Staff who was found making a reconnoissance in an automobile.

IF YOU ARE DEAF The HARPER ELECTRIC ORIPHONE will prove invaluable to you. 305 5th Av., New York. 324 Washington St., Boston.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC H. WESTLEY Engineer and Contractor 217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

GERMAN ARMY STAFF IS SURE OF VICTORY

Admits Failure of First Plan, but Has an Alternative, Says a Military Attache.

HE WARNS BRITISH PUBLIC

That There's No Thought of Peace in Berlin—Russia's Crushing of Austria Deemed of Scant Importance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—In view of the many reports circulating in the allied countries as to the effect which the German failure to occupy Paris or inflict a smashing defeat on the French Army is having in Germany, particular value may be attached to the following information brought by the Military Attaché of a neutral country who has just arrived in London. He left Berlin last Saturday night.

Lack of official news of continued German successes, he said, had undoubtedly caused a certain amount of uneasiness among the general public, but in military and Governmental circles, with which this observer was closely in touch, a feeling of absolute confidence reigned. It was admitted that the original plan of campaign had not been carried to a completely successful issue, owing chiefly to two factors—Belgian resistance and British support of the French, which had been more effective than had been expected.

Even these contingencies, however, had been provided for in the plans of the German General Staff, and von Kluck's eventual abandonment of the northern flanking movement was dictated by a decision to adopt an alternative plan. Exactly what this alternative was the Military Attaché did not profess to know, but he inferred that it was based on the German belief in the immense superiority of the network of strategic railways within their own borders which would enable them to transport vast bodies of troops to any point on the frontier.

My informant stated that the German military authorities denied that there had been withdrawal of troops on any considerable scale from the western to the eastern area. Russian successes over the Austrians, in the German view, amounted to little or nothing. Prince Henry of Prussia's remark about Germany going into war with an Austrian corpse around her neck reflected the universal opinion of the German military authorities and their confidence in their ability to hold back the Russian invasion for an indeterminate period till their western enemies were finally accounted for was unshakable.

No idea of making peace at this stage had even been thought of in Berlin, and reports that the subject had been broached in America were regarded by my informant as merely a move in a diplomatic game. Germany was absolutely confident of making victorious peace on her own terms.

Although since his arrival in England this Military Attaché had had opportunities of studying the situation according to the allied versions, he personally was by no means of the opinion that the Germany military machine had come to grief.

With reference to the ability of Germany to carry on a long war from a financial and economic point of view, my informant expressed no opinion, but stated that in Berlin there seemed to be no apprehensions on this score. The present financial position appeared to be sound. The German banks had to his certain knowledge made no difficulties about meeting recent heavy obligations to a certain neutral foreign Government. As yet the pinch of war had not made itself felt in Berlin, where the necessities and even the luxuries of life were no dearer than before.

It may be well to add that in the opinion of this impartial and highly competent observer no greater mistake could be made in Britain than to underrate the power of the Germans. This indeed is the view taken by the responsible organs of public opinion here.

The Westminster Gazette today says: "Because the opening gambit has failed it would be a gross error to assume that the resources of Germany are exhausted. It by no means follows that because the problem of invasion has not been seriously contemplated Germany invaded will not be capable of the stoutest resistance. We believe she will, and we believe nothing short of invasion will yield the political results which alone will reward the Allies for their effort and sacrifice.

"There are those who rely on economic pressure and internal trouble to paralyze German resistance. We hope these causes will operate, but their importance may easily be overrated. It is at least as likely that the threat of invasion will weld the German people together and harden them to bear great adversity as that it will weaken and divide them.

"In all these respects we had better work on hypotheses that are worst for success and prepare insistently for a long, grim struggle."

Both Zabern Officers Killed.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from The Hague says that, according to a report received there from Herenthals, Belgium, Col. von Reuter and Lieut. Baron von Fürstner, both central figures in the Zabern (Alsace) Army scandal last year, were killed on the same day in different engagements, Col. von Reuter near Louvain and Baron von Förstner near Dixmuden.

JAPANESE TROOPS CLASH WITH GERMANS

First Land Fighting Near Kiao-Chau—Mikado's Cavalry Capture Chi-mo.

TOKIO, Sept. 15.—The War Office announces officially that Japanese cavalry have captured Chi-mo, ten miles outside of the Kiao-Chau zone. No signs of the enemy were discovered north of the River Pisha. Aeroplanes of the enemy occasionally are sighted.

The Japanese Government today ordered The Herald, a German-controlled newspaper published at Yokohama, and The Deutsche Japan Post, a German news agency, to cease publication.

CHI-MO, Shan-tung Province, China, Sept. 13.—The first encounter between German and Japanese forces on land occurred this morning, when there were sharp skirmishes between patrols at a point close to Chi-mo. Previously a German aeroplane flew over the district. The Japanese fired on the machine, but without success.

A considerable Japanese force is reported twenty-five miles north of here.

A dispatch from Wei-hsien, sixty miles northwest of Kiao-Chau, says fifty Japanese soldiers have arrived there.

PEKING, Sept. 15.—A report of German origin from Tsing-tau declares that a vanguard of thirty Japanese cavalry is at Kiao-Chau City, five miles outside of the Kiao-Chau boundary to the northwest. Three hundred more cavalrymen are close behind the vanguard.

The German Chargé d'Affaires in Peking, Baron von Maltzan, has notified the Foreign Office that his Government reserves the right to deal with China, at the present time and in the future, as it sees fit, because of the alleged breach of neutrality by China in permitting the landing of Japanese troops on Chinese territory whose destination was Kiao-Chau. The German Government further reserves the right to exact compensation for the losses which the German Government and German subjects may sustain as a result of this action.

The German Chargé disputes the Chinese contention that the situation is analogous to that which existed during the Russo-Japanese war. He declares that China should have given notification of the extension of the fighting zone before the Japanese landed, thereby giving the Germans equal opportunity to make use of this territory.

In a previous protest Baron von Maltzan declared that the Chinese Government should have handed the Japanese Minister in Peking his passports when Japanese troops landed at Lung-kow.

The Japanese Legation has protested to the Foreign Office against German and Austrian soldiers, clad as civilians, traveling from Tien-tsin to Tsing-tau by the Chinese Railroad line.

CZAR FELICITATES POINCARE

President in Turn Congratulates Emperor on Russian Triumphs.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 15.—President Poincaré has received the following telegram from the Russian Emperor:

The news of the brilliant victory gained by the French Army fills me with joy. I send you most cordial congratulations. The valor of the troops and the talent of the chiefs are worthy the great action to which they belong. I take pleasure in expressing all the admiration with which they inspire me.

The President replied:

I thank your Majesty for your congratulations, which deeply touch France and her army. The great victory gained by the Russian troops in Galicia has rejoiced all French hearts and the government of the republic. No doubt it will be followed by other brilliant successes in Germany and Austria.

NAVY CHEERS THE ARMIES.

Jellicoe Praises Achievements of British and French Forces.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Vice Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Commander of the British Home Fleet, today sent the following message to Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander-in-Chief of the British expeditionary force in France:

The officers and men of the Grand Fleet beg that you convey to their comrades in the British Army their intense admiration for the magnificent fight they have made and their warm congratulations on the recent successes.

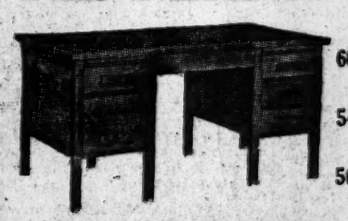
Vice Admiral Jellicoe also sent the following message to the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, Gen. Joffre:

The officers and men of the British Grand Fleet tender their warmest congratulations to their comrades in the Allied French Army on their recent successes.

Our Attitude Toward Turkey.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 16.—The Daily Telegraph's Rome correspondent says with regard to the suppression of the capitulations by the Turkish Government that the United States will invite Turkey to postpone the question until after the war.

This DERBY Quartered Oak Desk



60-inch $19.40
54-inch 18.50
50-inch 18.00

Five-ply built up writing-bed, 1¼ ins. thick. Legs 1¾ ins. square, brass ferrules. Book drawer in left hand pedestal.
Other Styles and Sizes at Correspondingly Low Prices in Quartered Oak and Mahogany.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
Main Store 380 Broadway, Cor. White St.
Branch 30 Church St., Hudson Terminal Building.

SIR EDWARD GRAY ON NEUTRALITY—MORE CRUELTY CHARGES

SIR E. GREY ANSWERS BETHMANN-HOLLWEG

England Stands Where She Did in 1870 on Neutrality of Belgium; Germany Has Changed.

WHOLE EMPIRE IS LOYAL

Fate of Belgium the Answer to German Claim About "Care of Freedom."

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The official press bureau announces that the following statement is issued with the authority of Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with regard to the recent communication made by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial German Chancellor, to the press:

"Does any one believe," asks the German Chancellor, "that England would have interfered to protect Belgium freedom against France?"

Theanswe r is that she would unquestionably have done so. Sir Edward Grey, as reported in the White Paper, asked the Government whether it was prepared to engage to respect the neutrality of Belgium so long as no other power violated it.

The French Government replied that they were resolved to respect it. The assurance, it was added, had been given several times and had formed the subject of a conversation between President Poincaré and the German Chancellor, who entirely ignores the fact that England took the same line about Belgian neutrality in 1870 that she has taken now.

In 1870 Prince Bismarck, when approached by England on the subject, admitted and respected the treaty obligations in relation to Belgium.

The British Government stands in 1914 as it stood in 1870. It is Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg who refused to meet us in 1914 as Prince Bismarck met us in 1870. The Imperial Chancellor finds it strange that Mr. Asquith in his Guildhall speech did not mention the neutrality of the Scandinavian countries, and suggests that the reason for the omission was some sinister design on England's part.

It is impossible for any public speaker to cover the whole ground in each speech. The German Chancellor's reference to Denmark and other Scandinavian countries can hardly be considered very tactful with regard to Denmrk. The Danes are not likely to have forgotten the part played by Prussia and England respectively in 1863 and 1864, when the Kingdom of Denmark was dismembered, and the integrity of Norway and Sweden was guaranteed by England and France in the Treaty of Stockholm in 1855.

The Imperial Chancellor refers to the dealings of Great Britain with the Boer Republic and suggests that she has been false therein to the causes of freedom. Without going into controversies, now happily past, we may recall what Gen. Botha said in the South African Parliament a few days ago, when expressing his conviction of the righteousness of Great Britain's cause and explaining the firm resolve of the South African Union to aid her in every possible way:

Great Britain had given them a constitution under which they could create a great nationality, and had ever since regarded them as a free people and as a sister State. Although there might be many who in the past had been hostile to the British flag, he could vouch for it that they would ten times rather be under the British than under the German flag.

The German Chancellor is equally unfortunate in his reference to the Colonial Empire. So far from British politics having been "recklessly egotistic," it has resulted in a great rally of affection and common interest by all the British dominions and dependencies, among which there is not one which is not aiding Great Britain by soldiers or other contributions or both in this war.

With regard to the matter of treaty obligations generally, the German Chancellor excuses the breach of Belgium's neutrality by military necessity, at the same time making a virtue of having respected the neutrality of Holland and Switzerland, and saying that it does not enter his head to touch the neutrality of the Scandinavian countries—a virtue which admittedly is only practiced in the absence of temptation from self-interest and military advantage does not seem greatly worth vaunting.

To the Chancellor's concluding statement, that to the German sword is intrusted the care of freedom for the European peoples and States, the treatment of Belgium is a sufficient answer.

TELEGRAM MISSING.

Text of Sir Edward Grey's Reply to Germany's Charge of Double Dealing

The British official report of Parliamentary debates of Aug. 31 contains the verbatim explanation by Sir Edward Grey of the "misunderstanding" that has led to the charge of British double-dealing made by the German Government in its pamphlet publishing the telegrams that passed in the correspondence of Prince Henry of Prussia, the Kaiser, King George, and Prince Lichnowsky, the German Ambassador at London, in an effort to prevent the European war at the last moment.

From the German telegrams it appeared that the German Ambasador at London had telegraphed to his Government that he had been asked by Sir Edward Grey on Aug. 1 whether he could give assurances that Germany would not attack France if England guaranteed to keep France neutral. This assurance, the German Ambassador said he thought he was in a position to give.

On receipt of the Ambassador's telegram the Kaiser telegraphed to King George explaining that before he learned of this he had ordered mobilization of his troops on both the Russian and French frontiers, but that if England guaranteed France's neutrality he would immediately order his troops not to proceed against France and would use them elsewhere.

In re this King George telegraphed that he thought "there must be some misunderstanding as to a suggestion that passed in friendly conversation between Prince Lichnowsky and Sir Edward Grey," and as a result of that "misunderstanding" the German Ambassador was obliged on the following day to telegraph his Government that Sir Edward Grey's suggestions were not made on the basis of a previous understanding with France and that England could not guarantee French neutrality.

The official report of Sir Edward Grey's explanation says that Sr. Edward, answering a question addressed to him by Sir Robert Cecil in the House of Commons, made the following statement:

It was reported to me one day that the German Ambassador had suggested that Germany might remain neutral in a war between Russia and Austria, and also engage not to attack France, if we would remain neutral and secure the neutrality of France. I said at once that, if the German Government thought such an arrangement possible, I was sure we could secure it.

"It appeared, however, that what the Ambassador meant was that we should secure the neutrality of France if Germany went to war with Russia. This was quite a different proposal, and, as I supposed it in all probability to be incompatible with the terms of the Franco-Russian alliance, it was not in my power to promise to secure it.

"Subsequently, the Ambassador sent for my private secretary and told him that as soon as the misunderstanding was cleared up, he had sent a second telegram to Berlin to cancel the impression produced by the first telegram he had sent on the subject.

"The first telegram has been published. This second telegram does not seem to have been published."

MAY EXCHANGE PRISONERS.

British Negotiations with Germany Aided by This Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Negotiations are now actively under way looking to the exchange of particulars relating to prisoners in the war between England and Germany and eventually to the exchange of the prisoners themselves. Through its embassies, legations and consulates here and on the Continent the United States Government is bending every effort to expedite and facilitate arrangements which will permit Britons in Germany and Germans in England to communicate with their families and friends from the concentration camps where they are confined.

Under The Hague Convention prisoners of war, whether soldiers or civilians, have the right to correspond with their relatives, of course subject to strict censorship by their captors, but hitherto the German authorities have refused to permit captured British subjects to send messages of any kind homeward, and naturally the Government here is disposed to treat German prisoners in the same way. In a few cases Germany has communicated to American Consuls, for transmission to England, the bare fact that certain Englishmen were incarcerated in Germany and were well. Pressure exerted by the American Government at Berlin, however, is expected soon to induce the Kaiser's officials to adopt a kindlier course toward British captives, and England will at once follow suit with regard to the Germans held in the concentration camps here.

It is improbable, according to the understanding at the War Office here, that there will be any exchange of soldier prisoners for the present, but noncombatant alien enemies in both countries will probably soon have an opportunity of returning home on a reciprocal basis arranged by the United States.

SAVING GERMANY'S FOOD.

Potato Meal Being Used for Bread—Secret Imports from England.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Rotterdam says that the German Minister of Agriculture has issued a circular stating that the cereal crop is not so good as expected, ordering the manufacture of alcohol cut down 40 per cent. and urging that farmers conserve the food supply by drying potatoes on a large scale.

Instructions are being given in the country districts as to the use of potato meal to make bread.

According to some Daily Mail investigations at Liverpool and other ports, foodstuffs and raw material are still being shipped, even from British ports, for the use of the Germans. Shipments made from Liverpool last month of canned goods, feeding oakes, flour, and cottonseed oil were ostensibly bound for Holland, but comparison with the exports of other years makes it more than probable that they have gone to Germany.

WHOLE FAMILIES WIPED OUT.

Fifty Advertisements of German Officers' Deaths in a Few Days.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Berlin correspondent of the New Rotterdam Courant writes:

"The most gloomy sight to be seen in these days is the advertisements of deaths in the dignified Kreuz Zeitung. The families of officers there make known the blows that have fallen upon them.

"In the last few days this newspaper has published fifty death announcements of officers. Every evening powerful families are extinguished.

"It is endless misery, which is borne with the greatest resignation. An old lady appeared yesterday at the Information Bureau and had then to learn that her three sons, officers, were all dead, and yet she found strength to bear the blow in her feeling of patriotism."

QUEEN WARNS HOLLANDERS.

Must Observe Strictest Neutrality, Wilhelmina Tells States General.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 15.—The States General was opened today. Queen Wilhelmina, in the speech from the throne, emphasized the necessity for the strictest neutrality in the present war, upon which, she intimated, the national existence depended.

"We are all filled with thoughts of the terrible war raging in a great part of the civilized world," she said. "Our country consequently has faced a situation which still demands uninterrupted vigilance. I can declare, however, with gratitude, that our friendly relations with all powers continue. The absolute neutrality observed by Holland and maintained with all her force has not been violated up to the present time in any manner."

After referring to the satisfactory mobilization of The Netherlands Army and Navy and the pity she felt for the fate of the nations drawn into the war, the Queen continued:

"Holland is bearing with a good heart the extraordinary burdens imposed upon her, and she is receiving with open arms all unhappy people seeking refuge within her frontiers.

"I appeal confidently to all to avoid scrupulously, both in trade and traffic, anything that might endanger our neutrality. Our national existence demands a continuance of our external commerce, but every trader must see that all appearance of bias in favor of any one of the belligerent powers be avoided."

'HAVANA, Sept. 10.—A letter from The Hague received in Havana says that Queen Wilhelmina found it necessary recently to call the Prince Consort back to the capital for fear he would compromise the neutrality of Holland. The Prince, as head of the Holland Red Cross, the letter says, had gone to the front, but, instead of attending to his duties, was spending most of his time sitting at café tables with German officers. When the facts became known to the Queen she commanded the Prince to return, since which time he has been managing the Red Cross work from the capital. The letter says the people suspected that the Prince, on account of his German birth, was in sympathy with the German cause.

BEAT AUSTRIANS IN BOSNIA.

Montenegrins Join Servians in Fighting—Austrian Casualties 4,000.

ROME, Sept. 15.—A dispatch from San Giovanni, Albania, says the Montenegrin troops have joined the Servians and that, with the Servians, the Montenegrins, fighting under Servian Generals, headed by Vukotich, have repulsed the Austrians all along the Bosnian frontier.

"There was fighting Saturday, Sunday, and Monday," the dispatch continues, "and the Servians are now pursuing the enemy. The Austrian casualties amounted to 4,000. Seven hundred men were taken prisoners and another 500 men of Slav nationality, including several officers, deserted the Austrians, and, with their arms and ammunition, joined the Servians."

Pittsburgh Women in Peace Parade.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 15.—Led by a squad of mounted police a thousand or more women marched through the crowded downtown streets today in a peace parade. A feature of the procession was a division made up of women of foreign birth.

THE WAR SITUATION.

French Seek to Penetrate German Centre—Allies Recover Half of Conquered Territory—Russians Delay Advance to Clear Flank.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES (An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The retreat of the army of Crown Prince Frederick William from its attacks on the French forts south of Verdun is the clearest indication of the complete failure of the German campaign. There can be little doubt that this army was the one intended by the Kaiser to deliver the telling blow on the French line. Even after he assault on the general lines of the French had failed, this army was held fast to its attacks on Verdun in order that by the capture of this fortress they might clear away the obstacles to the short supply line from Metz on the east.

While the fifth army was attacking the forts from the southwest the sixth army, under Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, was attacking them from the east. Both armies have now been forced back; only on the north are the German armies in contact with the forts of Verdun.

The right wing of the Germans seems to be steadying down and to be offering a stronger resistance. Starting from Consenvoye, on the Meuse River, ten miles north of Verdun, their line runs west through Varennes, on the Aire River, and then west by north through Craconne, fifteen miles northwest of Rheims, to a point west of Loan. Their right flank is prolonged by detachments extending as far as Peronne, apparently made up of the troops withdrawn from garrison duty in Belgium and the captured French towns.

The extent of this German retirement can hardly be appreciated without looking at a map. On Sept. 6 the German line had pushed forward to the south side of the Department of Marne, on a line running approximately due east from Paris, except for the loop held back by the French fortress of Verdun. In the last ten days they have been forced back an average distance of forty miles to a line following the northern boundary of this department. One-half of the French territory overrun by the invasion has now been cleared of German forces.

The general retirement of the German left wing indicates that they are conserving these forces by falling back on their fortified line. From Thionville south to Metz and then southeast toward Strassburg the Germans have a line of barrier forts similar to those constructed by the French from Verdun to Belfort. By falling back to this line they can gain for their left wing the supporting power of this fortified district. An increased effort can then be safely made to strengthen the right wing by diverting the reinforcements of reserves to this end of the line.

It does not seem probable that the Germans will make a prolonged stand on the line now occupied. It is, however, hardly to be doubted that after a stubbornly contested retreat they will line up again for a general engagement as soon as they feel themselves sufficiently reinforced to give them the advantage. It may be that this second great battle of the campaign will take place along the Meuse River. It may even happen that Sedan will again see a repetition of the decisive battle of a war between France and Germany.

While the French centre is being pushed hard down the valley of the Aire River in the effort to get between the armies of Grand Duke Albrecht and Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm, the French-English army on the left flank is pushing a turning movement which is still further extended by the French cavalry. They have occupied Amiens and are rapidly following the German detachments up the valley of the Somme. This move of the Allies is likely to result in the retreat of the Germans from their defensive positions along the Aisne River.

The great victory of Gen. von Hindenburg in the lake region of East Prussia will necessarily delay the Russian advance against Posen until his army is dislodged. The very success of his army may lead to its undoing, as in the case of the German invasion of France. He has pushed forward until his army occupies a great salient, extending forty miles beyond the general line. The report of a Russian victory on his right flank at Mlawa calls attention to the danger to which he is exposed. From their fortified district, southeast of the Narew River, the Russians can rush forward an army to the northwest, cut in behind Gen. von Hindenburg's army, and expose it to the fate that has overtaken the Austrian invasion of Southern Poland.

The further details of the battle at Krasnik establish the magnitude of the Russian victory. By breaking through the left flank of the Austrian line the Russians cut the connections between this Austrian army and the German forces operating to the west of the Vistula River. Also, by getting in the rear of the left flank of the Austrian defensive position in Eastern Galicia the Russians are in a position to threaten the Austrian line as to force them to withdraw behind the fortified line of the River San.

On both flanks the Russian advance is held back by armies that delay the further progress of the columns moving forward through Poland. If either flanking force can be overcome it will clear the field so that the Russians can make their principal advance by this flank, masking whatever force still holds the opposite flank. The complete defeat of the Austrian armies in Galicia would especially aid the Russian advance against Berlin. Having the way cleared on the south they could push forward rapidly toward Silesia. Any advance down the Valley of the Oder toward Breslau would force the Germans to divert armies to this region, with a consequent weakening of the resistance in East Prussia.

The next stage of the Russian campaign against Germany, then, depends upon the outcome of the battles in Galicia and East Prussia. Success in either field will enable the Russians to push forward, while the Germans and Austrians must win out in both fields in order to hold back the Russian invasion.

MAKE NEW CHARGES OF GERMAN SEVERITY

American Eyewitness Lays Sweeping Accusations Before British War Office.

OFFICIAL STORY OF LOUVAIN

Cash Taken from Banks and Houses Looted, Says Fuller Belgian Report.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The publication of an additional Belgian official report in regard to alleged German brutalities created a decided stir here, but charges of even worse character than are made therein have been laid before the War Office by an American of reliability who has just returned after spending several days with the French Army and whose name for the moment must be withheld.

He told of seeing with his own eyes what is described as "horrible" brutality to men and women.

Some of the charges, too shocking to bear open publication, can best be described by what he learned from victims, who said that the German soldiers themselves said when carrying on their work that "there will be no more French and Belgians born to fight Germany."

In due course this man's story will be made public. It is among the first reports received from non-partisan witnesses. England apparently accepts the Belgian charges, shocking as they are, without doubting them, although in the early stages of the war nearly all the newspapers said that the reports should be accepted with reserve. Reports from Belgians and others, however, supported by evidence, apparently have brought conviction. There are reports that British wounded have suffered brutalities, but thus far the Government has made no official statement. It is asserted that the War Office is gathering facts which when collated will be published.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Official Press Bureau acting for the Belgian Legation in London has made public the second report of the Belgian commission appointed to inquire into alleged German brutalities at Louvain and in the district about Malines.

This report reviews incidents heretofore generally reported, but it adds the documents and evidence on which its conclusions rest. It will be published in due course.

The commission asserts that on entering Louvain the Germans requisitioned food and lodging. German troops took possession of the cash in all the Louvain banks, broke open houses, and pillaged and committed other excesses. The report then relates with considerable detail two alleged instances in which women were outraged by German soldiers, and asserts that there have been instances where women and children have been stabbed with bayonets and their legs cut off. One case is cited where a workman, covered with kerosene was thrown into a burning house. Of the burning of Louvain the report says:

"Everything tends to prove that German gendarmes, through mistake, fired at one another. At once the Germans began bombarding the town, pretending that civilians had fired on their troops, a suggestion denied by all witnesses."

To spread the fire in Louvain the report charges that Germans entered houses and threw hand grenades. The commission asserts that from several places in Belgium the male population has been sent to Germany and forced to work at harvesting.

DIPLOMATS VIEW WRECKAGE.

Inspect Conditions in Malines—Germans Fear Revolt in Liege.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15.—All chiefs of diplomatic missions at present in Antwerp yesterday visited Malines in order to see for themselves the destruction which has been committed and report upon it to their respective Governments.

About 500 employes of the railway in Altona, among whom are stationmasters, guards, and ordinary workmen, set out a few days ago from Hamburg to Brussels to increase the German staff already there.

The Germans, apparently, are offering every facility to get the factories working again in Liège. They seem to fear a revolution because the working classes have earned nothing during six weeks. The war tax levied on Liège is still unpaid, it being impossible to collect the amount in gold and silver, while notes are refused.

SELBORNE SEEKS TRUTH.

Says World Should Demand Verification of Brutality Charges.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Lord Selborne, former High Commissioner in South Africa, in a lette rto The Times calls attention to the several reports of German brutalities. He says:

"Permit me to say that such statements cannot possibly be allowed to rest on anonymous authority. The civilized world has a right to demand names and full particulars. Either these statements are true or untrue. If untrue The Times would surely regret deeply having given them publicity and would feel that our righteous cause was injured grievously by such a libel on the German army. If true God and man will judge.

"Would it not be possible for trained lawyers of Judges, belonging to a neutral nation like the Netherlands or the United States, to conduct a sworn inquiry into such cases as are already open?"

WILL HEAR BELGIANS TODAY.

Statement from the President Expected After Their Visit.

The members of the Belgian commission, of which Henri Caryon di Wiart, the Belgian Minister of Justice, is Chairman, left for Washington yesterday afternoon. The members of the commission will be received at the White House at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon by President Wilson, and will lay before him the Belgian Government's evidence of brutalities alleged to have been committed in that country by the invading armies of Germany.

Before leaving for Washington the members of the commission said that they regretted that they had been unable to give interviews to the newspapers, but said that to have done so would have been discourteous to the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—It is understood that the President will make a general statement after the Belgians have talked with him, covering their protest as well as the messages from the German Emperor and the French respecting the neutrality of the United States.

The Belgian Commission arrived here tonight, and was met at the station by A. J. Havenith, the Belgian Minister. The members of the commission will call on Secretary Bryan and be escorted by him to the White House.

BELGIUM'S DEFENSE DUE TO HER KING

Albert's Advice Was Followed in Strengthening Her Army.

CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

But Expresses His Horror at the Sufferings Forced Upon His Subjects.

By Dr. CHARLES SAROLEA.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ANTWERP, Sept. 15.—Albert, King of the Belgians, is today one of the most prominent figures in Continental politics. Two months ago it was known to but few outsiders that this young sovereign of a seemingly retiring disposition, had inherited to the full the extraordinary political capacity of his two predecessors, and that he combined the strength of character with the indomitable will of his uncle, Leopold II., with the tact and wisdom of his grandfather, Leopold I., the trusted counsellor of Queen Victoria.

Under ordinary circumstances, in a small constitutional monarchy, there would have been little scope for King Albert's exceptional gifts. Under ordinary circumstances the policy of the sovereign would have been overruled by the politics of the contending parties; but in times of storm and stress a strong man has an opportunity, and the young King seized his with prompt and unflinching decision. To him more than to any other man living is due the failure of the German plan of campaign.

The King Grants an Interview.

I was received by his Majesty at the palace in Antwerp and listened for about an hour to the exposition of his political views. He spoke with the utmost freedom and frankness, because he knew his confidence would not be abused. I must therefore content myself with indicating the general lines and conclusions of the royal argument.

It was the King's firm conviction that this war was not a mere accident. The Servian tragedy, he said, was a mere pretext; any other incident might have served as well. To the knowledge of his Majesty the war had been deliberately prepared. It was the direct outcome of the reactionary spirit of brutal militarism prevailing among the ruling caste and especially among the immediate entourage of the Kaiser.

For the last five or six years, so King Albert informed me, he has had many opportunities in his travels and in his intercourse with prominent Germans to observe the growing insolence and aggressiveness of the military caste. His Majesty told me that he had been driven to the conclusion that a new and perilous spirit had gained ascendency in Berlin, and that an attack on the part of Germany was to be expected. About eighteen months ago things suddenly changed for the worse, and the situation became alarming. Certain facts were disclosed of so threatening a nature that in November, 1912, at the instance of the King, the Belgian Parliament held secret sittings in order to consider urgent precautionary measures. His warnings were listened to, and the drastic military programme which had been delayed for thirty years, and which King Leopold II. had advocated in vain, was immediately adopted.

An historical parallel suggests itself. The French Parliament of 1867 rejected the military reports of Marshal Niel, and the catastrophe of 1870 was the outcome. The Belgian Parliament of 1912 passed the new military law, and the heroic resistance of the Belgian Army was the result—a result which would never have been achieved without the persistence and determination of King Albert.

Confident of Final Victory.

It was obvious to me that the King had the most implicit confidence in the final issue, and that he had absolute trust in his English allies; but it was equally obvious that what was uppermost in his Majesty's mind at present was not the anticipation of victory and of the just retribution to be inflicted upon the invader, but rather an acute sense of the tragic solemnity of the hour and of the huge difficulties to be overcome. He is convinced that these difficulties could be surmounted only through the systematic organization of all the material and moral resources of the nation against the common enemy, the merging of all party differences and the whole-hearted co-operation of the sovereign with the elected representatives of the people. In order to insure that unanimous agreement King Albert has called for the advice of the Socialist leaders.

He said to me with subdued irony that the Parliamentary form of Government might have many shortcomings, but no independent German Parliament could have blundered into such a ghastly catastrophe as the present war.

King Albert has good reason to be proud of the heroic achievements of his people; but never was there a sovereign less intoxicated by the pomp and circumstance of war; never was there a pacifist more deeply moved by the horrors of "civilized warfare." He impressed me as overwhelmed by the anguish of his country. His sympathy for the sufferings of his people was reflected in his every word and expression:

"It has been decreed," he said, "100 years after Waterloo, that Belgium shall become once more the battlefield of the nations. It has been decreed that millions of soldiers should ravage her territory, sack her villages and destroy her cities. What will remain of Belgium's thriving industries, of her commerce so laboriously built up? Brussels and Liège and Namur are in the power of the enemy; Malines, Louvain, and Aerschot are destroyed; the whole of this territory is given over to plunder. What will remain of my sorely tried country, and what further excesses will these barbarians be guilty of, maddened by the stubborn resistance of our gallant army? When victory finally decides in our favor, what wreckage will have accumulated? If the Germans were to continue their depredations for a few more months the country would be a desert."

MARKING TIME IN BELGIUM.

Belgians, Driven Back to Antwerp, Still Menace the Germans.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ANTWERP, Sept. 15.—I learned today the details of a brilliant attack on a force of 300 Germans at Roelers, twenty miles south of Malines. The Belgians trapped the enemy just outside the town and killed 250 of them. Thirty-two others were taken prisoners.

The Germans are ranged around Brussels in numbers approximating 100,000, while the greater part of the Belgian Army—about 80,000 troops—has taken shelter under the guns of the Antwerp forts.

It must not be thought that the bloody battle, which lasted four days, between Malines and Brussels and Aerschot and Louvain, was an overwhelming defeat for the Belgians. They merely lost the ground which they had gained earlier. Their retreat was in perfectly good order, and from my own observations I could see that the soldiers were in good spirits; but their losses in the Brussels-Malines-Louvain triangle were considerable. I should estimate that from the accounts given me that they were 1,500 men, while the Germans probably lost 1,000. The Germans had taken up an excellent position, and their artillery fire was deadly. There still remains, however, a large Belgian force which is a constant menace to the Germans when they wish to move off troops to France.

There are now two big events which may take place: The Germans may make a desperate and final effort to capture Antwerp, or Belgians may succeed in retaking Brussels. It is an extremely critical period, and the lull before the storm is ominous.

FRANCO-BELGIAN SUCCESSES.

Germans Surprised and Defeated in Two Minor Engagements.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—An engagement took place yesterday near Alost, fifteen miles northwest of Brussels, between German cavalry and a Belgian quick-firing detachment in motor cars, according to an Ostend dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company. The Germans are reported to have lost heavily.

Twenty thousand Germans, the dispatch says, have evacuated Alost hastily to reinforce their troops elsewhere. Before their departure the Germans removed their flag, which had been flying over the railway station.

Contrary to reports previously circulated, the prison at Louvain remains intact and still holds prisoners.

Reuter's correspondent at Antwerp relates in a dispatch how a German cavalry force 3,000 strong, with machine guns and supply wagons, was surprised last Monday at Rousbrugge, between Hoogstade and Poperinghe, close to the frontier, by a French cavalry force of 1,000 men, who put it to flight and captured many of the machine guns and much ammunition. The Germans were in camp when the French fell upon them, and a fierce engagement lasting for two hours ensued. One hundred Germans were captured. The French lost about thirty men, including two officers, killed.

A battalion of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of the Belgian line, the correspondent continues, blew up the railroad bridge between Alost and Termonde. This battalion later swooped down upon a German battalion in camp, killing fifty of them. The Belgians in this engagement captured nine supply wagons, a field kitchen, and several motor cycles.

A dispatch to the Central News says:

"A trustworthy informant from Brussels says the German garrison there has again been increased and now numbers about 6,000 men. Machine guns have once more been placed in position in certain of the principal thoroughfares.

"The bringing of Belgian newspapers into Brussels is strictly prohibited. The Germans have endeavored to promote the sale of German newspapers at the newspaper stalls, but the soldiers of the occupying force are only purchasers.

"Burgomaster Max is no longer able to communicate officially the news of victories by the Allies to the inhabitants, the German authorities having prohibited the posting of placards. The Burgomaster, however, has seen to it that the good news is circulated by word of mouth, and the populace already knows of the German retreat in France."

SEVEN SHOTS HIT SUBMARINE.

As Many Cruisers Made a Quick End to German Craft.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Scotsman gives this account of the sinking, under British fire, of the German submarine which sank the British cruiser Pathfinder:

"On Wednesday last a part of the British fleet on the lookout for German submarines became aware of the approach of one. The British vessels divided when the submarine appeared with only its periscope showing.

"With grim patience the British cruisers waited for the reappearance of the submarine, which occurred in a dramatic fashion. By some miscalculation, probably in a final effort to escape the cruisers, the submarine's conning tower and upper structure suddenly appeared in the midst of the English vessels. The conning tower had hardly broken the surface of the water when the first British gun marked it. The doomed vessel was within range of seven British cruisers, and from every one of them guns crashed out. In ten seconds seven shots entered the frail shell of the submarine."

GERMAN SPY IN CANADA.

Arrested by Infantry as He Was About to Cross Border.

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 15.—A German spy, arrested at Morrisburg, was brought to Fort Henry today by a squad of infantrymen.

The German, the authorities said, had a map of Petway Camp in his possession when arrested. The man speaks four languages and admitted that he thoroughly understood military codes. He was taken into custody as he was about to cross the border.

No entangling alliances

¶ An alliance is a sign of fear.

¶ Self reliance is the hall mark of strength.

¶ Most clothing shops sell clothes which others have made.

¶ Saks & Company will do likewise WHEN other clothes improve upon Saks standards.

¶ But until that time we shall continue to make Saks clothes for men ourselves, on the old familiar theory that if you want a thing done right, do it YOURSELF.

¶ No entangling alliances—no alien clothes of upstate or cross-country origin—but Saks clothes, cut, designed, tailored, labeled, sold and sworn to by us.

Suits.....$17.50 to $50

Fall Overcoats $15.00 to $38.00

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

RIKER HEGEMAN

Reliable Drug Store Service

When the name "RIKER" appears on a preparation it signifies *Highest Quality Obtainable.* All goods bearing the Riker name are

"MADE IN AMERICA"

Of one fact you can be sure—the continued use of Riker's Toilet requisites will successfully demonstrate their superiority.

If any Riker preparation fails to satisfy you bring back empty package and get your money.

RIKER'S IMPROVED COLD CREAM

Riker's Improved Cold Cream is the purest of skin cleansers — always sweet, no matter how long it is kept. Made from purest ingredients only.

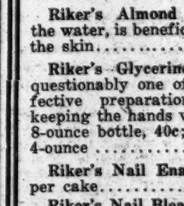
Tube, 10c and 25c
Jar, 25c, 50c, and 75c

RIKER'S SUPERFINE RICE POWDER

Made from the best grade rice, very finely ground and delicately perfumed with violet or rose.

The package..... 15c

RIKER'S VIOLET CERATE



for keeping the complexion at its best. It is a remarkable skin cleanser and complexion beautifier. In porcelain jar..... 50c

RIKER'S VIOLET EXCELSIS

Talcum is a charming toilet luxury of delicate texture and subtly perfumed with the odor of the true outdoor violet. Made from the highest grade talc it is possible to obtain.

15c

BATH SALT

Riker's Perfumed Bath Salt makes the ordinary bath refreshing and invigorating. A delightful toilet requisite.

25c, 45c

FOR THE HANDS

Riker's Almond Meal softens the water, is beneficial to the skin..... 25c

Riker's Glycerine Lotion, unquestionably one of the most effective preparations made for keeping the hands white and soft. 8-ounce bottle, 40c; 4-ounce..... 25c

Riker's Nail Enamel, per cake..... 15c

Riker's Nail Bleach.....25c
Riker's Rosebud Pomade...20c
Riker's Liquid Nail Enamel.25c
Riker's Nail Powder.....15c

RIKER'S CORYLOPSIS TALCUM POWDER

Is noted for its exquisite softness. Its fragrance is like a breath of sweetness from the "Flowery Kingdom" itself. Antiseptic and healing,

15c

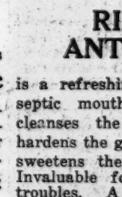
FREE A miniature bottle of RIKER'S SEPTONE SOAP

A liquid tonic shampoo for the hair, with every purchase of

RIKER'S THEATRICAL COLD CREAM

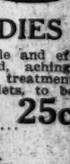
Is unsurpassed for removing make up. Used by many women not in the profession because of its known purity and superior cleansing qualities. Pound tin, 45c; half-pound tin..... 25c

RIKER'S TOILET BENZOIN



An invaluable toilet requisite that softens the water, stimulates circulation and will prove very effective in closing enlarged pores. Its antiseptic and healing qualities are excellent for skin eruptions. Bottle 50c and..... 25c

RIKER'S ALBO FACE LOTION



A harmless skin bleach that is very useful at this time of year to counteract the effects of sunburn and exposure to wind and dust; bottle..... 50c

RIKER'S DEODOR

A greaseless white cream that will overcome all odor of perspiration when massaged into the armpits and applied to the feet and hands. In porcelain jar, 25c. Deodor Powder for the same purpose; tin..... 25c

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR TEETH

RIKER'S ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER is excellent for cleaning and purifying the mouth and gums and for preserving the teeth. Can.... 15c

RIKER'S ANTISEPTIC TOOTH PASTE—A cleansing antiseptic paste; recommended for its prophylactic properties. Tube..... 15c

RIKER'S ANTISEPTIC TOOTH WASH—Has remarkable cleansing and antiseptic properties..... 25c

RIKER'S DENTAL CREAM—A rich, smooth, pleasantly flavored paste. Tube..... 15c

RIKER'S ANTISEPTIS

is a refreshing antiseptic mouth wash; cleanses the mouth, hardens the gums and sweetens the breath. Invaluable for nasal troubles. A perfect dressing for sores, ulcers and cuts. 90c, 50c..... 25c

FOOT REMEDIES

Riker's Saniped—A simple and effective remedy for tired, aching swollen feet. Combined treatment consists of antiseptic tablets, to be used in foot bath, and plasters for relief from corns. Box..... 25c

Saniped Tablets, 15c.
Saniped Corn Plasters, 15c.
Saniped Bunion Plasters, 15c.
Riker's Corn Remover, 15c.

Riker's Foot Balm—A liquid preparation which affords immediate relief from inflamed joints, bunions, corns, callouses, and for any soreness of the feet..... 25c

Jaynes' Footh elps—Powder to be sprinkled in shoes when feet are sensitive, perspiring, calloused. Especially recommended for soft corns, chafing, etc. Box..... 15c

Witch Hazel Extract—Bottle, 15c, 25c, 45c.

You Are Safe When You Buy at

RIKER AND HEGEMAN DRUG STORES

Mail Order Dept., 200 Broadway, N. Y. City

REFUGEES DEMAND LUXURY—VIENNA NOT TOLD OF NATION'S PERIL

REFUGEES DEMAND $5 A DAY ROOMS

London Committee Has to Call a Halt to Conserve Federal Relief Fund.

VANDERBILT WENT HUNGRY

Former British Officer Tells of Indignities to One American Woman in Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—It was necessary today for Uncle Sam to pay the hotel bill of three American refugees who believed the Government had no intention of making them unwilling victims of war's rigors by forcing them to live in quarters beneath their station. It was the case of a woman, who said she lived on Long Island, and her two daughters.

According to their own statement, they arrived in London practically penniless from Berlin, but bore a letter from an American officer asking that special courtesy be shown them. They decided to stop at the Savoi, incidentally running up a bill of $28, and it was declared at the headquarters of the American committee today that the Government had paid the bill, but told the woman and her daughters to move to a small hotel, which they finally did.

The woman had some things to say about what she asserted was the beautiful treatment accorded her by Ambassador Gerard, Major Ryan, and others in Berlin, and also the equally beautiful treatment from Minister Van Dyck at The Hague. She said:

"When we got here the American committee wanted us to go to a small hotel, but when we saw the hotel I decided it was not the place for my daughters. It would be below our station in life to stay there."

There was a great deal more protesting when second-class passage back to America was offered them. A member of the committee asked what would have become of the fund if every refugee had insisted on Uncle Sam's paying $5 a day for his keep while here.

Ambassador Mayre arrived here today and visited the embassy. He will remain in London a week or ten days before going to his post at Petrograd.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy is here also, and is trying to find the best way to reach Vienna.

F. O. Gunther, Secretary of the legation at Christiania, arrived here to discuss affairs with the embassy.

The United States Diplomatic and Consular Service now has added to its multifarious other duties that of finding the British giant who is at large somewhere in Germany. A circus agency which booked the giant for a German tour last Spring informed Consul General Skinner it should be easy to locate Teddy Bobs, as the giant is known professionally, because "he is a rather conspicuous figure, being eight feet tall and having a lame left leg."

Teddy Bobs, whose real name is Frederick Kempsted, was last heard of in Essen. He has an enormous appetite, and is expected to aid his country by reducing Germany's food supply.

Credit Denied C. Vanderbilt.

How Cornelius Vanderbilt was denied admittance to hotels because he had nothing but paper money was told today to a Standard representative by Dr. Reitlinger, a Polish leader who has just returned to England through Austria and Italy.

Before the war Mr. Vanderbilt was making a tour of Austria in a beautifully appointed motor car. The declaration of hostilities found him far away from any large city, and when the news finally reached him he did not alter his previously arranged plans. He went leisurely to Vienna, and there found a number of compatriots in difficulty about money. Owing to the scarcity of coin, letters of credit were valueless, as banks would not cash them.

Mr. Vanderbilt at once motored to Genoa, in the hope of obtaining steamship accommodation to New York. He had two francs in cash and a bank draft for $5,000. He spent the two francs on a modest meal, thinking his name and draft would provide him with plenty of money to go on with. On presenting himself at the bank he found no business being done in drafts; the steamship companies wanted cash, and so did the hotel proprietors. He was then reduced to the same straits as hundreds of Americans of all stations.

He could not get food or a bed without cash, but managed to get a few francs from an acquaintance to telegraph his bankers in London to apprise them of his plight. It was not until two days later that instructions reached the local bank to negotiate the draft, and Mr. Vanderbilt was provided with cash. In the meantime he made his bed in his automobile and went hungry.

Reports Indignities in Germany.

Attempts of Germans to gain the favor of Americans would have little effect on citizens of the United States, according to Capt. S. G. Stuart, a naturalized American who has come out of Germany, if they had seen some of the indignities suffered by their countrymen at hands of Germans in the early stages of the conflict. Capt. Stuart, who says he lives in New York, declares that in his presence at Düsseldorf during the early part of the war some German officers insisted on having an American woman stripped of her clothing while her husband was held by four soldiers. Capt. Stuart said:

"Nothing is too good for Americans now, and it would not be surprising if in the near future brass bands went to the trains to see Americans off. But when I think of that case at Düsseldorf, it makes my blood boil."

Capt. Stuart fought in the British Army at the battle of Tel El-Kebir in the '80s and lost his right leg below the knee as a result. He is anxious to recruit a Scotch battalion and go to the front as its commander despite his being crippled.

Heretofore he has always considered the loss of the member as a great misfortune, but his false leg came in handy during his experiences in Germany, describing which he said:

"I hid all my money, consisting of eight louis and four sovereigns in the joint of my artificial leg. I was subjected to search at the same time that an American woman was searched, and was not twenty feet away from her. Because I delayed some, an officer inserted his sabre in the leg of my trousers and split it down to the knee. Finding nothing he stopped, but had he gone a bit further he would have discovered the money and taken it, as was frequently done by them. We were surrounded by coarse jesters during the whole ordeal."

Capt. Stuart was at the American Committee room today to get aid to sail for America, where he hopes to straighten out his business affairs and return to England.

Brussels Has Been Quiet.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Carlisle Clark, director of the Technical School of Brussels, and formerly a resident of Lynn, Mass., arrived in London today from Ostend.

Mr. Clark left Brussels last Saturday and made his way to Ostend by wagon. He related today that as he was coming through Alost, where severe fighting took place during a recent Belgian sortie, he witnessed the blowing up of a bridge by a detachment of French troops. He was present also when a German bicycle scout was shot and killed by a group of Belgian soldiers.

Mr. Clark declares that Brussels is very orderly. The cafés all close up at night and no places of amusement are open. Business is at a standstill, and there is no delivery of mail or telegrams in the city, nor are newspapers published. The telephone service also has been discontinued. The Belgians are careful to do nothing to provoke the German soldiers, who are well behaved. Refugees in Brussels from Belgian villages that have been destroyed are being fed at soup kitchens. The food supply in the capital is plentiful. The German authorities have requisitioned the royal coaches of state for military purposes.

Mr. Clark says further that the report that Emperor William visited Brussels at one time since its occupation is generally believed. He said he saw a guard of honor drawn up in the Place Royale, which was said to be there to receive the Emperor.

The correspondent of The Daily News at Ostend says that two Americans who arrived there Monday from Brussels made the trip partly by foot. They had a rough time of it, but wherever they met Germans the waving of their American passports secured them polite treatment. At Sottegem they came upon a party of German soldiers in a tavern, and the Lieutenant in charge of the party invited the Americans to sing a song for them. The Americans obliged and the Germans reciprocated by providing them with a good dinner.

William Coffin, the American Consul General at Budapest, left London today, returning to his post by way of Holland.

John Ray, the American Consul at Odessa, who was injured some days ago when the Wilson Line steamer Runo was blown up in the North Sea, is making satisfactory progress toward recovery. He plans to leave for Odessa on Sept. 22.

The United States cruiser Tennessee is expected to reach Weymouth tonight from Havre with a number of American refugees from the French port.

[From Late Editions of Yesterday's TIMES.]

ESSEN TO EXPIATE LOUVAIN.

The London Times Would Obliterate Krupp Works as Atonement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Times in an editorial this morning says:

"Not until the horsemen of the gathering nations ride down Unter den Linden will the German people realize fully that their mad dreams of world domination are shattered forever.

"Many tell us that we are not at war with the German people, but with the Kaiser and the Prussian corps of officers. It was natural enough to draw the distinction before the conflict. Today in the light of fuller knowledge we know that we are at war with every German with a rifle in his hand, and that means millions, and will soon mean all Germans capable of bearing arms.

"We will talk again of 'the kindly German nation' when they lay down their rifles and abandon their dreams, but not till then.

"The defenders of civilization will destroy, but they will not destroy women's virtue nor ancient sanctuaries nor peaceful homes. They will destroy the warships and arsenals and shipbuilding yards and fortresses—all the paraphernalia of Teutonic warfare by which terror has been spread.

"The expiation of Louvain should be the absolute obliteration, not of Bonn nor Heidelberg, but of Krupp at Essen."

BRYAN SIGNS FOUR NEW PEACE TREATIES

More Than a Billion People Now Are Protected Against War.

BRITAIN ACCEPTS THE PLAN

With France, Spain, and China, Signs Conventions—Bryan Invites Germany, Austria, and Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Treaties were signed simultaneously today at the State Department by the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, France, Spain, and China and by Secretary Bryan, representing the United States, providing for a commission of inquiry to pass upon international disputes which may arise between these countries and the United States.

Including these four treaties twenty-six such conventions have been signed in a little more than a year by Secretary Bryan and representatives of foreign powers. Immediately after the signing of the treaties today, Secretary Bryan sent cable dispatches to our embassies at Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, and to the American Legation at Brussels expressing a desire to sign similar treaties with the Governments of Germany, Austria, Russia, and Belgium. These four nations are all belligerents i nthe great war in Europe. Two of the nations that were represented at today's cremony—England and France—also are belligerents. Germany, Austria, Russia, and Belgium have indorsed the principle of the Bryan peace plan, but the details of translating that indorsement into treaties now must be taken up.

Seven other peace treaties between this country and other nations are being negotiated, and it is hoped by Mr. Bryan that four of them will be ready to be signed before Christmas.

The four nations—Great Britain, France, China, and Spain—with which treaties were signed today, have more than 300,000,000 population. The twenty-two treaties previously signed were arranged with the representatives of 150,000,000 people, and the United States has 100,000,000 population, so that the twenty-seven nations embraced in the twenty-six treaties thus far signed represent more than 1,150,000,000 people. After the four treaties were signed today Secretary Bryan made this formal statement:

To Investigate Disputes.

The signing of the four treaties today with Great Britain, France, Spain, and Chna bring under treaty obligations more than 900,000,000 of people. These, when added to the population of the United States and the population of the twenty-two countries with which similar treaties have heretofore been signed, brings under the influence of these treaties considerably more than two-thirds of the inhabitants of the globe.

As these treaties provide for investigation of all matters in dispute before any declaration of war or commencement of hostilities, it is believed that they will make armed conflict between the contracting nations almost fin ot entirely impossible.

This Government is gratified to take this long step in the direction of peace, and is not only willing but anxious to make similar treaties with all other nations, large and small. Immediately upon the signing of these treaties telegrams were sent to the Government's representatives in Germany, Russia, Austria, and Belgium, communicating the fact of the signing of these treaties; and expressing a desire to sign similar treaties with these countries, all of which have indorsed the principle embodied in the plan.

Bryan Gives a Peace Luncheon.

Following the ceremony today Secretary Bryan and Mrs. Bryan entertained at a luncheon at the University Club the diplomats who had attached their signatures to the treaties. Present at the luncheon were J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador; Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador; Señor Don Juan Riano, the Spanish Ambassador; Kai fu Shah, the Chinese Minister, and Secretary of State Bryan, Secretary of War Garrison, Attorney General Gregory, Postmaster General Burleson, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Secretary of Agriculture Houston, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, and Secretary of Labor Wilson.

The peace luncheon was novel in many respects. At the plate of each guest was a small gold-edged card, embossed with a golden eagle, representative of the national coat of arms of the United States. Three sentiments were printed at the top, centre, and end of the card, and courses served were designated by names intended to represent the four nations with which today's treaties were signed.

"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," was the sentiment at the top of the card above the golden American embossed eagle. Under the words "American ice cream," near the centre of the card, was the expression: "Diplomacy is the art of keeping cool." At the bottom of the card was the line: "Nothing is final between friends."

This last allusion had reference to what Secretary Bryan said to Viscount Chinda when the last note of the United States to Japan was delivered to him. Viscount Chinda inquired at that time whether that note was to be accepted as final, whereupon Mr. Bryan replied that "Nothing is final between friends."

There were two references on the peace menu today to Secretary Bryan's Florida estate near Miami. Mr. Bryan has named that estate the Villa Serena. On today's menu appeared Miami Avocado salad and Villa Serena limeade. One of the Cabinet officer guests humorously remarked when the Villa Serena Limeade course was reached that it might have been designated as Villa Carranza Zapata Limeade. This was the menu card:

"Peace Hath Her Victories Not Less Renowned Than War."
(American Coat of Arms.)

MENU.
Neutrality Soup.
Fresh Olives. White Radishes.
Spanish Omelet.
English Mutton Chops.
Rice Croquettes a la Pekin.
French Peas. Corn O'Brien.
Miami Avacado Salad.
American Ice Cream.
"Diplomacy Is the Art of Keeping Cool."
Oolong Tea.
Villa Serena Limeade.
Sept. 15, 1914.
"Nothing Is Final Between Friends."

The countries which have entered into treaties indorsing the principles and details of the peace plan are:

1913.

Country.	Treaty Signed.	Country.	Treaty Signed.
Salvador, Aug. 7.		Honduras, Nov. 8.	
Guatemala, Sept. 20.		Nicaragua, Dec. 17.	
Panama, Sept. 20.		Netherlands, Dec. 18.	

1914.

Bolivia, Jan. 22.		Peru, July 14.	
Portugal, Feb. 4.		Uruguay, July 20.	
Persia, Feb. 4.		Argentina, July 24.	
Denmark, Feb. 5.		Brazil, July 24.	
Switzerland, Feb. 13.		Chile, July 24.	
Costa Rica, Feb. 15.		Paraguay, Aug. 26.	
Dominican Republic, Feb. 17.		France, Sept. 15.	
Venezuela, March 21.		England, Sept. 15.	
Italy, May 5.		Spain, Sept. 15.	
Norway, June 24.		China, Sept. 16.	

COUNTING ON ITALY'S AID.

Russia Believes Intervention Inevitable—Rome Demonstration.

ROME, Sept. 15, (via Paris.)—The Giornale d'Italia today publishes a dispatch from Petrograd saying that in Russian circles the intervention of Italy in the war is considered inevitable. According to one belief, the Italian Government is only awaiting the resignation of Foreign Minister San Giuliano, who, besides being a partisan of the Triple Alliance, is ill.

A demonstration occurred in the centre of the city last night, the people at the meeting crying out in favor of England and France. The troops charged the demonstrators several times and a number of persons were injured. Troops are guarding the Austrian Embassy.

[From Late Editions of Yesterday's TIMES.]

THE OTHER SIDE OF VON BOEHN'S STORY

It Agrees with His That Burgomaster's Son Did Shoot His Chief of Staff.

HAD INVADED SISTER'S ROOM

Though Entire Party Were Burgomaster's Guests—Burgomaster Slain, Aerschot Burned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Under date of Antwerp, Sunday, The Standard publishes this morning the following story from a correspondent, whose good faith the editor of The Standard guarantees, but whose name he refuses to give:

"One of the blackest pages in the invasion of Belgium is the sacking of Aerschot and the murder of the Burgomaster and his son.

"I had the story from a resident of Aerschot, who is now a refugee in Antwerp. He said that every word was true.

"When the German troops under Gen. von Boehn entered Aerschot the one desire of the Burgomaster was to save his town and people from the dreadful fate of Louvain. He awaited the Germans at the entrance to the town, and to Gen. von Boehn made offers of hospitality.

"The General was gracious enough, and said that so long as everybody in the place showed the quietest demeanor the town and the lives of those in it were safe. If not, the reprisals would be pitiless.

"The Burgomaster offered the hospitality of his own house to the General and his officers, and this was also accepted.

"Gen. von Boehn, with his Chief of Staff and another officer, took up their quarters under the roof of the Mayor, where everything possible was done for their comfort. At night the General and his officers dined with the family, consisting of the Burgomaster and his wife and their son and daughter.

"The meal progressed with every sign of geniality, and the conduct of the officers was perfectly respectful and normal, but toward the end of the dinner they drank very freely and kept on drinking afterward. By the time everybody had retired to bed the three Germans were all very much the worse for drink.

"In the early hours of the morning the members of the household were roused by a shriek from the room occupied by the daughter. The son rushed in and found his sister struggling in the arms of the Chief of Staff, who was still tipsy.

"The young man, aroused to a frenzy, attacked the scoundrel. There was a fierce struggle, which ended in the son shooting the Chief of Staff.

"The tragedy was witnessed by most of the household, including the male and female servants, but the shot did not arouse the General and the other officer, drunkenly asleep in their beds. The terrified household had to wait until morning for the denouement of the tragedy.

"The next morning the body of the Chief of Staff was discovered by the officer. The General was terribly cold in his wrath.

"'The price must be paid,' he said. "The Burgomaster, his wife, son, and daughter, and even the servants, pleaded pitifully, but Gen. von Boehn knew his duty.

"The Burgomaster, his son, and two men-servants were put against the wall and shot.

"The carnage in the streets, with burning, hacking, and stabbing, followed."

THE TIMES on Monday reprinted from The World of Sunday last an interview with Gen. von Boehn, Commander of the Ninth Imperial Field Army, sent from Renaix, Belgium, on Sept. 9, by E. Alexander Powell, The World's correspondent at Antwerp. The interview, Mr. Powell wrote, took place at the General's request, after he had heard that Poweli was collecting a list of specific, authenticated outrages by German soldiers in Belgian territory. The General began by asserting that the charges against the German troops were "lies." Mr. Powell's story continued:

"Three days ago, General," I said, "I was at Aerschot. The whole town now is but a ghastly, blackened ruin."

"When we entered Aerschot," was the reply, "the son of the Burgomaster came into a room, drew a revolver, and assassinated my Chief of Staff. What followed was only retribution. The townspeople got only what they deserved."

"But why wreak your vengeance on women and children?" I asked.

"None has been killed, the General asserted positively.

The interview went on to quote Gen. von Boehn as saying when told that Powell had seen their mutilated bodies that the women and children must have gone into the streets when firing was going on. "It is unfortunate, but it is war."

VIENNA KEPT IGNORANT.

Mass of People Grasp Eagerly at Encouraging Official Bulletins.

VIENNA, Sept. 14, (via Paris, Sept. 15.)—The news of Russia's increasingly victorious occupation of Eastern Galicia is exercising a depressing influence in Austro-Hungarian official circles and among the more intelligent classes of the monarchy, but up to the present time the mass of the people seem credulously willing to accept the meagre official bulletins given out by the authorities as satisfactory. They welcome eagerly any report which seems half way encouraging.

That anxiety is felt in higher circles, however, is manifested by the long audiences the Ministers of the dual monarchy are holding constantly with Emperor Francis Joseph at Schoenbrunn. Last Saturday the Emperor received Count von Berchtoid, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, both in the morning and afternoon; there have been also a number of conferences since last Friday with the Minister of War and the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers.

The newspapers of Vienna maintain an extraordinary reserve concerning the progress of the campaigns in Galicia and on the Servian frontier. Papers of Sunday, Sept. 13, barely mentioned the battle that is reported to have been raging around Lemberg for the past six days. The only journal offering any comment on the Lemberg situation was the Neue Freie Presse, which said: "We can say nothing more than that the high moral quality of the Austrian and Hungarian troops must eventually prove victorious."

A telegram received in Vienna from Budapest quotes the Hungarian Minister of National Defense as saying: "We stand well. Our position everywhere is good; more than this I cannot say."

The frequent optimistic public utterances of Count Stephan Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, have latterly ceased, and the official bulletins given out in Budapest are silent regarding the campaign against Servia.

A report received here from Budapest relates that the fighting which began several days ago has not yet come to an end. Servian troops which crossed the frontier at several places are arousing much uneasiness among the local population, but no detailed reports can be expected at this time. This entire Servian movement is without importance, the Budapest report says. But it does afford ground for anxiety. Such communications worded in a studiously ambiguous manner, appearing in the newspapers, are making the public increasingly uneasy.

Amid all these terrible anxieties the aged Emperor of the dual monarchy, Francis Joseph, is reported as in excellent health. He is working even harder and longer hours every day than formerly was his practice. He scrutinizes keenly all the reports from the various seats of war, and it is related that no news is permitted to be made public without his sanction.

The newspapers of Vienna are laboring under great difficulties. They are supplied with bulletins of less than a score of words each, from which they draw the most fantastic descriptions of what is transpiring. The few war correspondents who are accompanying the headquarters staff telegraph chiefly official bulletins in slightly varied language and supplement these reports with remarks on the magnificent weather and stories of the heroic deeds of Austrian officers and men.

In the meanwhile railroad trains are bringing hundreds and even thousands of wounded into Vienna. On two days last week there arrived respectively in the capital 240 and 3,200 wounded soldiers. It certainly is a fact that the total number of wounded in Vienna today aggregate over 20,000 men. There probably are many more thousands already in Budapest, and thousands more are scattered at Cracow, Prague, Gratz, and even as far as Innsbruck. The resources of the Red Cross are being taxed to the uttermost, and all classes of society are rendering aid.

Mrs. Frederic C. Penfield, wife of the American Ambassador, has organized a corps of Red Cross workers in the Embassy. Already she has sent over 100,000 bandages to Red Cross headquarters.

Thousands of Gallician Poles, chiefly Jews, are in Vienna without means of support, and are forced to beg for food and shelter. The Hebrew charitable societies are doing all they can to succor their unfortunate co-religionists. Free meals on a generous scale are dispensed daily.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Countless refugees from the Austrian province of Galicia are fleeing toward Vienna and are seriously reducing the food supplies, according to Rome and Vienna dispatches to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The newspapers of the Austrian capital have ceased to print the names of the dead and wounded, admitting that they have not sufficient space to include them all.

All the schools remain closed and together with the university buildings they have been transformed into hospitals. Railway dining cars also have been requisitioned for this purpose.

An entire train, composed of ten cars, of wounded arrived at Vienna today.

[From Late Editions of Yesterday's TIMES.]

ZEPPELIN UNDER WHITE FLAG

Dropped Bombs, Killing 23 Persons, Before Capture, Russians Say.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, Sept. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The assistant station master at Miawa, on the Russo-Prussian frontier, describes as an eyewitness the capture of a Zeppelin airship.

"We were on this platform," he said, "when the Zeppelin appeared above us. It was flying very low, about 500 feet from the ground, near the town of Vollau. Our artillery opened fire upon it, damaging three of its motors, but it kept going with the remaining one.

"Our soldiers, who occupied the station, then opened fire and the Zeppelin hoisted the white flag, whereupon a Russian officer, who was standing by me, ordered them to cease fire.

"The soldiers did so, but the Zeppelin immediately hurled a bomb. This scoundrelly act was seen by everybody present, among them a British officer attached to our army.

"The effect of the explosion was terrible and many people were wounded.

"The rest of us rushed toward the interior of the station, through the door and even through the windows. The British officer alone with remarkable coolness remained where he was.

"After the first bomb the Zeppelin threw three others, killing in all twenty-three persons and wounding sixty.

"One of our batteries opened fire on the airship and damaged its fourth motor.

"The airship went away for a short distance and came to the ground three and a half miles from the station.

"Our troops hastened toward it, but the Germans succeeded in burning and so damaging the equipment and apparatus that there remained only the aluminium envelope.

"The Germans were made prisoners. They comprised four officers and four soldiers, of whom two were wounded. Two of the soldiers tried to escape, but they were captured."

ONLY ONE

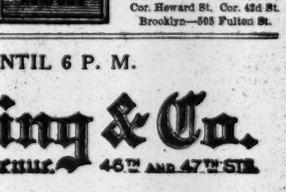
There is only one Panama Canal, only one Niagara Falls, only one Switzerland, only one Bank of England, only one Sphinx, only one North Pole (*despite the attempt to furnish two*), only one Paris, only one Rome, and in respect of most phenomena, be they cities, things or institutions, there is generally only one in each class which the world recognizes above all others as THE ONLY ONE.

And extending this to include the building business—there is only one Thompson-Starrett Company.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

MARK CROSS
LONDON
89 Regent Street
Goods Purchased in London Charged to Home Account at English Prices.

Cross Monogram Dies



Hand Cut Monogram Dies, Artfully Executed—Original Designs of Two, Three or Four Letters, Not Found Elsewhere..... $5.00
Address Dies from $2.00
Stamping from Die in Plain Colors, per Quire..... 15c
In Gold or Silver, per Quire..... 25c
Illuminated in Two or More Colors, per Quire..$1.00
Samples of Papers and Designs Submitted Upon Request.

Mark Cross
World's Greatest Leather Stores
Uptown: 710 Fifth Avenue, near 56th Street.
Downtown: 253 Broadway, opposite City Hall.
Boston: 145 Tremont Street.
Dealers Throughout the World

First Mortgage Certificates
5%
Guaranteed
$100—or More
Send for circular.
New York Mortgage & Security Co.
Under supervision New York State Banking Department
Capital and Surplus $2,500,000
135 Broadway 203 Montague St.
New York Brooklyn

NEW CHICAGO SERVICE
Leave New York 10 A. M. Arrive Chicago 12:50 P. M.
No Extra Fare.
Lackawanna Railroad
Arrive St. Louis, 2:55 P.M.
Kansas City, 9:45 P. M.
Ticket Offices:
Broadway
Cor. Wall St. Cor. 24th St.
Cor. Howard St. Cor. 42d St.
Brooklyn—505 Fulton St.

RUSSIANS CROSS DEEP SAN RIVER

Continued from Page 1.

they are, to use a Russian expression, killers of the soul.

"If Germany wins the future of Russia will be dark and terrible. The reactionary tendencies of Russia have always been at once fostered and despised by Germany. If Germany be defeated Russia will, I am convinced, enter upon the path of broad political and social progress on which the nation's heart has long been set. Therefore Russia must win at any cost, and in the effort to obtain victory the people and the Government must be absolutely united.

"I have always had a profound veneration for England, and it has been one of my chief regrets that Englishmen have been deterred by the unattractive external features of Russia from displaying full sympathy with us, but I have consistently believed that this unfortunate misunderstanding would vanish and that in the near future England would understand that Russia brings with her not dark barbarism, but the force of light and life, a youthful spirit, a thirst for liberty.

"At this moment I, as a Russian, am deeply happy that in the titanic struggle for liberty—the spirit of all Europe—Russia and England have joined hands. I cannot pretend to speak for England but from the Russian standpoint the rapprochement of our peoples is not only desirable but necessary. Whereas friendship with egotistical, coarse, despotic Germany has only done us harm a spiritual and material alliance with free England will hasten the solution of those questions which most distress us."

The historian Schegoleff, who was imprisoned two years ago on account of his editorship of the journal Bylos, containing a record of the revolutionary movement, writes to me as follows:

"All Russia regards the war as a people's war of liberation, and the army is fighting with intense enthusiasm because it is the most perfect representative assembly Russia has yet known. Victory in this war is a guarantee of the advance of civilization and the complete liberation of its development from all fetters.

"War is immensely stimulating to the people's intelligence, and victory will raise political problems that cannot possibly be solved in the traditional ways. Defeat will deliver over Russia to reaction, whose mainstay is in the German hegemony."

Of the feelings of the Jews a vivid account is given in a private letter from an elderly Jewish writer named Dinosohn of Warsaw, which is placed at my disposal.

"I remember the Turkish and Japanese wars, but never saw anything like the general enthusiasm now prevailing. Jews and Christians meet the wounded like brothers and bring flowers and sweets and follow them to the hospital in tears. In the synagogues I have seen our people weeping as they chanted prayers for victory and the speedy restoration of peace abroad and at home. If only our enemies could see this. The children in Jewish schools give for the wounded the pennies their mothers give them to buy luncheon with.

"This wave of enthusiasm is so astonishing that it fills me with great hopes of brighter days for our people and that the Jewish blood now shed in battle will not be shed in vain."

I have had a long conversation with a lawyer named Sliosberg, a leading representative of the Jews in Petrograd. He is amazed at the elemental enthusiasm for war among his people, and explains that it is due to their special attachment to the soil which is watered by their tears. In hotels, the scene of two pogroms, thirty-eight Jewish youths volunteered for the army. Jewish students, despite their sufferings, are passionately eager to serve.

All classes of Jews earnestly desire victory. It is true that there is no change in their position, and that the hardships of war make them feel more keenly the administrative restrictions. Fleeing from districts within the pale of the fighting, they suffer economically and morally, but they are full of burning enthusiasm for victory and the hope of progress.

From the Jewish standpoint, M. Sliosberg heartily welcomes the intimacy of Russia and England, not merely as an official alliance, but as a close union of the peoples in which powerful English opinion will operate for Russia's good.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 16.—A Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"As an instance of Polish solidarity with Russia, it is noteworthy that youths of the Polish aristocracy have raised a troop consisting of themselves and their retainers. This body is now attached to one of the Russian guard regiments, with which it is fighting side by side.

SWEEP BY FORTRESSES.

Austrian Western Armies Said to be Headed for Cracow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 16.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Morning Post wires:

"The Russians crossed without opposition the lower reaches of the San, where that river is from 200 to 300 yards wide and in depth varies from a minimum of seven to a maximum of fifteen feet. No words could better express the utter demoralisation of the force of between 60,000 and 100,000 Austrians than this highly significant fact.

"Having lost their munition and supply trains last week and their field batteries in the morasses during their retreat, the components of this army must have exhausted their last ounce of strength in themselves getting across the river.

"With the Russians already south of the San, the significance of the fortress of Przemysl and the other stronghold of Jaroslav has been heavily discounted. These fortresses, on the upper reaches of the San, were intended to cover the great triangle between the Vistula and San Rivers and the Carpathian Mountains. They have proved useless for their purpose, and the question now is whether these beaten and demoralized armies can ever reach safety at Cracow.

"If the Russians have got round the line of retreat with suficelent force to compel the surrender which is expected, it is at any rate certain that nothing in a military formation will ever now reach Cracow, and other refuge there is none. The slaughter that must be in progress in this panic retreat over difficult country is appalling to think of. Both the western armies have swept past Jaroslav and Przemysl and are as sheep herded by packs of wolves hungry for vengeance.

"Austria's Eastern Army, stiffened by one or possibly two German army corps, after putting up a good fight on the line from Grodek to Dniester, are now likewise retreating hurriedly on Przemysl. The strongly fortified positions at Grodek have been taken by the Russians, who in two days have covered twenty-four miles in pursuit of the retreating Austro-German forces.

"The Russians are now within eighteen miles of Przemysl. Pursuing the enemy from Grodek, they have reached Mosciska. Whether the Russians have succeeded in crossing the small river on the west bank of which Mosciska stands or are at this moment engaged in a rear-guard affair we do not know. If this Austro-German Army still retains a semblance of military formathion, it must at all costs make a stand at this river. Sixteen miles further west is the more formidable barrier of the San, whose upper reaches must be crossed by the retreating army before safety can be reached under cover of Przemysl.

"If the Russians get across the first barrier at Mosciska they have admirable cavalry ground before them for attacking the retreating Austro-Germans, who must get across the San.

"The situation looks almost as bad for the eastern as for the western armies of the Germanic allies."

SEES KAISER ON DEFENSIVE.

Russian Military Attache Thinks War Will End When Berlin Falls.

"The tide has turned, and the turning is, in my opinion, decisive," said Col. Nicolai Golejewski, of the Russian General Staff, who is the Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy in Washington. Furthermore, Col. Golejewski, although he did not say so in so many words, believes that the war will end if Berlin falls, and there is no doubt of his absolute conviction that the fall of Berlin is one of the coming great events of the mighty struggle now shaking Europe.

Col. Golejewski was seen in his rooms at the Hotel Vanderbilt, where he makes his headquarters when in New York. He was in happy humor, and it was easy to guess that the news from Petrograd, as well as that emanating from London and Paris, was good news from the standpoint of the Allies.

"How long do you think the war will last?" was the first question asked Col. Golejewski.

He thought a moment before he answered, and then he shaped his answer in another question:

"Will Berlin be able to stand up as magnificently as did Paris? That is the all-important question. Paris was heroic, calm, and unmoved. It gave its whole moral support to the army, and did so whole-heartedly. Its message to the army was 'never mind about us, go and fight,' and the army did.

"As a result of the German attempt to take Paris I consider that the tide has turned in the present war. And the turning is decisive, for by weakening herself in France Germany has renounced her initiative in the war and changed from an offensive to a defensive attitude. The reinforcements thrown into East Prussia, although considerable, and sufficient to lead to local and temporary success, are nevertheless not considerable enough for decisive victory.

"By dividing her forces between two fronts Germany has put herself into a better position to ward off blows, but she has at the same time lost the possibility of delivering them.

"Having so signally failed to defeat the allied armies in France, Germany, in the face of the Russian advance in the East, appears to have lacked decision to persist in her attack on the Allies with all the force originally allotted to this task, and she now stands between her two successful opponents, reduced to a defensive campaign, with the only satisfaction of possible successes in local counter strokes."

"What of the reported German successes in East Prussia, what effect will that have?" Col. Golejewski was asked.

"The advance of Germany in East Prussia," he replied, "was bought at the price of German defeat in France. The disproportion is obvious. The change in the general strategical situation is fundamental. The reasons for this radical change obviously are the desperate straits of Germany's ally, Austria, and the spread of panic, exhaustion, and discontent in Germany itself. Such considerations, of a political character, and the state of the national spirit have often had a decisive influence on the plans of military commanders. But history tells us that the ascendancy of these factors over purely military considerations have always led to eventual disaster."

Col. Golejewski said that he had not received any official information from the General Staff in Petrograd up to 5 o'clock in the afternoon yesterday.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 15.—Col. Shumsky, the military correspondent of the Bourse Gazette, says it is fair to conclude that the Russian successes on the Austrian front and the Russian movement in East Prussia were the primary causes of the victories of the Anglo-French Army. The shocks administered by the Russian Army, he declares, have been so powerful that the Germans were obliged to recall a portion of their troops from France, thereby facilitating the French advance.

Col. Shumsky thinks that the Germans will attempt to seek consolation in a useless blow which they are striving to deliver in East Prussia, where there are no serious military objectives for decisive operations. He says that German strategy is revealing symptoms of a strange anaemia which has always had a fatal issue. The German fleet hitherto has distinguished itself in empty places, where there was nothing to fight, and the army in East Prussia, he says, is now engaging in a similar operation.

GERMAN PEASANTS ARE SPIES.

Even Organized to Obstruct Retreat of the Russians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 14, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—From the neighborhood of Libau today comes news that heavy cannonading has been heard from the direction of Memel. The Germans have entered from Masuroniand, a country where scouting is difficult, and any reliable estimate of the enemy's forces impossible. It is clear, however, that they have been strongly reinforced with active troops. Their first advance failed most definitely. They were thrown back with serious losses, but at the moment of writing they have advanced again, and fighting is going on along the whole frontier.

In the neighborhood of Wirballen the Russians have observed for some time past that single houses and farm buildings, often within their own lines, are inexplicably set afire. Recently two incendiaries were taken in the act. One, when attempting to escape, was shot. The other, on being examined, proved to be a German civilian who was actually employing this means of signaling the departure of the Russian reconnoissance.

The whole of the civil population of the countryside has been organized by the Germans in a most exact fashion as an auxiliary service for espionage, and generally for harassing the Russians. During the Russian retirement peasants blocked the main roads at more than one point with their own wagons and farm carts.

In several cases civilians who have been arrested for acts of hostility have been found with written instructions on them detailing their duties.

BRITAIN GLAD FOR POLES.

Cordially Welcomes Czar's Plan, Sir Edward Grey Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Dr. G. H. Retingen, a prominent Pole, has received the following letter from Sir Edward Grey:

"I am now authorized to tell you that his Majesty's Government is in thorough sympathy with the manifesto to Poland issued by the orders of his Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, and that the terms of the manifesto are cordially welcomed by public feeling in this country."

DESERTED GERMAN ALLIES.

Austrians Fled at Krasnik, Leaving Them to Do the Fighting.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Reuter's correspondent with the Russian Army on the western frontier says that two German divisions participated in the battle of Krasnik, which stretched over a front of 100 versts, (about 66 miles,) and included several armored entrenchments on the hillside.

"Many shells went over Krasnik," the correspondent adds, "but did no damage to the town. The Russians finally broke the Austrian front and the Austrians abandoned their whole position, disregarding the Germans who, although they were fighting bravely, had to fall back on Annapol. One of the generals German officers captured by the Russians said:

"'The Austrians called on us to aid them and then deserted us. The German Army will never forgive this act of dishonor.'

"The Austrians took up another position, but again were dislodged and retreated across the frontier, leaving the fields strewn with the bodies of men and horses. The peasants are wearing the boots and clothing the Austrians discarded in their flight.

"Little damage was done to that portion of Poland which the Austrians temporarily held."

Russia Raises Customs Duties.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A Petrograd special to Reuter's Telegram Company says that the Council of Ministers has authorized the Minister of Finance to apply to the States which do not grant Russian commerce and shipping the most favored nation treatment an increase of 5 per cent. in customs.

STORE OPEN UNTIL 6 P. M.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS.

The many American women who usually shop abroad and who are remaining in America this season, have increased the demand for the *really exclusive* to an extent that

RED CROSS TOTAL REACHES $123,107

New York Branch Hopes Its Fund Will Be $150,000 by Saturday Night.

$2,007 MORE FOR BELGIANS

Prominent Persons Give for American Ambulance Hospital in Paris —$40,000 Mark Passed.

The New York branch of the Red Cross yesterday received $6,038.94 to be applied to the European Fund of the American Red Cross. The total amount collected by the New York branch now totals $123,107.51. At the headquarters of the branch, 30 East Twenty-second Street, it is hoped that the fund will reach $150,000 by Saturday night. All contributions should be addressed to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer.

The subscriptions acknowledged by Mr. Schiff yesterday were as follows:

Through The N. Y. Herald	$2,000	J. L. Lawrence.	$50
"A friend"	1,000	Empi's of Haas, Straus & Co..	35
Hud. Riv. Chap., Red Cross	400	Through Dr. B. Dernburg	27
Staten Isl. Women's Com	342	M. J. Clancy	25
The Independent	305.76	M. Ruckgaber, Jr	25
Proceeds entertainment Onteora Colony	246	E. Eckart	25
Col. at Smithtown Horse S., St. James, L. I.	240.64	I. Pfeiffer	25
Red Cross friends in Quogue	200	B. C.	25
Through N. Y. Staats Zeitung	192.60	Heimann & Lichten	25
Collection on Ryndam	188.89	W. Wesendonck.	20
W. Delano	100	Dr. Elizabeth Mercelis	15
J. N. Rosenberg	100	T. E. L.	15
F. H. Cone	100	M. E. L.	15
Entertainment at Quotonset Beach	100	G. M. Colvocoresses	10
Lake George C., Diamond P't.	100	O. B. Blackwell.	10
Mr. and Mrs. J. G.	50	Red Cross, Margaretville, N.Y.	10
		E. Schwarz	5
		L. P. W. F.	5
		Katherine J. Halsey	5
		Rev. M. A. Shipley, Jr.	1.05
		Total	$2,007

The fund for the maintenance and equipment of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris now totals $40,818.78, and of this $8,118.78 was acknowledged yesterday. The day's subscriptions were:

Anonymous	$2,000	John S. Melcher	100
Mrs. D. L. Gillespie	5	C. L. Bertron	100
Miss M. L. Gillespie	5	D. L. Pickman	300
Julia G. Blagden.	10	C. Johnson	100
Winthrop Cowdin.	25	Samuel Sloane	50
Fanny M. Murray	25	E. S. Dortic	200
Helen B. Simmons	250	Mrs. F. S. Witherbee	50
Mrs. W. Parker	5	H. S. Vanderbilt.	500
S. A. Fahnestock	25	H. A. C.	20
Mrs. Shepard & Miss E. F. Shepard	250	Col. by Mrs. F. L. Chapin	250
Mrs. J. Roosevelt.	25	Kitty Holms	10
Edith M. Hadley	10	Mrs. Hays	30
Mrs. S. M. Jarvis	50	Mrs. Mary Hays Collins	20
J. Floyd De'ly	25	Thornton, Virginia, and Mildred Pierson,	
Clara E. Blandy.	10	Fred Thurston.	
Mrs. G. Norris.	10	Mary Holland.	
Mrs. H. Parkman	100	Anna and Brent	
R. W.	5	Orcutt. and	
Francis L. Hine.	500	Alice Tweedie	5.03
From Touraine.	118.75	Ogden Mills	2,000
Mrs. E. H. Harriman	1,000		

Subscriptions to the above fund can be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street.

HOW WHITE CROSS WORKS.

Women of France Caring for the Families of Soldiers.

Miss Minnie Tracy, niece of James F. Tracy of Albany, who has made her home in Paris for the last fourteen years, last evening told at the Business Women's Hotel, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-first Stret, of the organization by the women of France of the White Cross Society, the organization that is caring for the wives and children of French soldiers. Miss Tracy is the only American woman who is a member of the White Cross. She returned to this country on the Touraine on Saturday.

"As soon as war was declared," said Miss Tracy, "the women of Paris and of all France showed that they were not frivolous creatures. In five days the twenty departments of Paris were fully organized by the White Cross, and the women and children were being cared for by the Bureau de Bienfaisance, which supplied 25 cents to each woman and 10 cents for each child daily. In twelve days every town in France was equipped with the organization."

Miss Tracy explained that after war had been declared there was no means of getting about Paris in motor vehicles or in carriages, and that the women of the organization were compelled to walk many miles a day on their errands. Often they were compelled to climb six and seven flights of stairs in the homes of the poor women whom they were aiding.

The only men in Paris, according to Miss Tracy, are the old men, the Marine Guard and the Sergeants de ville. The Belgian refugees are being sent to the Southern French provinces and put to work in the fields.

Miss Tracy told of stories of atrocities perpetrated by German soldiers which had come to her ears, only one of which she wished to have published. She said that she had been told of two German Army officers pouring petroleum over two nuns who were nurses caring for German and French wounded and then setting fire to them. These same officers, Miss Tracy said, ordered seven Belgian priests at Charleroi stood up against a wall and shot. No resistance to the German soldiers had been offered by any of the unfortunates, she said.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS AID FUND.

Give $3,200 to Red Cross—$3,758 from Newport Bazaar.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The American Red Cross received today from Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, who was at Weatogue, Conn., a check for $3,200 for use in war relief work. Mrs. Dodge wrote:

"I take much pleasure in inclosing you a check for $3,200, the first contribution to the American Red Cross relief work in Europe by a fund which is being collected through the organization of which I am President. Please put it down as a donation from the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, Nebraska State Association.

"The returns from this collection will naturally come in slowly, but I hope to have many thousands to send you in the near future. If you will send me a formal receipt, I will forward it to the proper officer in Omaha."

From Lawrence L. Gillespie, Treasurer of the Newport Bazaar, the Red Cross received an additional check amounting to $3,758, which made the total fund raised by this big entertainment in behalf of the Red Cross $43,758. This statement was issued from Red Cross headquarters:

"The American Red Cross hopes that, through the aid of the press, its urgent appeal for Red Cross European war relief collections on Peace Sunday, Oct. 4, will reach all churches of whatever denomination or creed, and that they will see their way clear thus to aid substantially in the administration of relief to the hundreds of thousands of sufferers in the war-ridden countries."

VON BERNSTORFF EXPLAINS.

Has Not Been Abusive and Expects to be Attacked.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, said yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel that he had made it a point in all of his recent utterances on the European war to refrain from using any language that could be termed abusive.

"I have refrained in all of my statements," said the Ambassador, "to take what might be called a violent side in the war controversy. When, as a representative of Germany, I endeavored to present the attitude of my country in the war over two weeks ago I simply called attention to the necessity of understanding Germany's situation in view of the fact that the cable being cut between the United States and Germany, the news coming from my country was very meagre while very elaborate accounts were being disseminated from the other side. There was surely no abuse in that statement. It was a fact clear to all and I obeyed instructions in trying to explain to the American people some of the causes which had influenced Germany to engage in the war and which it was felt, were not well understood by the mass of the American people.

"As my country has been attacked in this war, so I, as its representative must expect to be attacked. I look upon such personal attacks as part of the political game. I wish to state that I look at political question absolutely impersonally and if attacked on matters of political feeling or differences I bear no personal resentment. Resentment in that case would be foolish for we all have our attitude of looking at different questions."

The Ambassador remarked, smiling, that in some quarters he had been accused of being loquacious.

"Since my statement of two weeks ago," he added, "I have refrained from giving any interviews on the war situation unless it were on certain matters of detail which have suddenly arisen and for which my views or an explanation have been asked. I have explained the position of Germany and I am surely making no effort to go over the same topics again."

SERVED FOR GERMAN ARMY.

American Woman, Caught in War Zone, Became Red Cross Volunteer.

Mrs. Lea H. Block, whose home is in Paragould, Ark., returned here yesterday from a three months' visit to the European war zone. Mrs. Block was in Munich when war was declared. She "kept her head," as she expressed it at the McAlpin yesterday, and "instead of getting excited" she volunteered as a seamstress at the first Red Cross station she could find.

Throughout the mobilization period in Germany Mrs. Block sewed slings for soldiers and helped in the wrapping up of packages meant for first-aid use. She returned here loudly praising the German police stations at which she frequently had to report.

"I have seldom found people, especially officials, so courteous as those German Police Captains were," she said. "Except for my little daughter I was practically alone, as I had gone to Europe with a party of women for a Summer's tour. I heard that on one single day American Express checks were not good, but on that day I did not try to cash any. I never lost a penny or was overcharged a penny, and I fancy that most of the trouble Americans encountered came from panic and undue impatience.

"I realized it was right for the German police to inquire about us, and, in fact, I saw them capture two or three spies while I was in Dresden. I heard that they captured and killed eleven. When I reached Berlin Ambassador Gerard acted in a most kindly manner and came to the train to see our party off for The Hague. I wish I could say as much for the American Consul at Dresden. He had just come there, and had the unfortunate gift of becoming excited. He was the most excited person I met in all the war zone."

Mrs. Block's husband, J. D. Block, went to Quebec to meet her upon her arrival there Saturday aboard the steamship Tunisian. They will leave today for their home in Arkansas.

LOCATE BULLETS AT ONCE.

French Surgeons Use Rapid Radiographs—Gen. Roques Among Dead.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The services of radiography in surgery in the field were shown by radiographic proofs made by Charles Vaillant of the Lariboisière Hospital and submitted yesterday to the Academy of Science.

The proofs, which were remarkably clear, were obtained by an extra rapid process in from four to six seconds for a wound on the head, from eight to ten seconds for wounds in the elbow or leg, fifteen seconds for wounds in the shoulder or knee, and twenty-five to thirty seconds for wounds in the thigh or thorax. The radiograph can be taken on gelatine paper and a proof made from it so that the location of a bullet may be had immediately.

In a late list of casualties made public is the announcement of the death of Gen. Charles Roques, who was killed by being struck in the head by a bullet near Bar-le-Duc, and of Capt. Raoul Ducouedic de Kergoualer. The latter was a grandson of Gen. de Montholon and a great-grandson of "Brave" Ducouedic, a celebrated Breton sailor who commanded La Surveillance in 1799 in the famous fight with the British ship Quebec.

Gen. Roques had just been promoted on the field to be a General of division when he was killed.

SWISS FAVOR THE ALLIES.

Newspapers Say Germans Have Lost the Fruits of Early Victories.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BASLE, Sept. 15, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The Swiss press comments very freely on the retreat of the German army in France and displays very conspicuously its sympathy for Great Britain and France.

The Gazette de Lucerne says that the army has lost all the fruits of its former offensive movement, and that the German aviators, instead of indulging in spectacular bomb-throwing over Paris, should have examined the lines of the Franco-British armies, which were full of fresh forces and burning with zeal to attack the invaders.

High tributes are paid to the British expeditionary force.

"Germany in the future is on the defensive everywhere," says another Swiss newspaper.

How Whitlock Is Helping Belgians.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—According to a letter from Brussels, published in The Courant today, German officers going to market in that city to buy cattle last Friday found that Brand Whitlock, the American Minister, had cornered the entire stock. Later arrangements were made by which the Germans could buy one carcass out of four.

When You Build—*To Adorn Your Home*
BUY "MILLER" Electric Gas or Oil
Lighting Fixtures.
They Are Beautiful and Well Made.

Come and See
Our Elegant assortment of styles, and how fine the goods are.
Lamp Dealers should have "MILLER" Lamps for sale; if not we have.
Make note of this advt.
Edward Miller & Co., Manufacturers. Established 1844.
68 and 70 Park Place, New York.
Short Walk from Woolworth Building.

SAY KAISER'S TEARS FELL ON WAR ORDER

Liston Lewis Tells of General Staff Finding the Emperor Weeping.

DRIVEN BY HIS GENERALS

Refugees from Germany Tell of Kind Treatment — Three More Ships In.

The Holland-America liner Potsdam arrived yesterday from Rotterdam with 1,598 passengers, of whom 1,272 were Americans.

The sentiment aboard was strongly pro-German, and a group of cabin passengers drew up a statement declaring that they had been treated with the greatest courtesy by the German authorities during their stay in that country, and deploring the attitude of the American press. On the voyage $175 was collected for the German Red Cross.

Passengers, who talked to reporters, told of the grief of Kaiser William when he signed the war declaration, and of the superior tactics and marksmanship of the German soldiers over the French. They were confident that the Allies would be humbled.

Liston Lewis, who lives at the Union League, said he was informed by an officer in Berlin, intimate with the Kaiser, that the Emperor could not believe a general European war possible. He did not believe reports of aggressive movements by Russia until the General Staff put the proof before him. "Then the General Staff," Mr. Lewis said, "insisted that they would not be responsible for what might follow if the Kaiser did not declare war. 'Leave me for an hour,' the Emperor requested. When the time expired the Kaiser was found in tears. 'I can't do otherwise,' he declared as he signed the declaration of war." On Sept. 2, Mr. Lewis added, thousands of captured French soldiers and cannon were marched through Berlin streets.

Dr. Morris Jastrow, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania, said he deeply regretted that Americans seem ignorant of Germany's share in the responsibility for the war. In his opinion the Germans are not a belligerent people, and neither the Emperor nor the Government brought on this war.

"This war took the Germans completely by surprise," Dr. Jastrow said, "and when the mobilization was ordered the feeling throughout the Empire was that the greatest tragedy had come to the Fatherland."

Dr. Jastrow was a member of the American relief committee in Munich. He said that $15,000 was raised in a few hours, and that seven special trains with dining cars and sleepers took the Americans from Munich to The Hague.

Nathan Straus, Jr., was in Munich until Aug. 22, and then left on a special train for Holland. He said the Germans were very courteous, and there was no trouble except on the first day after war was declared, when the windows of the British Consulate were broken.

"Of course we were stopped sometimes in the streets," Mr. Straus said, "and asked why we were speaking English, but we had only to show our passports and point to the crossed American and Bavarian flags we all wore on our lapels."

Henry Tietze, Park Superintendent of Yonkers, said he was in Lorraine when the war began, and saw a little of the fighting near Lunéville, through the kindness of the chauffeur of a German military automobile used to carry dispatches.

"In the first week of the invasion of French territory," Mr. Tietze said, "I was riding in the war auto when it suddenly ran into the fighting line between Strassburg and Lunéville. The cannonading could be heard for miles, and shells were bursting and shrapnel was falling in all directions. It was quite interesting."

Dr. P. W. Weinholt, a Belgian surgeon, said that when the Germans entered Louvain there was little resistance until they stood several prominent citizens against the wall and shot them. After that sniping became general, and the town was destroyed.

The Scandinavian - American liner Frederik VIII. arrived from Copenhagen with 1,215 Americans from Russia and Scandinavia. Some who were in Germany when war began said they had to stand up in troop trains to reach the Russian frontier and that they had seen Russian women's earrings torn from their ears on the train by German soldiers.

The Rev. A. C. Wilson of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, who married Miss Sturgess last June, returned last night with his bride on the Lloyd Sabaudo steamship Re d'Italia from Genoa. He said Italian steamship companies were charging exorbitant rates to Americans. He paid $1,200 for an ordinary first cabin, and the average for each passenger was $300, he said.

The Italian liner had 617 passengers, making 3,430 arrivals on three ships from Europe yesterday.

PESTILENCE IN ALBANIA.

Smallpox and Famine Follow the Fighting There.

ROME, (via Paris,) Sept. 15.—Telegraphing from Avlona, Albania, the correspondent of the Messagero says:

"Famine and smallpox are wasting the population, especially the refugees from the outlying villages, who are in fear of massacre by insurgents in Epirus. Many of those killed in the fighting with the insurgents were carried long distances on donkey back, and then merely buried under a light covering of earth. This, it is said, led to the pestilential outbreak."

MOVE TO SUPPRESS BELGIAN PICTURES

German Press Bureau Says That "Movies" of German Acts Would Violate Neutrality.

PROTEST TO FILM CENSORS

Opposes Their Exhibition at Least While War Lasts—Straus, Schiff, and Dr. Adler to Pass on Protest.

The Chamber of German-American Commerce announced yesterday that it had information that certain motion picture films were about to be displayed in New York which would depict the advance of the German troops through Belgium. Heinrich Charles, the Secretary of the Chamber, said that as a result of this information the Chamber was convinced that the exhibition of the pictures would violate the spirit of President Wilson's neutrality message to the American people, and the Chamber had decided to make an effort to prevent the pictures being shown in the United States, at least during the continuance of the war.

"Do the pictures show instances of the alleged atrocities in Belgium?" Mr. Charles was asked.

"Yes, I understand that they do," said Mr. Charles, "and to show such pictures might cause ill feeling on the part of some of the American public, and for that reason, and that only, we are opposed to their exhibition."

Mr. Charles then announced that the Chamber had made its protest to the National Board of Censorship of Moving Pictures of 70 Fifth Avenue, which board, with the consent of the various moving picture corporations, has the final say as to whether or not a picture is one worthy of the public view.

This is the letter sent to the National Board of Censorship by the Chamber, the receipt of which was acknowledged by the board yesterday afternoon:

New York, Sept. 15, 1914.

National Board of Censorship of Motion Pictures, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Gentlemen: We beg to call your attention to the manufacture of motion-picture films which depict scenes in connection with the European war, especially scenes alleging deeds by soldiers in Belgium.

That these pictures would have a strong tendency to prejudice and disturb those who would see them, there can be no doubt, nor can there be doubt of the presentation being a flagrant violation of President Wilson's injunction of neutrality. For this reason we make this formal protest to your board, feeling sure in so doing we are performing a duty to the American public, at the same time confident that you will take prompt and proper action upon it.

Films now prepared by Life Photo Film Company, Fort Lee, New Jersey, we particularly urge upon your vigilance.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) HEINRICH CHARLES,
Secretary Chamber of German-American Commerce, Inc.

At the offices of the National Board of Censorship in the Educational Building, Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, it was stated that the letter of the Chamber of German-American Commerce had been received and would receive due and careful consideration. It was added that some of the members of the Board of Censors have seen the pictures complained of and that until they were seen it would be impossible to state whether or not their exhibition would be permitted.

A copy of the following letter sent at the outbreak of the war to the producers of all moving pictures was given out as indicative of the attitude of the National Board:

Aug. 27, 1914.

Gentlemen: The preservation of a spirit of absolute neutrality on the part of the American people, as suggested by President Wilson in his recent proclamation, is a matter so vitally important that the National Board of Censorship makes the following suggestion:

When you are producing pictures containing war scenes please precede the actual pictures with about five feet of captions asking the audience kindly to refrain from any expressions of partisanship as the pictures are shown. You will strengthen such an announcement very materially by adding that this request is directly in line with the policy of President Wilson.

We further suggest that scenes which tend to arouse race hatred, because of their realism and horrible detail, be treated in a restrained manner. Very truly yours,

W. D. McGUIRE, Jr.,
Executive Secretary.

The General Committtee of the National Board of Censorship, of which Frederic C. Howe of the People's Institute is chairman, has in its membership some of the best known men and women in this country. On the Advisory Committee among others are Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. Felix Adler, Andrew Carnegie, Bishop Greer, Edwin R. A. Seligman, Oscar S. Straus, Anson Phelps Stokes, Dr. Albert Shaw, Jacob H. Schiff, and Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.

[From Late Editions of Yesterday's TIMES.]

TENNESSEE CHEERS BRITONS

Her Jackies Send Back Answering Chorus of "Rule, Britannia."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A Times correspondent in France describes an incident at Havre when the United States cruiser Tennessee lay in the harbor and a British transport, the decks of which were thronged with soldiers, passed her. The American cruiser dipped the Stars and Stripes, and suddenly the British Tommies broke into "Rule, Britannia."

"Then," says the correspondent, "an amazing thing happened. I heard and was thrilled by it. The gallant American sailors took up the rolling chorus—'Rule, Britannia! Britannia rules the waves. Britons never, never, never shall be slaves!' It was the most perfect act of brotherliness which I have ever witnessed."

TELLS OF GERMANY'S SPIES IN BELGIUM

Col. Van Bever Writes Gen. Hawkins That Reports Misled the Kaiser.

CALLS SOLDIERS RUFFIANS

Engineering Officer Says They Respect Nothing, Not Even Old People, Women, or Children.

Gen. Rush C. Hawkins of this city, who led the Hawkins Zouaves in the civil war, has received a stirring letter from his old friend, Col. George Van Bever, one of the most prominent engineers in the Belgian Army service. Col. Van Bever tells of atrocities committed by Germans on Belgian soil and the letter depicts with what hatred the Germans are regarded in Belgium. The letter reads:

Antwerp, Aug. 14, 1914.

My Dear General:

I cannot thank you enough for the interest you are taking in our poor country, which is undergoing such a trial. To be in a state of war is trying, but the state we are in is a terrible one. Our enemies are not soldiers, but ruffians. They are not human. They respect nothing, not even old people, women, or children. All the villages or towns which they come across they leave behind them in flames. They aim especially at the doctors and hospitals.

We could not allow the German Army to cross our territory any more than we would have permitted it to the army of our friend.

Germany was misled by her own spies, who surrounded us in a manner of which you have no comprehension, and they surrounded every class of society. They spied on commerce, nobility, and the common people. Just think of this: In the Nordeutsche Lloyd's office they found an enormous quantity of military uniforms, weapons, and even a grape shooter. The same things were found in the house of a man named von Mallinkeodt and in several other houses here in Antwerp. They also found hidden wireless telegraph instruments with signals. You can see that even our heart movements were spied upon. But Germany was badly informed by her own spies, because the Belgians are fault-finders and run down everything in their own country and in their homes, and the spies transmitted remarks which the German authorities regarded as the truth. But, nevertheless, they thought we were to be bought, and they entered into our country with their pockets full of gold, which we exchanged for good, hard bullets which they have not been able to digest.

As the Germans cannot act loyally, they leave behind them fire and blood in every place they pass, and they give as a pretext that the inhabitants fired on them.

During the night between Monday and Tuesday a balloon, Zeppelin 8, threw down on Antwerp about ten bombs with intent to destroy the Royal Palace, the National Bank, and the hotel in which the Ministers are staying, &c. They did not succeed, but they terrified the inhabitants.

In a skirmish in which my son took part and commanded the firing with great success (it was the second time) it was discovered that the Germans were hidden in private houses from which they fired upon our soldiers. And on another house the Germans had hoisted a Red Cross flag. Yet in that same house they had hidden a number of German soldiers with a grape-shooter.

I think that these few facts are sufficient to make you understand that they are not soldiers against whom we are fighting, but ruffians and barbarians. We trust in the advancing of the Russian Army, which is marching toward Berlin. You see, my dear friend, what the situation is and what it might become. We are full of courage because we trust in the righteousness of our cause.

May this letter find you in good health, and accept once more my many thanks for the interest you are taking in us. Yours affectionately, GEO. VAN BEVER.

Part of the letter, personal in nature, has been omitted.

TOWER URGES NEUTRALITY.

Ex-Ambassador Deplores False Statements About the War.

Charlemagne Tower, ex-Ambassador to Germany, wrote to the Chamber of German-American Commerce, on Sept. 14, an answer to a request for his opinion regarding the allegation of the chamber that "public opinion in America has been informed one-sidedly, and a wrong conclusion reached as regards the cause of this war and the action of the German troops in the field." Mr. Tower was asked also to give his opinion as to "the injustice and unfairness of certain spiteful attacks upon, and reckless assertions about, people of the highest consideration in Germany."

The reply was made public by the chamber yesterday. In it Mr. Tower said:

"It is indeed to be deeply regretted if false statements of this kind are made in the heat of passion or false conceptions entertained here as to the aims or the character of either belligerent in this unfortunate war, and no one who should attempt to prejudice the public mind of this country against either party to the conflict would commit a serious national wrong, not only to the ones whom he attacked, but to our own nation as well; for the traditions that we have inherited from our forefathers have invariably taught us this: that the national sentiment of the American people is always for truth and justice and fair play.

"Let us remember that nothing we could have done would have altered or prevented this conflict. It is the culmination of the disputes and rivalries and jealousies of more than forty years, against which all these nations had armed themselves and which each of them plainly foresaw. Each has its grievances and each its claim of right in respect to things that lie far from us and do not concern us. Nor have we the right to make any of them our own. I would urge every one of my countrymen to bear himself so, during the present crisis, that both by his words and acts he shall support the President in his efforts to maintain the impartial treatment of all."

ATROCITIES CHARGED TO BELGIAN WOMEN

Tales of Boiling Oil, Poisoned Food and Drink Brought Back by Travelers.

TOLD BY GERMAN OFFICERS

Mrs. Frank and Two Companions, All of St. Louis, Think Truth Has Been Suppressed.

The experience of two American girls at a German school in Brussels during the early days of the war were narrated yesterday by Misses Lucille Frank and Evelyne Emanuel of St. Louis, who, with Miss Frank's mother, Mrs. Abraham Frank, arrived here on the Potsdam. For several weeks before the sailing of the Potsdam Mrs. Frank and the two girls were in Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, only a few minutes from the Belgian frontier, and according to their story the tales brought back by German officers and soldiers were a continuous array of atrocities committed, not by Belgian men, but by Belgian women.

Stories of the maiming of German wounded, the poisoning of drink and food, incredible mutilations, were told at every dinner table where German officers and soldiers were quartered. All the news that got to the town was of continued successes of the Germans in the west and the Austrians in the east. Consequently, when Mrs. Frank, who is of German birth, and her two charges reached New York they expressed great indignation that the "truth" had not been suffered to reach New York.

"Miss Emanuel and I were at the pension at Back, a school kept by a German woman who had long lived in Brussels," said Miss Frank at the McAlpin yesterday. "Most of the girls had gone home for the Summer vacation, but twenty-three remained—Belgians, Germans, English and French, and we two Americans. We were to have gone to Ostend for the rest of the Summer on Aug. 2.

"But the day before that came the war, and we could not get away. Our teacher went to see the German Consul, and he advised that the girls who were not Belgians should leave. The Belgians, of course, went to their homes, and the English and French were taken away. Then a proclamation was issued warning all Germans to leave.

"Perhaps if we had proclaimed that we were Americans, we might have fared better, but we decided to stick with our Principal, and so were classed as Germans. At half past 9 o'clock one night, I think it was the ninth, we were taken to the circus and kept there until 4:30 in the morning under detention. Then we were turned out and compelled to walk to the station, carrying our own baggage, and were hissed along the route, by Belgians who would come to their windows in their nightclothes and jeer at us. There were fifteen in our party, including three maids, and the journey through Holland to Aix-la-Chapelle, where an aunt of mine lived, took four days, instead of three and a half hours."

"I was at Bad Wildungen, taking the cure," said Mrs. Frank, "when a report was published that the Belgians were slaying foreign pupils in the schools. You can imagine that I was almost wild. I hurried across Germany to Aix-la-Chapelle and joined my sister, but it was many days before I received news that my daughter was safe and on her way to me.

"Before I left Wildungen, I had a scare. I had telegraphed my brother-in-law at Aix-la-Chapelle, and he had sent me a telegram giving an address in Belgium. A policeman came to where I was stopping and said he wanted to see me alone. I was suspected, I found later, of being a spy. However, my explanation easily satisfied him.

"What had aroused the people in Aix-la-Chapelle was that on Aug. 4, the Belgians had sent a message to the town, saying they were coming over to take the town, cut off the heads of the women and carry them about through the Luisenstrasse. We heard many stories of violations of neutrality. There were tales that French officers had been in the Belgian cities as early as July 25.

"The spirit of the German soldiers was wonderful. I was at Walbern helping to feed the soldiers when a German woman, the mother of eight children, brought in 30 marks to give to her husband. It was all she had, but she thought her 'mann' would need it in the war. He refused to take it. The soldiers would begin singing at 6 o'clock in the morning. All the schools were turned into sewing places, and women and children employed their time in making bandages and underwear and doing other Red Cross work. To show you how considerate the Germans were for the feelings of their prisoners, they always took them through the town at night, so that the populace would not have a chance to jeer at them.

"We heard tales of terrible atrocities. I was dining with some friends one night. Some of the guests were officers. One remarked that when he crossed the frontier he was going to take poison with him because of the mutilation of comrades of his who had been wounded. He intimated that if he was wounded he would swallow the poison rather than fall to the mercies of the Belgian women. My nephew, Lieut. Jahn, who was in the battle of Liège, and came home shortly afterward for a few days, said that the Belgian women had poured boiling oil upon wounded Germans. He himself entered a barber shop at Liège to get shaved, but fearing treachery while he was in the chair, he had two soldiers stand with revolvers pointed at the barber's head.

"I knew a Captain who near Liège asked a Belgian woman for a glass of water. She seemed particularly gracious. 'Would you not rather have milk?' she asked. 'I have some particularly fine cows.' When she came back holding the glass the Captain noticed that she seemed excited. He looked at her sternly. Then he drew a revolver and pointed it at her.

"'You must taste that first,' he said. 'Drink.' The woman obeyed. Almost immediately she fell down in convulsions."

WAR'S EFFECT ON OUR TRADE

Exports and Imports for August Show Shrinkage of $58,237,426.

A statistical review of New York's imports and exports for August compared with the corresponding month last year, issued yesterday by Collector Dudley Field Malone, reveals the severe trade losses resulting from the European war and the attending interruption of commerce.

The total foreign trade of the port for August, including both imports and exports, was $96,630,155; in the same month last year it was $154,867,581, indicating a loss last month of $58,237,426. Imports in August were $63,804,412, compared with $78,698,806 in the same month in 1913. Last month's exports were $32,845,743, while in August a year ago they were $76,188,975, the falling off amounting to $43,343,232.

The report shows the great inroads made in trade during August between this port and Germany and Austria-Hungary. The August imports from Germany had a value of only $5,269,319, compared with $10,019,583 in August, 1913. The export side is still more impressive, exports amounting to only $19,514, compared with $9,539,286 in the same month last year. Austro-Hungarian imports aggregated $651,032, in comparison with $1,042,684 in August, 1913. Not a dollar's worth of merchandise left this port for the Dual Monarchy last month, while exports in August of last year reached $902,781.

Imports from England last month were $8,822,044, a decline of $4,000,000 as compared with a year ago. Exports from New York to England aggregated $11,859,201, as compared with $13,846,176 in August, 1913. French imports fell to $5,065,071 last month, or less than half the imports of August, 1913. Exports to that country were valued at $1,545,640, compared with $5,640,392 in August a year ago.

Imports from Belgium last month were $1,150,356, a decline of approximately $1,800,000. Exports to Belgium were valued at only $254,185, as against $3,274,352 for the same month last year.

Bread from Tulip Bulbs in Holland.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—On account of the scarcity of wheat in Holland, the association of Dutch bakers has sanctioned the use of a so-called "tulip bread" in which one-third of the flour used is made from ground tulip bulbs. The bread is said to be very nourishing, and the War Ministry has recommended its use in the army.

WELL SELECTED
Real estate is always busy earning its rent regardless of trade and finance. That is why our Guaranteed Mortgages, issued on such property, are so highly valued by investors.
LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY
160 B'way, N. Y. 188 Montague St., Bkn.
383 E. 149 St., N.Y. 1354 B'y, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
120 Central Av., Wh. Plains, N.Y.

A NEW NOVEL
THE NEW CLARION
By Will N. Harben
A tale of love and mystery in the Georgia mountains with all the humor of Abner Daniel and Pole Baker—and both of these favorite characters are in this new book.
$1.35 net
HARPER & BROTHERS

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.
Store open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The Men's Clothing Dep't
On the Third Floor, directs attention to a very unique assemblage of
Young Men's Fall Suits at $18.50
hand-tailored expressly for the exacting New York youth.
THE STYLES present one, two, three and four button models; sleeves with or without cuffs; plain or patch pockets; full, half and quarter lined, to meet every individual taste.
THE FABRICS include high grade soft flannels, cassimeres, worsted cheviots, tweeds and serges.
THE COLORS are plain blue, gray, black and green, also the new striped, plaid and check patterns, together with many neat interwoven designs. The sizes are 32 to 40 inches chest.
WE INVITE YOU to inspect our Young Men's Apparel, if for no other purpose then to know what is correct for the ensuing season.

WHY BUY USED PIANOS When You Can Secure Brand New PIANOS
We wish to impress upon you that we are *exclusively piano and player-piano manufacturers,* producers of instruments of the *highest quality* for 77 years, and are *best equipped* to select piano values *for you,* offering worthy instruments only, which carry our broad guarantee.
That are fully worth $325 at
In order to make room for stock now on its way to us, EVERY PIANO in our warerooms formerly selling up to $325 will be closed out TODAY ONLY at..... **$190**
$5 Down, $5 Monthly
All Are Fully Guaranteed
A Limited Number of NEW 88-NOTE **PLAYER-PIANOS**
Various styles and woods formerly selling up to $600, will be closed out TOMORROW ONLY, at..... **$390**
Liberal Allowance for Old Pianos Taken in Exchange
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
KNABE WAREROOMS
5th Ave. cor. 39th St.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices
Macy's
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
Silk Lined Chesterfield Overcoats
$14.75
Verified Price Elsewhere, $17.50

The sale of Overcoats of such quality at so low a price marks an epoch in clothing history in this City. These garments are hand-tailored throughout and made so as to combine two important features—FINE APPEARANCE AND DURABILITY. The canvas linings are thoroughly shrunk; collars are hand-felled; hand-made buttonholes. In black, dark Oxford, and Cambridge gray. Some are silk lined to the front edge, others to the facings. Sizes, regular, 33 to 42; stouts, 38 to 48.
These Are Essentially High-Grade Garments
Men's Silk Knit Overcoats, $19.75
Made in Balmacaan models, these fine soft Overcoats have collars that are convertible as well as regular, sleeves have cuffs; yokes are of silk; slash pockets; they have shoulder straps, and buttons are reinforced. Colors are dark Oxford, heather and brown.
FIFTH FLOOR, BROADWAY.

PLAN STAMP TAX FOR WAR LOSSES

Resort to Spanish War Expedient Agreed Upon by the House Democratic Caucus.

DROP FREIGHT PROPOSAL

Levy Upon Bankers and Brokers — Bonds, Drafts, and Checks to Pay.

AN IMPOST ON GASOLINE

White House Conference Decides on Terms of Measure—Republican Senators to Oppose.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Democratic members of the House in caucus tonight swept aside all their differences over the proposed War Revenue Tax bill and took action which assures the presentation of a measure which will have practically the unanimous backing of the majority party in the lower body of Congress. The bill will be framed by Representative Oscar W. Underwood, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, within the next few days.

Its terms were agreed upon today at a conference with the President at the White House, at which both Mr. Underwood and Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee; Secretary McAdoo, and Postmaster General Burleson were present. The programme was indorsed unanimously and enthusiastically by the Democratic representatives in their caucus.

The bill will call for an additional tax of 50 cents a barrel on beer, from which it is estimated $32,500,000 will be raised; a tax of 12 cents a gallon on dry domestic wines and 20 cents on sweet domestic wines, to bring in $8,000,000, a tax on licenses for tobacco manufacturers and dealers, to raise $4,000,000; a tax of 2 cents a gallon on gasoline, to raise $20,000,000; a special tax on bankers and brokers, to raise $5,800,000, and a stamp tax, along the lines of the Spanish-American war tax, on bonds, certificates, shares of stock, bills of sale, drafts, checks, mortgages, telegrams, and the like, to bring in approximately $35,000,000.

The total estimated revenues from these sources is $105,000,000. The proposed tax on railway freight earnings was dropped as a result of the White House conference.

The bill, as it will be written, in accordance with directions from the majority caucus, is practically the measure which was adopted originally by the Ways and Means Democrats and which was rejected by the President, except what amounts to a practical re-enactment of Schedule "A" of the Spanish-American stamp tax, which is substituted for the provision for an increase in the income tax rates and a reduction of the exempted amount of incomes.

The remarkable feature of the caucus was that not a single Democrat entered it with any idea that the freight tax proposal would be incorporated in any measure which would be decided upon, and the only mention of a freight tax was in a resolution which Representative Page of North Carolina wanted to offer, but did not, and which opposed a tax of any character on trasnportaion either of freight or passengers.

Underwood Describes Conference.

Mr. Underwood, before the Page resolution could be read, obtained the floor and related briefly the results of his conference in the afternoon with the President. He dismissed the freight tax by saying that he had suggested the plan to the President, and that the latter had accepted it on condition that it would be acceptable to the party in Congress. Plainly, Mr. Underwood continued, the freight tax was not acceptable, and so neither the President nor himself felt bound in any way to urge it.

To his new proposal, however, Mr. Underwood found his colleagues ready and willing to assent. He explained to them that it was a matter of vital importance to the party and to the country that the legislation be enacted as quickly as possible.

The caucus thereupon voted to turn the whole matter over to the Ways and Means Committee, with the understanding that a bill would be reported in due time carrying the provisions which were agreed upon in principle in the caucus. A resolution by Representative Shackleford of Missouri, providing that another caucus should be held to ratify the action of the Ways and Means Committee, after the latter body had completed the bill, was rejected.

Hobson Urges Delay.

Representative Hobson of Alabama made an impassioned speech in favor of a postponement of the legislation until the next session, but the resolution which he desired to offer was declared out of order by Representative Hay of Virginia, Chairman of the caucus. The decision evoked a tumult of applause.

There seemed to be not the slightest desire among the ran kand file of the party to delay action on the measure until after the election, although many had urged in the numerous private and unofficial conferences in the last week that this course should be followed.

Regardless of the sources of revenue provided for in the bill that will be reported, it was said today that there was no assurance at this time that a war tax bill can pass the Senate before the November elections. In the Senate the Democrats have a small majority. The Republicans of the upper body held a caucus today before the President had had an opportunity to confer with Messrs. Underwood and Simmons, and determined to present a practically united front against "war taxes in time of peace."

The Republican Senators also decided to issue a call to all absent members of their party who are not engaged in active campaigning for re-election to return to Washington at an early date for the purpose of assisting in the fight. A committee consisting of Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, Smooth of Utah, Smith of Michigan, McCumber of North Dakota, and Sterling of South Dakota was appointed as a sort of steering or campaign committee.

It is expected that about thirty Republicans will answer to a roll call, and with this number constantly on hand there would be nothing easier than to prevent the passage of the war tax bill until the election or longer if need be.

CARPET CLEANSING
RUGS AND ALL FLOOR COVERINGS
Largest in the World. Every detail.
44 years' experience.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.
Branch, 486 St. Nicholas Ave., near 128th St.
Tel. 4600 Harlem. Tel. 4600 Harlem.
STORAGE WAREHOUSE & MOVING VANS.

BIG POW-WOW ON SULZER.

If He Gets Nomination Many Bull Moose Will Quit Party.

A big Progressive pow-wow is planned for today to determine what attitude the Bull Moose Party organization should maintain toward the candidacy of William Sulzer. He is not an enrolled Progressive. As an Assemblyman he is not listed as a Progressive but as a Progressive Democrat. He did not seek admission to the Progressive caucus and was not invited to enter it. His vote was cast more frequently against than it was cast in accordance with the attitude of the Progressive Party on legislative measures coming before the House.

Progressives who have been in close touch with the campaign now being made for Frederick M. Davenport exhibit signs of extreme nervousness and in confidential talks have admitted that Mr. Sulzer will get a far greater proportion of the Progressive vote in the primaries than some of the New York leaders are willing to admit.

Some of the most influential and aggressive leaders are preparing to leave the party should the primaries result in the nomination of Mr. Sulzer.

In the conference today at national headquarters there will be present the County Chairman, the State Board of Strategy, and all the candidates on the Progressive State ticket. Col. Roosevelt will address the conference in the forenoon.

The Progressive State Committee filed with the Secretary of State at Albany yesterday substitute names to fill the vacancies caused through the withdrawal of Jeremiah D. Toomey and L. S. Moisieff as candidates for the nominations for Secretary of State and State Engineer, respectively. For Mr. Toomey was substituted Sidney W. Stern, a New York lawyer with an office at 154 Nassau Street, and for Mr. Moisieff, Lloyd Collis.

ANTI-MURPHY COMMITTEE.

State Politicians to Aid Hennessy-Roosevelt Fight.

A Committee of Thirty-one has been appointed to conduct the anti-Murphy primary fight of John A. Hennessy and Franklin D. Roosevelt for the nomination for United States Senator on the Democratic ticket. William Allaire Shortt of Staten Island, Secretary of the Democratic State Committee; Charles F. Rattigan of Auburn, Democratic leader in Cayuga County, and a member of the Democratic State Committee, and George F. Noeth, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Monroe are on the list. Others are Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, ex-Corporation Counsel Archibald R. Watson, Park Commissioner Raymond V. Ingersoll of Brooklyn, Surveyor of the Port Thomas E. Rush, and Verne M. Bovie, Superintendent of the United States Assay Office.

Here is a full list of the committee:

Francis Lynde Stetson, Manton M. Wyvell, John J. Kindred, Robert Adamson, T. E. Rush, R. V. Ingersoll, C. G. Burlingham, Frank H. Mott, Chester A. Miller, Charles W. Cosad, Otis S. Beach, Frederick W. Lynn, John T. McCall, John E. Mack, Archibald R. Watson, William Allaire Shortt, Frederick A. Wallis, George F. Ketchum, Chester C. Platt, Thomas F. Comerford, Charles F. Rattigan, George F. Noeth, H. T. Van Camp, Thomas F. Conway, Thomas E. Spratt, Edward Corning, Verne M. Bovie, Senator Clayton L. Wheeler, Henry Ludington, George B. Burd, and G. Elton Parks.

Leon R. Jacobs, a lawyer of 20 Nassau Street, who has been designated as one of the organization candidates for Democratic County Committeeman in Kings from the Second Assembly District, has written a letter to John A. Hennessy assuring him of support. Hennessy and Roosevelt have been indorsed by the recently formed Theatrical Men's League, composed of theatrical managers.

SULZER TALKS FROM AUTO.

Tells Street Crowds He Could Have Made $1,000,000 as Governor.

William Sulzer spoke at a dozen or more street corners in Harlem and on the west side last night in his own interest as a candidate for the Progressive Gubernatorial nomination. He began at 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue and went from there in an automobile to five points in Harlem. From Harlem he went to Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway. His speeches all followed the line of that made at 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, where, referring to his impeachment, he said:

"When Governor, if I had wanted to take the law into my own hands I could have prevented the impeachment proceedings. I could have declared martial law and ordered the arrest of all of the political crooks in Albany. But I believe in law and order and would not assert my special powers in my own interests."

Mr. Sulzer then went on to say that if he had chosen to be a political tool he could have retired from the Governorship worth $1,000,000. Then he added:

"To the everlasting credit of William Sulzer be it said that he sacrificed his office in the struggle he made for decent citizenship and honest government."

He addressed large crowds and was well received.

AXE FOR MURPHY MAN.

Albany Patronage Begins to Go Against McCabe.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Roscoe Irwin of Kingston, who succeeded Cyrus Duryea of Johnstown as Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, today, after a talk with Daniel J. Dugan, State Committeeman; John A. Hennessy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Ward Crane, removed Harlan P. Draper, who has held the position of chief deputy for thirty-two years, and appointed in his place Leo M. Doody of this city, an anti-Murphy, anti-McCabe Democrat.

Mr. Irwin promises to appoint none but Wilson and anti-Murphy Tammany Democrats to positions under him.

Bernard Hahn for Treasurer.

Bernard Hahn, who has a law office at 1 Liberty Street and lives at 467 East 141st Street, in the Bronx, was substituted yesterday as a candidate for the nomination for State Treasurer in the Republican primaries for C. Adelbert Hecker, a Bronx banker, who declined to be a candidate. He will have no rival for the nomination.

Luck with Anti-Murphy Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The anti-Murphy candidates in Westchester County will top the Tammany candidates for county and legislative offices on the primary ballots. When lots were drawn by the Commissioners of Elections the anti-Murphy candidates won the first fine places for important offices. Changes have been made in the Tammany ticket, the anti-Murphy ticket, and the Progressive ticket almost daily since the first designations were made.

Ask your Dentist
PYRODENTO
LIQUID ANTISEPTIC
Pyorrhoea (Riggs Disease) can be cured by your dentist and the daily use of Pyrodento.
Address "Pyrodento, Baltimore, Md." for free sample.

TALKS WITH WILSON OVER PRIMARY FIGHT

Glynn for Governor and Gerard for Senator, Chairman McCombs's Choice.

PRESIDENT TO BE NEUTRAL

Democratic Leaders Here Anxious That No Preference Be Expressed by Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—President Wilson and William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, talked politics at the White House this afternoon. A good part of the conference was devoted to the New York situation, and Mr. McCombs expressed a preference for certain Democratic primary candidates.

He would not say after his conference who the candidates were, but it has been an open secret in Democratic circles that the young Chairman of the National Committee was anxious to have Gov. Glynn chosen as the candidate for Governor, and it is evident from what was said tonight that Mr. McCombs's preference extends also to James W. Gerard, the present American Ambassador to Germany, as the candidate for Senator.

There have been reports that Mr. McCombs and other friends of President Wilson in New York were somewhat dissatisfied over the attitude of the Federal Administration toward the New York political situation. It had been said that these friends thought that the President should express a preference for certain candidates in the Democratic primaries.

This theory is entirely at odds, however, with the understanding of well-informed Democrats. As the situation was made known to them, Mr. McCombs and other Democratic leaders in New York were anxious that the Federal Administration should not express a preference one way or the other in the current factional fight. What they desired was that the President should indicate that he was not taking sides in the controversy, and that the best way to do this was to make Federal appointments without reference to whether the persons selected for appointment were affiliated with Tammany Hall or the organization of young independent Democrats, which had gone on the warpath with the object of getting the scalp of Charles F. Murphy and his lieutenants.

Those friends of the President who wished for the adoption of this policy were greatly encouraged over the selection of Thomas E. Rush, the Tammany leader in the Nineteenth District of Manhattan, as United States Surveyor of Customs for the port of New York. They looked upon this choice as evidence that the President had no bias in the fight in the State and that he intended to appoint Democrats to Federal offices without reference to whether they sided with Mr. Murphy or his enemies.

There is some reason to believe, however, that certain New York Democrats, with Mr. McCombs probably included among their number, were fearful that the President might abandon his "hands off" policy and show a preference for one side or the other in the primary fight that is now being waged.

This fear was based on the knowledge that Franklin D. Roosevelt and Josn A. Henniessy, candidates, respectively, for the nominations for Senator and Governor, were being backed by such close friends and associates of the President as Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury and Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port. And besides, Mr. Roosevelt, who is Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the Wilson Administration, is a great favorite of the President, and, to say the least, has his good wishes.

But outside of these considerations there was cause for worry among those who wished the Federal Administration to keep out of the New York factional fight in the fact that officers of the Administration had taken an active part in party contests in other States, and had not succeeded in what they tried to accomplish. This failing, it was felt, worked to the injury of the Administration, in a rousing bitterness among Democrats.

The most notable instance of this was in Illinois, where Secretary Bryan took part in the primary campaign for Senator as an opponent of his old political enemy, Roger Sullivan, who has been National Committeeman for a long time, and had opposed Mr. Bryan's ambitions in the direction of the White House. Sullivan was nominated handsomely. In Texas also Administration influence was suspected in the effort to nominate ex-Congressman Tom Ball for Governor. Ball was defeated. The Administration was also accused of having permitted itself to be placed in the position of having shown its sympathies in the Democratic primary contest in Michigan.

These things aroused a fear on the part of men who are working for Democratic success in November that prominent officers of the Administration might take such a leading part in the New York primary contest that the impression would be given that they had the sanction of the President himself. Nothing developed today as a result of the visit of Mr. McCombs to the White House to confirm this view. The President's position is that Mr. Bryan and the other high Federal office holders who made themselves active in primary campaigns acted on their own responsibility, and in no sense were serving with the warrant of the President.

It was said tonight in Democratic circles that Mr. McCombs told the President frankly that he was confident that Ambassador Gerard and Gov. Glynn would win in the primar ycontest and that they would be elected in November. It is said also that Mr. McCombs came away from the White House satisfied that the President would not take part, directly or indirectly, in the New York fight. Mr. McCombs, it is understood, told the President that he intended to assist both Mr. Gerard and Mr. Glynn in their campaigns for these nominations. This puts him squarely against Secretary McAdoo, Collector Malone, and other Administration men who are deeply interested in the New York situation.

When Mr. McCombs was asked if he thought that Ambassador Gerard would run for the Senatorial nomination he answered in the affirmative, and added that he believed that Mr. Gerard would make a strong candidate.

AMERICAN ARMY TO LEAVE MEXICO

Continued from Page 1.

President enters office. The question of recognition, it was authoritatively learned tonight, will come upon the formation of the Provisional Government, soon after Oct. 1.

Gen. Obregon a Candidate.

It is the understanding here that little in the way of reforms is to be attempted until after the election and the installation of a permanent Government. Gen. Obregon is being prominently mentioned for the Provisional Presidency.

Paul Fuller, the New York lawyer, who was sent to Mexico City on a special mission by the President in connection with the proposals to solve the problem of the Mexican Presidency, will arrive in New York next Saturday, and is expected to come to Washington next Sunday for a conference with Secretary Bryan and the President.

Rafael Zubaran Capmany, head of the Mexican Constitutionalist agency in Washington, when informed of President Wilson's order for the evacuation of Vera Cruz, said:

"This is an act of justice that the Mexican nation and Venustiano Carranza, First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army, confidently expected from the fair-minded Administration of President Wilson. This act will be the strongest bond that will connect indissolubly the sincere friendship of Mexico and the United States. It will open the way for a new Latin-American policy which from henceforth must be essentially continental."

Details for the transportation of the troops to the United States will be worked out by Gen. Wotherspoon, Chief of the General Staff of the army, and other officers of the War Department. The marines, while operating on shore, have been under the direction of the War Department. Secretary Daniels will confer with Secretary Garrison and arrange for the movement of the marines. Possibly naval transports will be used in addition to the army transports.

The President's announcement followed the meeting of the Cabinet this morning, when the situation was canvassed. When the bluejackets were landed on April 21 at Vera Cruz, along with marines, and later when the navy turned over Vera Cruz to the army, there were two de facto Governments contending for control in Mexico, Huerta and Constitutionalist. Now there is one Government, the Constitutionalist, not recognized, but understood to be proceeding to the satisfaction of the Wilson Administration.

Acted on Fuller's Report.

It is understood that the President's decision followed the receipt of information from Paul Fuller, the special representative Mr. Wilson sent to Mexico City, and believed by many in Washington to be the President's choice for Ambassador to Mexico when diplomatic relations are resumed with that country. It is understood that Mr. Fuller has reported the guarantees made by the Carranza Government.

Preparations were begun today for turning the Vera Cruz Custom House and the Municipal Government back to the Mexicans. Secretary Garrison asked Secretary Bryan to designate competent persons to take over the Custom House and the City Government. An inquiry on this subject was sent to the Carranza Government by Mr. Bryan.

The troops are expected to begin their departure in about two weeks. Orders were sent today to transports now at Newport News and Galveston to proceed to Vera Cruz to take the forces on board. The transports include the Sumner and Kilpatrick and the chartered boats City of Denver and Cristobal. Boats for carrying horses and freight are now at Galveston.

The marines at Vera Cruz will be sent to the warships and stations from which they were taken, and the troops will be sent to Texas City, where the Second Army Division is stationed. No formal orders for the withdrawal of any of the ships in Mexican waters will be issued for several days. These ships include the battleships Virginia, North Dakota, Arkansas, Delaware, Kansas, Vermont, and New York; the cruisers Des Moines and Salem, and the Patuxent, Solace, Vestal, and Ozark.

The troops at Vera Cruz include Troops I and K of the Sixth Cavalry, the First Battalion, Fourth Field Artillery, the Fourth, Seventh, Nineteenth, and Twenty-eighth Regiments of Infantry; Company E, Engineer Corps; Field Hospital No. 3, and D Signal Corps, besides the marines.

The sending of the fleet and the American expeditionary force to Mexico followed the refusal of President Huerta to salute the American flag, as demanded by Rear Admiral Mayo, in reparation for the action of Mexican soldiers in forcibly taking American marines from a launch flying the American flag at Tampico. President Wilson sent an ultimatum to Huerta demanding that the salute be fired by April 19. Huerta failed to comply. Orders were sent for the fleet under Rear Admiral Fletcher to take Vera Cruz, which was done, with some lively street fighting. Since then the municipal Government and the Custom House have been administered under the direction of Gen. Funston.

H. von Eckhardt, the newly-appointed German Minister to Mexico, asked Secretary Bryan today when the United States would recognize a new Government there, and was told that no conclusion had been reached. The Minister returned to New York to wait. Germany, with other European Powers, will not accredit her Minister until the United States formally recognizes the new administration.

CARRANZA TAKES RAILWAYS.

Plan Protest to State Department—Minority Call It Confiscation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Consul John R. Silliman reported from Mexico City today that the Constitutionalists had taken possession of the National Railways of Mexico and renamed them the Constitutionalist Railways of Mexico.

Mr. Silliman reported that Gen. Carranza had taken possession of the lines on the ground that the Mexican Government owned a majority of the stock. The system has a total mileage of more than 6,000 miles, practically covering Mexico.

Word was received yesterday at the New York headquarters of the National Railways of Mexico that the Constitutionalist Government had expelled all operating and other officials of the road in Mexico from their positions and substituted its own employes. It was announced here that this would be made the subject of an official complaint to the Washington Government as an act of confiscation on the part of the Constitutionalists.

Stock control of the National Railways has been owned by the Mexican Government since the reorganization about seven years ago during the régime of President Diaz. Its bonds, aggregating $200,000,000, are held largely in the United States and Europe, and especially in Paris. The stock issues amount to about $230,000,000, of which the Mexican Government holds 50½ per cent. This stock control was surrendered to the Government at the time of the reorganization in consideration of a Government guarantee for the principal and interest of the bonds.

It was intimated by international bankers interested in the railroad that the foreign bondholders would join in the protest to the State Department, which is now being prepared.

Officers of the National Railways of Mexico in New York expressed no surprise at the taking over of the properties. Said a leading official:

"When Carranza took up arms against Huerta he took possession of our lines in the northern part of the republic. He also assumed control of the roads as he proceeded south. He has retained and operated them for his own account and has not made any return of revenues to us since the second week of August.

"When Carranza got into Mexico City he took over the rest of the railways and now has them all under his direction. He has practically substituted his employes for our men, and this in spite of the fact that invariably we have insisted upon our employes taking no part in politics. We did not know either Carranza or Huerta as political factors, and we only knew Huerta as head of the Federal Government, which controlled our railroads.

CLYSMIC
When all Europe is aflame with patriotism, let US at least quit toadying foreign trademarks and patronize meritorious home products.
CLYSMIC
"King of Table Waters"
Has no equal

"Poisons no uncleanliness in body, clothes or habitation."
—Benjamin Franklin.
SYNOL
removes all uncleanliness by thoroughly cleansing and destroying all harmful germs. Synol in the bath removes all perspiration and dirt constantly drifting from the air into the pores. Without Synol this dust clogs the pores and prevents them from breathing, causing headaches and even more serious trouble. All disease germs are removed by Synol. This safeguards yourself and your home.
Clothes which have come in contact with, or been about sickness should be washed in a Synol solution. Synol destroys the germs, thus preventing their spread.
When using Synol, every member of the family has an individual soap. Synol is economical because it takes but a few drops to produce an abundant lather. Synol is used to the last drop in the bottle—there is no waste such as part of a cake of soap to be thrown away.
Ask your druggist for a bottle of Synol. After a trial nothing will take its place in your home.
25c at all drug stores
Johnson & Johnson
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

Lord & Taylor
Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street
The Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.
$200,000 Worth of
Oriental Rugs
At Wholesale Prices
$65.00 to $720.00
The Sizes Range from 6 x 8 to 16 x 24 Feet
An Offering of Decidedly Unusual Importance
Oriental Rugs
Taken Directly from Regular Stock
$16.00 to $1,600.00
Usually $22.50 to $2,500.00
Extraordinary Values in
Domestic Rugs
$24.50 to $39.50
Usually $50.00 to $60.00
Fifth Floor

On Sale Tomorrow!
The New York Times
MID-WEEK
Pictorial War Extra
The demand for last week's PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA was so great that a larger edition will be printed this week
Table of Contents:

Page.
1. Servian soldier guarding the railroad.
2. French infantry awaiting the order to advance on the Germans through underbrush.
Belgian Cycle Corps shooting at Uhlan raiders in the outskirts of Ostend.
3. The Bureau of Civic Guard on duty opposite the Town Hall, Antwerp.
Refugees who fled from Belgrade when the Austrians began the bombardment.
4. British infantry lined up for kit inspection at Havre just before leaving for the front.
Funeral at Chatham of British sailors killed on H. M. S. Liberty and Amethyst.
5. Servian artillery in action against the Austrians at Belgrade.
Highlanders on the firing line in France.
French cavalry patrol in action east of Paris.
6. Reading Austrian Government war bulletins in Budapest.
Men of Landsturm just after receiving weapons in Vienna.
Austrian infantry on way to railroad station, Budapest.
7. Belgian soldiers, who fought at Namur, landing in Ostend after being cut off from Belgium, and having to return via France.
French lancers resting after being in action against the Germans.
Americans leaving Paris on a cattle car bearing the words in French "Pleasure train for Berlin."
8. Part of Lord Kitchener's new army for France at a drumhead service at Swansea.
King George, Queen Mary, and Princess Mary, leaving Westminster Abbey, after an intercession service for British success.
9. Reservists leaving Berlin to fight in France.
German ammunition wagons on the Boulevard du Jardin Botanique, Brussels.
Huge German siege gun used in bombarding Malines.
10. Detachment of the German Southwest African Colonial Uhlans who raided British territory.
German reservists pitching camp in Berlin.
Reservists marching to the railroad station, Berlin.

Page.
11. British marines marching through Ostend.
Wounded British soldier arriving in Plymouth.
12-13. "Cease Firing," by Wilfred Bousquesne.
14. Belgian veterans of Namur at Ostend.
Field Marshal von der Goltz.
Servian boy of twelve who fought as a regular soldier.
15. Soldiers' wives and children waiting at the War Office, London, to see the casualty lists.
Greeting in a French village through which the British marched.
One of the East Indian cavalry regiments now in transit to join the British troops at the front.
16. Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany.
17. French soldiers, captured in Northern France, being taken to a German encampment for war prisoners.
Veterans doing sentry duty in Petrograd, the young soldiers having gone to the firing line.
Belgrade citizen with fragment of an Austrian shell which fell near his home.
18. Austrian soldiers having their fortunes told in Budapest.
Premier Paschitsch of Servia hung in effigy in Budapest.
French carrier pigeon with war message on its feathers.
First wounded British officer arriving in England.
19. American volunteers leaving Paris to join the French Army.
British and French officers at breakfast.
Dutch nuns at Maestricht tending wounded Germans.
20. Field Marshal Sir John French.
21. Watching The New York Times war bulletins in Times Square.
American Red Cross nurses bound for the war on the steamer Red Cross.
22. Russian troops before the Imperial Palace, Petrograd, on their way to the front.
Russian reservists passing through Petrograd.
Gen. Soukhomlineff, (on right) Russian Minister of War.
23. Gen. Paul Pau.

From your newsdealer or mailed to any address
PRICE TEN CENTS
For 3 months $1.25; for 6 months $2.50; for one year $5 postpaid
The New York Times
Times Square, New York

MRS. ANGLE'S CASE PUT OFF.

Her Physical Condition Causes Delay in Trial.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 15.—The case of Mrs. Helen M. Angle, charged with manslaughter, in connection with the death of Waldo R. Ballou at Stamford last June, was postponed for a week, when it came up in the Superior Court here today.

Counsel for Mrs. Angle told the court he had not been able to consult with his client until last Friday because of her physical condition.

BANK PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

Joseph A. Plouff Charged with Irregularities in Institution's Account.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—Joseph A. Plouff, President of Lafayette Savings Bank, was arrested today on charges preferred by Bank Commissioner Thordike, alleging irregularities in the conduct of the bank's business.

The Lafayette Savings Bank is a comparatively new institution, with banking rooms on Boylston Street.

FINED FOR REBATING.

Pennsylvania Railroad and Grain Firm Plead Guilty to Indictments.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company and Harvey C. Miller, and John F. McLoughlin of the grain firm of L. F. Miller & Sons, pleaded guilty in the United States court today to four counts of an indictment charging them with unlawful rebating. The court imposed a fine of $1,000 on each of the defendants for each count, aggregating $12,000.

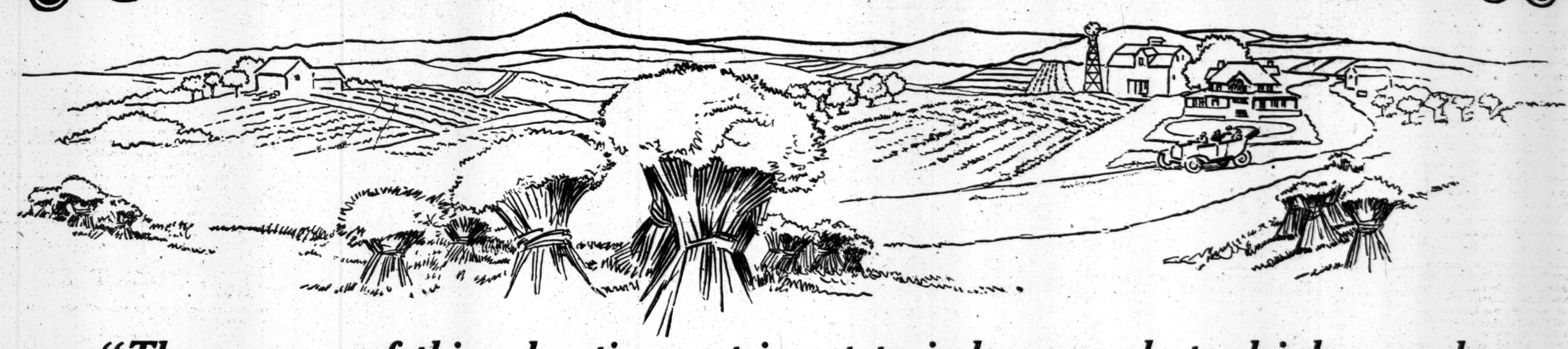
One of the charges against the defendants was that the grain men made false reports of the weight of grain shipped over the railroad, and that the railroad in accepting these reports was in effect granting rebates.

The Government agreed to drop the other counts in the indictment and also six other indictments. A jury in the case disagreed last Summer after a six weeks' trial.

The Ivernia Afloat Again.

MONTREAL, Sept. 15.—The Cunard liner Ivernia proceeded today to Quebec from Father Point, in the St. Lawrence River, where she ran aground late yesterday. The vessel was floated at high tide today. She was undamaged.

FOOD-TEMPERANCE-AND BEER



"The purpose of this advertisement is not to induce people to drink more beer, but to influence more people to drink beer."

Good beer, properly brewed, is the greatest aid to true temperance.

Everybody should drink good beer, because it is wholesome and nutritious. It is the purest of foods—in liquid form. It stimulates the appetite, aids digestion and is an ideal temperate beverage.

Prof. Gaertner in his "Manual of Hygiene" says that one quart of beer is equal in food value to 3/10 pound of bread in carbo-hydrates and two ounces of bread or nearly one ounce of meat in albumen.

Heavy foods clog the system and cause many ills.

Physicians and food experts throughout the world advocate the drinking of good, wholesome beer for its nutritive value and purity.

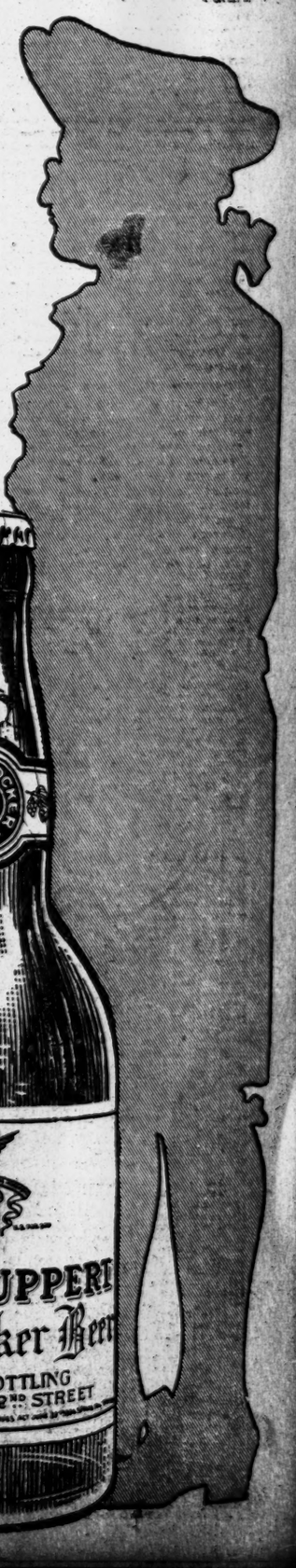
The great nations of Europe furnish beer to their soldiers and sailors with their meals.

College and professional athletes are allowed to drink beer while in training.

Beer, bottled at the brewery, is absolutely pure, being entirely free from the disease bearing germs frequently found in milk and water. The greatest vigilance is observed in a brewery to keep every nook and corner scrupulously clean in order to minimize the dangers of contamination. It is the one beverage that cannot be adulterated or tampered with from the time it leaves the brewery until it reaches the consumer.

We have developed to the utmost degree the nutritive qualities and purity of

RUPPERT'S
Knickerbocker
The Beer That Satisfies



It is made of the highest grade Barley-Malt and the finest quality Saazer Hops.

Throughout all the various processes of brewing, filtering, aging, bottling and pasteurization, it is constantly watched over and inspected by experts. It is absolutely pure when it leaves the brewery, and must be absolutely pure when it reaches you.

The public is cordially invited to call and inspect our Brewery and Bottling Department. It is the most modern and best equipped brewhouse on earth.

The Jacob Ruppert Brewery

Third Avenue, 90th to 92d Street
NEW YORK

Columbia Yacht Club
Riverside Drive.

"Open Air to Everywhere"

When you get home, don't forget to tell your friends who are coming to New York that the best way to see the city is from the top of a Fifth Ave. 'bus.

Fifth Ave. Coach Co.

You realize that comfort in clothes is mental as well as physical; if you don't feel right in the clothes they don't feel right on you.

The only way to get comfort in clothes is to get clothes that are made for comfort. We make them. The right style, the good fit, the right quality create the comfort.

Pay, say $25. It's good judgment. Ask to see our clothes at that price

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Come here if you want to see these good clothes

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, at 29th
246-248 West 125th
Third Ave., corner 122d
and—
the New Store
Broadway, below Chambers

FORMER WOMEN GOLF CHAMPIONS DEFEATED --- LAWN TENNIS

THREE WOMEN GOLF STARS ARE DEFEATED

Mrs. Jackson and Miss Bishop, Former Champions, Among National Winners.

Several fine matches took place in the course of the first match round in the women's national golf championship yesterday over the links of the Nassau Country Club, and three out of five former champions had to bow to defeat. One of these was Miss Margaret Curtis of Massachusetts, who had won the title on three occasions. She was beaten at the nineteenth hole by Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of Philadelphia.

It was not because Miss Curtis did not play good golf. Her speed may be imagined when her medal score read 88, within a single stroke of the women's record on the course. Mrs. Barlow, who had 85, however, managed to win holes when critical points were met, and it was a long putt on the extra hole that gave Mrs. Barlow the chance to continue.

The other national title holders of the past who were defeated were Miss Harriott S. Curtis, who was beaten 2 up and 1 to play by Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson of Oakley, and Miss Frances C. Griscom of Philadelphia, who was defeated by Miss Eleanor W. Allen of Oakley by 3 and 2. Thus two erstwhile champions remain, Mrs. Jackson, formerly Miss Kate C. Harley, and Miss Georgianna M. Bishop of Brooklawn, who won the qualification medal.

Miss Bishop found herself opposed to a sixteen-year-old girl, Miss Alexa Sterling of Atlanta, Ga., and the first named won an interesting match by 2 up and 1 to play. Miss Sterling demonstrated that she is a fine golfer, despite her tender years, and doubtless will become a star among women golfers.

Two other matches went to extra holes, one in which Mrs. Isaac Harter of Richmond County defeated Miss Bertha Stratton of Cranford on the nineteenth and the other in which Mrs. H. R. Stockton of Plainfield won over Mrs. Caleb F. Fox of Huntingdon Valley, on the twentieth.

Miss Lillian B. Hyde, the metropolitan champion, was drawn against Miss Marion Hollins, former holder of the title and won by the comfortable margin of 4 up and 3 to play. Miss Hyde went along finely, going out in 41. It was noticeable that not only was her long game as brilliant as ever, but that she was also putting unusually well. Under these circumstances she will take a lot of beating. She and Mrs. Barlow are in the same half of the draw. The summary:

Women's National Championship.—First Round—Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson, Oakley, beat Miss Harriott S. Curtis, Essex County, (Mass.,) 2 and 1; Miss Eleanor W. Allen, Oakley, beat Miss Frances C. Griscom, Merion, 3 and 2; Mrs. H. R. Stockton, Plainfield, beat Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Huntingdon Valley, 1 up (20 holes;) Miss Caroline Painter, Midlothian, beat Mrs. Edward H. Fitler, Merion, 1 up; Miss Ethel M. Campbell, Overbrook, beat Miss M. A. Irving, Richmond County, 8 and 6; Mrs. Edwin W. Daley, Oakley, beat Mrs. G. M. Heckscher, Piping Rock, 4 and 2; Miss C. C. Roberson, Bellport, beat Mrs. Thurston Wright, Allegheny, 1 up; Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia Cricket Club, beat Miss Fanny C. Osgood, The Country Club, (Brookline,) 5 and 4; Miss Blaine V. Rosenthal, Ravisloe, beat Mrs. H. C. Phipps, Piping Rock, 6 and 5; Miss Georgianna M. Bishop, Brooklawn, beat Miss Alexa Sterling, Atlanta Athletic Club, 2 and 1; Miss Florence McNeely, Merion, beat Mrs. A. C. Sumner, Nassau, 1 up; Mrs. E. H. Sieedman, St. Louis, beat Miss Grace Semple, St. Louis, 3 and 2; Mrs. Isaac Harter, Richmond County, beat Miss Bertha Stratton, Cranford, 1 up (20 holes;) Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, Merion, beat Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County, (Mass.,) 1 up (19 holes;) Miss Lillian B. Hyde, South Shore, beat Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, 4 and 3; Mrs. J. E. Davis, Nassau, beat Miss Louise Swabacker, Ravisloe, 2 and 1.

	HANDICAP. Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
Mrs. A. K. Billstein, Bon Air.	91	9	82
Mrs. J. H. Lapham, San Antonio	91	9	82
Mrs. Nelson Herold, Philmont	92	9	83
Mrs. D. R. Calhoun, S. Louis.	99	15	84
Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview.	94	9	85
Mrs. H. B. Blumenthal, Fairview	96	9	87
Miss A. Osborn, Bellport	100	12	88
Mrs. W. J. Faith, Wykagyl.	92	4	88
Miss E. Benn, Phila. Cricket.	104	14	90
Mrs. E. S. Bayer, Century.	100	9	91
Mrs. F. Herreshoff, Midland.	115	16	99
Mrs. W. L. Seaman, Rich. Co.	109	10	99

Engineers on Scarsdale Links.

Forty or more members of the Golf Club of the Engineers' Club competed in the Fall tournament of that organization yesterday over the links of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club. Two prizes were offered for the foursomes in the morning, H. N. Latey and C. B. Keyes winning the first with a combined card of 215, 54—161, and Chorles M. Males and Frank Hedley taking second with 202, 44—158. J. H. Pardee won the thirty-six-hole price with 213, 66—147. Later in the day there was an eighteen-hole medal handicap in three classes with two prizes in each class. These were won as follows: Class A—K. I. Small, 91, 12—79; T. H. Symington, 91, 12—79. Class B—C. A. Goodspeed, 93, 17—76; R. G. Hughes, 92, 13—79. Class C—Theodore Beran, 109, 36—73; J. H. Dinwiddie, 98, 22—76. Following the day on the links the golfers returned to this city and had a dinner at the clubhouse, J. G. Wright presided.

There will be few star golfers missing from the invitation tournament of the Greenwich Country Club beginning on Monday. Among the well-known players already entered are the following: Francis Ouimet, Jerome D. Travers, Fred Herreshoff, Robert C. Watson, A. C. Travis, Gardiner W. White, Dwight Partridge, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Chisholm Beach, Spottswood D. Bowers, Edward R. Rogers, Maxwell R. Marston, Howard F. Whitney, Reginald M. Lewis, E. Mortimer Barnes, Wallace M. Sinclair, John N. Stearns, 3d, W. P. Seeley, Robert Hunter, Clarence N. Peacock, E. H. Fitler, A. W. Tillinghast, George C. Stanley, Cameron B. Buxton, Hamilton K. Kerr, C. G. Dixon, Calvin Truesdale, V. C. Longley, G. B. Adams, T. M. S. Rolls, J. T. Soutter, W. R. Simons, Charles H. Brown, Charles E. Van Vleck, Archie McIlvaine, John G. Anderson, and possibly W. J. Travis and Oswald Kirkby.

CREW MEN FOR ELEVEN.

Wilkinson and Parsons Join Harvard's Big Football Squad.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 15.—With six arrivals today Harvard's football squad was increased to seventy-four members, and all hands had two strenuous sessions on Soldiers' Field. The tackling dummies were in use in both sessions, not only for tackling but for the first instruction of Harvard's open field interference. There were four sets of backs working on simple signals, while Coach Leary had a dozen end rushers running down the field under kicks, handling forward passes and doing some easy interference work.

Among the arrivals today were two god ends, Weatherhead and Smith, both of whom played last years Freshman team, the most important newcomers were Wilkinson and Parsons. Both are crew men, but will play, as Capt. Brickley of the eleven prevailed on Capt. Morgan of the crew today to allow his oarsmen to come out for the eleven. The Harvard centre rushes are working hard to master the spiral passback for the kicks, which has been used in the West. The ball shoots with the speed of a forward pass, and is faster than the old-fashioned pass back to the punters. Few Eastern colleges have used the pass, and whether Harvard will do so probably will not be decided until after the first game.

The coaching staff was increased today by the arrival of Parmenter, who will be in charge of the centre.

The Athletic Association has secured the services of R. W. O. Brown to take charge of the strategy department. Brown signed a contract today. He has followed Yale for Harvard for years, and has been responsible for the Crimson's defense in its big game, Yale not having scored a touchdown against Harvard since 1907. Brown will be in charge of all the scouts, and, under the terms of his contract, will do whatever coaching he thinks necessary.

Six New Men for Williams Team.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Sept. 15.—Six new men were added to Williams football squad this afternoon for the second regular practice of the season. Twenty-four aspirants for the eleven put in their appearance on Weston Field for the first regular drill yesterday afternoon. Capt. Payson, Tomkins, Eells, Furness, Driscoll, S. Hubbell, Toolan, and Jones are the only veterans of last year's team who have appeared in togs so far. With these eight men and seven strong candidates from the 1913 freshman team the prospects for an excellent eleven this season are very favorable.

Soccer Clubs Give $50,000 to Fund.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The playing off of the arranged schedule of the English and Scottish soccer games has enabled all the league clubs so far to make a splendid response to increase the large amount already collected for the Prince of Wales's National Relief Fund. The football fans showed their appreciation of the games being played by turning out in large numbers at all the practice games, and, as all the clubs throughout the country decided to hand over the gate receipts, it resulted in $50,000 being added to the fund. The Everton Club made a special donation of $2,500, which, together with $2,000, the receipts of three practice games, entitles it to head the list of soccer subscribers. Other large amounts were received from Tottenham Hotspur, $2,000; Chelsea, $2,000; Liverpool, $1,250; Manchester City, $1,000; Newcastle United, $1,000; Leeds City, $1,000; Sunderland, $1,000; Celtic, $500, and Blackpool, $500.

Tottenham Hotspur has added largely to its popularity by erecting a rifle range under its grand stand, an example which is being followed by all the big league clubs.

Inman Arrives from Canada.

Feeling, as he said, "as fit as a fiddle," Melbourne Inman, the English billiard champion, who is to play a championship match at the Hotel Astor on Sept. 28 with Willie Hoppe, the world's champion at 18.2 balkline, arrived in New York from Montreal, Canada, last night. Mr. Inman will play an exhibition game of English billiards at Maurice Daly's this evening at 8:15 o'clock.

Boys' Tennis at Scarsdale.

A doubles tennis tournament for youths under thirteen years old was played yesterday at Fox Meadow Tennis Club, Scarsdale. Two cups, presented by Mrs. Shreve of Scarsdale, were won by Walter Davis and Everard Upjohn, the score of the finals against L. Secrau and A. Castle being 6—4, 6—1, and 6—1.

MANY SURPRISES IN JUNIOR TENNIS

Throckmorton, Princeton Interscholastic Champion, Among Defeated Players.

The defeat of Harold Throckmorton, the Princeton interscholastic tennis champion, was the feature of the Junior Metropolitan tennis championship tournament yesterday on the clay courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, Long Island. Throckmorton, who was expected to win the singles, was defeated by D. Fletcher after three hard sets at 6—4, 1—6, 6—3. The New Jersey player was off his game and failed to show the form that carried him into the fourth round. He lost the first set through the superior placing of his opponent, but displayed a flash of his real form in the second set, which he won at 6—1. Throckmorton maintained his pace in the early stages of the third set, but Fletcher again found his opponent's weakness and by hard driving won the rubber, 6—3.

C. S. Garland, the Pittsburgh schoolboy, came through to the fifth round by two clever victories. In the third round he defeated C. Goldman in straight sets and followed with a victory over A. F. Von Bernuth, who had previously won from D. Chantler in easy fashion. Garland was forced to deuce in the first set, but overwhelmed his opponent in the second.

Cyril Donaldson, the twelve-year-old Brooklyn schoolboy, went down to defeat before G. E. Donnell by the score of 6—3, 6—2. The youngster, who is not much taller than the top of the net, played a good back court game, but when he was forced to the net he failed repeatedly to place his shots with any accuracy. He played a plucky game, but was opposed by a superior player. He was repeatedly applauded by the big gallery for his efforts.

The survivors in the fifth round include C. Warner, who was extended to the limit in the fourth round to win from A. R. Oliver, 12—10, 3—6, 6—3. This match was the most interesting of the day and brought out the best brand of tennis. The first set, which required twenty-two games to reach a decision, was full of interest and both players had two chances to win, but failed on the deciding stroke. Oliver recovered in the second set and by clever lobbing made the score even. Warner forced the issue in the deciding set and captured the match. The summary:

Junior Metropolitan Championship Singles.—Third Round—C. W. Warner defeated W. H. Benedict, 14—12, default; D. Fletcher defeated N. Mayer, 6—8, 6—3, 6—4; S. Holt defeated C. Clark, 6—3, 6—4; A. F. von Bernuth defeated D. Chantler, 6—2, 6—0, 6—3; H. Clowman defeated L. M. Banks, 6—4, 6—3; L. G. French defeated G. Throckmorton, 6—2, 8—6; H. W. Forster defeated F. Warburg, 6—3, 6—1; E. Benzin defeated F. W. Hopkins, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2; H. C. Harrison defeated E. Randall, 6—2, 6—3; C. Hollander defeated M. Scott, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3; G. E. Donnell defeated C. Donaldson, 6—3, 6—2.

Fourth Round—C. W. Warner defeated A. R. Oliver, 12—10, 3—6, 6—3; D. Fletcher defeated H. Throckmorton, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3; S. Holt defeated G. T. Achelis, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3; C. S. Garland defeated A. F. Von Bernuth, 8—6, 6—3; F. W. Forster defeated E. Binzen, 8—6, 6—3; H. C. Harrison defeated C. Hollander, 7—9, 6—3, 6—2; H. L. Bowman defeated L. G. French, 6—2, 6—3.

Doubles.—E. L. Hopkins and F. W. Hopkins defeated E. Randall and H. S. Kaltenbach, 6—4, 6—4; Harold Throckmorton and aVnderventer, by default; Bremie and Binzer defeated Saunders and Scott, 6—2, 6—1; Sulzberger and Goldman defeated Hartel and Plitt, 6—1, 6—2; Royal and Knox defeated J. Hopkins and M. Hopkins, 6—0, 6—1; Chantler and Garland defeated Ablowitz and partner by default; Cobb and Coulter defeated Van Raalt and Hollander, 7—5, 1—6, 6—1; Achelis and Hoyt defeated Davis and Sands by default; Selig and Hoyt defeated Ginter and von Bernuth, 6—3, 7—5; Smith and Bowman defeated G. T. Throckmorton and Bottsford, 8—4, 6—2; Loeb and Benjamin defeated Sneed and Hillman, 2—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Second Round—E. L. Hopkins and F. W. Hopkins defeated Harold Throckmorton and Vanderventer, 8—6, 6—4; Foster and Dubois defeated Brunie and Binzen by default; Royal and Knox defeated Sulzberger and Goldman, 6—8, 6—4, 6—3; Selig and Wolff defeated Achelis and Hoyt, 6—5, 6—3; Smith and Bowman defeated Loeb and Benjamin by default; Warburg and Holmes defeated Donaldson and Donaldson, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1.

INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS.

National Champion Williams Advances to Second Round.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—R. Norris Williams, 2d, national tennis champion and holder of the 1913 intercollegiate title, won his way through the preliminary and first rounds of the thirty-fourth annual tournament of the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association, staged on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club here today. In the morning Williams beat Jack Rowland of the University of Pennsylvania, while in the afternoon he won from Herd of Cornell by default. Rowland took three games from the champion in the first set, but after Williams got going properly the match was soon over.

Nine colleges were entered, including Harvard, last year's winners in both singles and doubles; Pennsylvania, Princeton, Yale, Dartmouth, Amherst, University of Pittsburgh, Cornell, and Haverford, but the end of the first day's doings say only Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Pittsburgh still in the running. The Cornell team did not appear at all.

Church, the Princeton Captain and 1912 titleholder, was lucky enough to land at the top of the bracket, while Williams was at the bottom. Therefore, these rivals probably will not meet before the semi-final round at the earliest.

The unexpected defeat of A. E. Kennedy, Jr., Captain of the Pennsylvania team, by Van Deventer of Princeton, came as a great surprise to the Red and Blue adherents. Summaries:

Preliminary Round in Singles.—Stoddart, Yale, defeated Allen, Haverford, 6—1, 6—3; Kidder, Princeton, defeated Cady, Amherst, 7—5, 7—9, 6—2; Brown, Harvard, defeated Benton, Cornell, by default; Disston, Pennsylvania, defeated Doyle, Dartmouth, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3; Thrift, Harvard, defeated Weikel, Haverford, 6—4, 6—2; Van Deventer, Princeton, defeated Kennedy, Pennsylvania, 6—1, 6—3; Law, Princeton, defeated Koeniger, Dartmouth, 7—5, 6—2; Ball, Yale, defeated Replogle, Yale, 6—2, 6—3; Williams, Harvard, defeated Rowland, Pennsylvania, 6—3, 6—2.

First Round.—W. S. McElroy, Pittsburgh, defeated Hopkins, Yale, 6—3, 8—6; G. M. Church, Princeton, defeated Bray, Dartmouth, 6—1, 6—2; Kidder, Princeton, defeated Stoddart, Yale, 6—4, 6—1; Brown, Harvard, defeated Disston, Pennsylvania, 6—3, 6—2; R. N. Williams, 2d, Harvard, won from Herd, Cornell, by default; Harte, Harvard, defeated Cunningham, Yale, 6—0, 6—1.

Hillcrest Tennis Club Tourney.

The Hillcrest Tennis Club of Richmond Hill started its annual tournament last Saturday and the semi-final round has been reached. There were few defaults. The greatest surprise was the defeat of R. Riis by Rossiter. Hiddison, White and Spahr are still in the running. The first two mentioned will play in the semi-final round Saturday. E. Spahr meets Parker, who defeated Zimmerman. Zimmerman won his way into the third round and played Parker, who had an easy tim ewith Jones. The handicap of 30 and 15 was too great, however, and Parker won out. Both played will, Parker playing all deep court shots, while Zimmermann outplayed him at the net. E. Spahr easily defeated S. Theat, while Biddison was disposing of F. Youngs. White played his usual strong game and had little trouble in winning. Gengler lost to Biddison. It looks as if Biddison, Spahr and White would reach the finals. Brockmon and Beardsly are picked for winners of Class B.

Harrington Defeats Ridgefield.

The Harrington Park Club tennis team defeated the Pines Tennis Club of Ridgefield Park by a score of 3 to 2, winning two of the singles and one of the doubles. The scores follow: Singles—Willoughby Chapman, Ridgefield Park, defeated J. C. Robertson, 5—7, 8—6, and 6—2; Walter C. Strunk, Harrington Park, defeated F. E. Brown, 6—1, 3—6, and 6—4; Karl Emory, Harrington Park, defeated M. M. Biddeson, 6—4 and 6—4. Doubles—J. C. Robertson and George Ward, Harrington Park, defeated W. Chapman and M. M. Biddeson, 6—3 and 6—4; W. Ehrmann and C. H. Meredith, Ridgefield Park, defeated W. C. Striffler and Edwin Jones, 6—1 and 6—4.

Knapp Wins Haworth Tennis Title.

Frank B. Knapp defeated Harold Naisawald for the tennis championship honors of the Haworth Country Club in the final round, the former being the challenger as a result of the elimination play. Knapp won in three straight sets, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4. While the contest was hard fought, Knapp won on earned points secured consistently. He had measured up his opponent's play by lobbing successfully when the latter ran up to the net or passing him with drives down the line.

TWO-MINUTE HORSES TO RACE FOR $6,000

Directum I. and William to Pace in Match at Grand Rapids on Sept. 24.

Directum I. and William, the former owned by James Butler of this city and the latter an Indiana product, each has made a race record of 2 minutes flat, the fastest heats ever made in harness. Pacing for a purse of $6,000 offered by the managers of the track at Grand Rapids, Mich.—where William made his record—the pair will decide which is the better horse of the two on Thursday, Sept. 24. The conditions are best three heats in five, good day and track.

No harness race of recent years has excited so much interest among lovers of harness racing as this proposed meeting, and many expect that one of the horses will go a mile in better than 2 minutes. While this is, of course, possible, veterans at the game doubt it, on the theory that each driver will be more apt to save his horse for the ultimate winning of the stake than push him to his utmost in order to make a record, which might possibly put the desired result in jeopardy. As each owner wants to win such a race as this, there is no doubt that if a new record must be made to win a heat it will probably be hung up. The race will probably attract to Grand Rapids a larger assembly of horsemen than has met to see a race since the famous contest between Nelson and Axtell.

William is owned by A. Earl Van Natta of Otterbein, Ind., head of the Otterbein Lumber Company, and a wealthy contractor. He owns a large stock farm in that State, on which are Lizzie C., (2:02¼,) dam of William, and Kitty Van, (2:13¾,) grand-dam of the famous pacer. William's sire is Abe J., (2:10,) a pacer, by the trotting stallion San Mateo, (2:13¾,) by Simmons, a son of George Wilkes. His dam, a pacing daughter of Jaywood, by Nutwood, also traces back to the great sire George Wilkes. William is of decidedly plebian origin, as both his sire and dam were practically unknown outside the half-mile tracks of Indiana.

William is a horse of a trifle more than ordinary height, though a bit light in weight, and paces without hopples, wearing plain shoes and few boots when in a race. He was trained, developed and is driven by William W. Marvin, a local driver and not related to that Marvin whose name is linked with the famous harness horses of the Electioneer family. It was for Marvin the horse was named William, after showing a mile as a two-year-old in 2:20, at which time he was called Billy Jay.

William has never lost a heat or a race, taking a record of 2:05 as a three-year-old, making him the fastest pacer of his age at that time. He won six races last year. This season he was capable of racing in two minutes flat in a contest for a purse over the Grand Rapids track on Aug. 5, his three winning heats being in 2:00¾, 2:00, and 2:02½, beating Dr. Burns, Jr., and Walter Cochato. Reports of the race say that he won all heats easily and without seeming to be fully extended in either. At all events he showed no distress after his marvelous performance.

Directum I. is now seven years old, and his fame rests on his performance at the Syracuse track on Aug. 31, when after having been beaten in the first of a two-in-three heat race by Frank Bogash, Jr., in 2:02¼, he came back with two winning heats in two minutes flat, with Bogash pushing him out to the limit in the third heat, though Directum I. won the second heat handily enough. He would possibly have done that second heat in a second less, but for the fact that Murphy, who drove Bogash, saw that he was beaten in the heat and stopped urging his horse, so that Robert Snedeker, who drove Directum, eased up Directum also in the last fifty yards. In that race Directum not only equaled the mile race record, but established new ones for the fastest two consecutive heats, the fastest average for three heats by one-sixth of a second, and the fastest third heat, beating that of Star Pointer—which has stood since 1897—by a half second.

Directum I. first raced on the Grand Circuit tracks last year, coming from the half-mile tracks, where he had established a record for the two-lap tracks by pacing a third heat in 2:02¾.

You with $20 to Spend On a Suit!

This Autumn we have an exceptionally broad range of smart Stein-Bloch Suits and Topcoats at $20.

Why buy nameless, fameless clothes when for $20 you can enjoy the pride and pleasure of a genuine Stein-Bloch?

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32d Street

Federal Tires Set You Free from Worries

THE *sense* of *security* which Federal users enjoy is *worth while.* They *know* their tires *cannot* rim cut. They know there is no danger of blowouts due to weakened fabric just above the rim, no danger of tube pinching, no danger of a tire blowing from the rim.

FEDERAL
Double-Cable-Base

construction, an exclusive Federal feature, has positively eliminated these common and *costly* troubles. Make your next tires Federals, begin getting Extra Service and quit worrying.

Plain and Rugged Treads
All Styles and Sizes

New York Branch:
38-40 West 62nd Street.

Old English Mahogany for Library or Living Room

THE enticing charm of a suggestive personality may be given to some nook or corner of Library or Living Room if choice of its well-arranged furnishings has fallen on some pleasing variant of the English Mahogany of Sheraton's days.

Chiefly important is it, however, that the selection of such pieces be made from as authoritative a source as the Hampton Shops Reproductions. Not elsewhere may be found the conveniently arranged Writing Table, the comfort-securing yet elegently fashioned Chairs, or the delicately carved Tea-Table with its slenderly turned vail-work.

Hampton Shops
34 and 36 West 32d St., New York
Between Fifth Ave., and Broadway

Stocks Still Complete!

The Aeolian Company's

Unparalleled

Clearance Sale

of Pianos and Pianolas

After two days of tremendous selling, the assortment of instruments is still practically unbroken.

Not even the great capacity of the Piano Salons at Aeolian Hall is sufficient to accommodate all of this sale stock. Every hour instruments sold from the representative stock on the floors are removed, and replaced with new instruments sent from our storage houses.

While the supply of these remarkable Piano and Pianola bargains is not inexhaustible, you still have the opportunity to secure a magnificent value in a famous make of piano, either grand or upright, a genuine Pianola, or Aeolian Player-Piano.

PIANOS—such famous makes as Steinway, Weber, Steck, Chickering, Knabe, Sohmer, etc., both grand and upright. Used instruments, but rebuilt and placed in condition like new. *From* $95

PIANOLAS—in Steinway, Weber, Steck, Wheelock, Stuyvesant, Stroud and Aeolian models—used instruments, but renewed in every part in our own factories. 88-note scale, and equipped with all the latest expression devices. *From* $195

Payments as low as $1.00 weekly on Pianos
$2.00 weekly on Pianolas

Demands on factory and storage facilities by our export business, increased tremendously almost over night by the stoppage of shipment of instruments from our great plant at Gotha, Germany, made necessary this radical clearance of every instrument not essential to regular business.

No one in New York need be told the importance to music-lovers of *any* sale at Aeolian Hall. And the present event, owing to the unusual situation, is probably the most remarkable sale, both in high quality of instruments and low prices, of any this Company has ever held.

Open Evenings Until 9 P. M.

The Aeolian Company

"Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World"

AEOLIAN HALL, 29-33 W. 42d St., Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

"when will you provide your people with Lily drinking cups? they are the nicest individuals" —yet cost less than others. public service cup co. sunset 2414

FOUNDED 1856

BROKAW BROTHERS

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

Our Young Men's Fall Suits and Overcoats have that touch of novelty and exclusiveness which makes a ready appeal to those who study good form in dress—good dressers always avoid the extreme.

In 1856 we started out to make the best clothes that possibly could be made; from this purpose we never have deviated.

Our slogan for more than half a century, "Maximum Value at Minimum Price," is vividly demonstrated in our display of Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats.

Ready Now
Fall Hats, Furnishings,
and Motoring Clothes.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

GIANTS NOW THREE AND ONE-HALF GAMES BEHIND BRAVES

FROMME FAILS TO REPEAT VICTORY

This Time Phillies Pound Him Hard in Two Innings and Win, 4 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 15.—New York was defeated here this afternoon by 4 to 3, the victory giving the Phillies the series over the Giants by three games to two.

Alexander pitched for the Phillies and scored his twenty-fourth victory of the season. He was touched up for nine hits, but he was usually very effective when it became necessary for him to let out an extra link.

Fromme, who held the Phillies to two hits last Saturday, had his delivery pounded for two runs in the opening session when Lobert doubled, Magee singled and Cravath tripled. The visitors earned their first run in the fourth inning on singles by Doyle, Burns and Grant.

The next two runs secured by the Giants, in the fifth inning, were the result largely of luck. Two men were out in that inning when Fromme drew a base on balls, this being the first pass handed out by Alexander. Snodgrass's grounder down the first base line looked like an easy out, but the ball hopped over Magee's head and gave the batsman a two-bagger. This was followed by a single by Doyle, which sent in two runners and put New York in front by 3 to 2.

Dame Fortune came to the Phillies' rescue in the fifth, when they again grabbed the lead. They were saved from being blanked by a rank muff of Alexander's fly by Burns. This was followed by a single by Lobert and a triple by Magee, which sent in two runners and put the Daisies in front by 4 to 3.

Two of the Giants were sent from the field by Umpire Rigler. The trouble occurred in the fourth inning. Fletcher swung at and missed a ball for his second strike. Rigler at first called it a ball and then changed his decision. Fletcher fanned and he went after Rigler so vigorously that he was sent to the clubhouse. Then Donlin on the bench gave Rigler the laugh and the official promptly squelched him by sending him off the field.

"Hub" Marquard, whose turn it was to pitch this afternoon, was called to New York suddenly last night by the death of his mother-in-law.

Blossom Seeley, the singer, who is Mrs. Marquard, and who opened a week's engagement at Keith's last night, canceled her engagement by telephone early today with the announcement that her mother had died at 1:30 this morning of heart disease. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lob't, 3b.	4	1	2	2	3
M'ker, lf.	4	1	1	3	0
M'gee, 1b.	4	1	2	15	1
C'v'th, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
Byrne, 2b.	3	0	0	2	3
P'kert, cf.	3	0	0	2	1
M'tin, ss.	3	0	2	2	4
Kil'fer, c.	2	0	0	3	2
Alex'r, p.	3	1	0	0	3
Total.	29	4	8	27	17

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'dg's, cf.	5	1	2	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	1	2	3	6
Burns, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
F'ch'r, ss.	2	0	0	1	2
Stock, ss.	2	0	1	2	5
R'tson, lf.	4	0	2	3	0
Grant, 3b.	4	0	1	0	0
M'kle, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0
Meyers, c.	4	0	0	3	2
F'me, p.	1	1	0	0	3
Tov'ne, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Bescher	1	0	0	0	0
†Murray	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	3	9	24	14

*Batted for Fromme in seventh inning.
†Batted for O'Toole in ninth inning.
Errors—Burns, Robinson, Becker.

Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Snodgrass, Robertson, Lobert. Three-base hits—Magee, Cravath. Hits—Off Fromme, 8 in six innings; off O'Toole, none in two innings. Stolen base—Snodgrass. Sacrifice hit—Killifer. Bases on balls—Off Fromme, 4; off Alexander, 5. Left on bases—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By Fromme, 2; by Alexander, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

Reds Weak Against Pirates.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 15.—Pittsburgh beat out Cincinnati today, 9 to 0. Adams allowed only six hits. Benton was wild and was knocked out of the box in the seventh inning. Errors also helped the Pirates. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	5	1	1	5	1
Bigbee, 2b.	4	2	2	2	3
Kelly, cf.	4	1	3	1	0
Viox, ss.	2	2	0	0	3
K'chy, 1b.	2	2	1	7	0
W'g'r, 3b.	4	1	2	3	2
Sch'r, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Gibson, c.	4	0	1	6	1
Adams, p.	4	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	9	11	27	0

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kil'fer, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Wheat, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
E'gan, ss.	4	0	1	3	2
Dal'n, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0
Daub'rt, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Stengel, 3b.	4	0	0	0	3
Gowdy, c.	4	0	1	8	0
Benton, p.	2	0	0	0	2
*Miller	1	0	0	0	0
G'ham, lb.	0	0	0	0	0
Kolloug, lb.	2	0	0	6	2
Lear, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	0	6	24	11

*Batted for Kellogg in the eighth inning.
Errors—Twombley, Groh, Yingling, Gonsales.

Pittsburgh	0	0	4	0	0	1	4	0	0	—9
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Hits—Off Benton, 9 in 6 innings, (none out in seventh); off Lear, 2 in 2 innings. Stolen bases—Wagner, 2. Double plays—Groh and Kellogg; Bengbalees. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5. First base on balls—Off Benton, 6; off Lear, 1. Passed ball—Gonzales. Hit by pitcher—By Adams, (Groh.) First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. Sacrifice hits—Konetchy. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburgh, 6. Struck out—By Benton, 2; by Lear, 1; by Adams, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Connor and Eason.

National League Bulletin.

John K. Tener, President of the National League, last night announced the following contracts and release:

Contracts: With Chicago—Fred Williams, 1915, and James Johnston, 1915. With Cincinnati—Peter Schneider, 1915. With New York—E. G. Erikson, 1914, 1915, 1916; J. H. Smith, 1914, 1915, 1916; Albert Huenke, Jr., 1914, 1915, 1916; Desmond Beatty. With Philadelphia—Frank Fletcher, 1915. With Pittsburgh—James McAuley, 1914, 1915; W. F. Coffin, 1914, 1915; Clarence E. Berger, 1914, 1915; Fritz Scheeren, 1914, 1915.

Release: By Cincinnati to Dayton C. L.—Fahrer.

Pirates Buy Two Players.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 15.—Shortstop Walter Gerber and Outfielder William Hinchman of the Columbus American Association team have been sold to the Pittsburgh National League Club, according to an announcement made here today. Both players will finish the season with Columbus.

Herzog Out of New York Series.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 15.—Manager Charles Herzog of the Cincinnati National League Club has been indefinitely suspended by President Tener of the National League for disputing a decision of the umpire in a game played here last Sunday. This announcement was made at Cincinnati Baseball Club headquarters here today.

Chinese Team to Play Again.

The Chinese college baseball team will again play the Lincoln Giants at Olympic Field next Sunday. Last Sunday's game was replete with sensational plays and the Orientals were persuaded to stay over another week. This will be their final appearance here, as they sail for home next week. Apau, who fanned twelve of the Lincoln Giants last Sunday, will pitch for the Chinese.

Giants Draft Pitcher Stroud.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—Ralph Stroud, a pitcher of one of the San Francisco Coast League teams, has been drafted by the New York National League Club, according to notice received today from Manager McGraw.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

				R.	H.	E.
Providence	2	0	1	0	0	1	4	1	0	—10
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	—9

Batteries—Comstock and J. Onslow; Brown and Heckinger.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	3—	7	1	2
Toronto	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2	4	3

Batteries—Miller and Sith; Wagner and Kritchell.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—	2	7	2
Buffalo	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0—	5	6	2

Batteries—Sherman, Manning and Williams; Rhodes, Brandon, Baker and Allen.

At Jersey City—Jersey City-Baltimore game was played on Sept. 13.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 4; New York, 3.
Boston, 7; Brooklyn, 5.
Pittsburgh, 9; Cincinnati, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 3; New York, 1.
Boston, 2; Washington, 1.
Detroit, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Chicago at St. Louis—Rain.
(Postponed.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Indianapolis, 9; Brooklyn, 2.
Baltimore, 11; Kansas City, 5.
Chicago, 6; Pittsburgh, 0.
Buffalo, 1; St. Louis, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence, 4; Newark, 2.
Buffalo, 5; Rochester, 4.
Montreal, 7; Toronto, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Games to Play.	W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	24	75	55	.577
New York	23	72	59	.549
St. Louis	21	71	62	.533
Chicago	20	71	63	.530
Pittsburgh	24	62	68	.477
Philadelphia	22	61	71	.462
Brooklyn	23	58	73	.443
Cincinnati	23	56	75	.427

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Games to Play.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	20	88	46	.657
Boston	22	79	53	.599
Detroit	19	72	63	.533
Washington	23	68	63	.519
Chicago	24	62	68	.477
St. Louis	23	59	72	.451
New York	20	60	75	.445
Cleveland	20	43	91	.321

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	86	57	.601
Providence	88	58	.597
Buffalo	83	57	.593
Baltimore	72	67	.518
Toronto	68	66	.507
Newark	62	76	.449
Montreal	57	83	.407
Jersey City	48	96	.324

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	74	59	.556
Indianapolis	74	59	.556
Baltimore	69	60	.534
Brooklyn	67	62	.519
Buffalo	66	63	.512
St. Louis	58	64	.475
Kansas City	62	66	.473
Pittsburgh	52	76	.407

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Chicago at St. Louis—2 games.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Montreal at Toronto.
Rochester at Buffalo.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Indianapolis at Brooklyn.
Kansas City at Baltimore.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Buffalo.

BROOKFEDS LOSE AGAIN.

Indianapolis Hammers Three Pitchers and Win, 9 to 2.

Indianapolis hammered three pitchers hard and won easily from the Brookfeds yesterday, 9 to 2. Finneran, who started in the box for Brooklyn, lasted until the fourth inning, when a fusilade of hits drove him to the bench. Marlon, who succeeded him, did little better, and Manager Bradley had to call on Sommers to finish the game. Kaiserling, who pitched for Indianapolis, was steady throughout the game.

The Brookfeds made poor use of their ten hits, and ran the bases even more stupidly than usual. The Hoosiers, on the other hand, made all their hits count.

Evans scored both of the Brookfeds' runs, the first on a home run to deep left field in the second inning. The second run was scored in the sixth, which Evans started by singling. He got to second on Hofman's grounder, went to third on Westerzil's single, and scored when Owens forced Westerzil at second base. Several times the Brookfeds had men on bases, but were unable to produce the necessary hits to score the runners.

The Hoosiers fell on Finneran in the first inning, when they made three hits and three runs. Campbell started the inning with a double and McKechnie followed him with another two-base clout. Campbell stopped at third, thinking that Cooper would catch McKechnie's drive. Benny Kauff walked and the bases were filled. Laporte's single scored Campbell and McKechnie, and Kauff scored while Westerzil was throwing out Carr at first base.

Indianapolis remained quiet after that until the fourth inning, when they hammered Finneran again and scored three more runs off him. In this inning Esmond doubled, Rausch singled, and Rariden walked, filling the bases. Kaiserling then came through with a three-base hit which scored all the runners and ended Finneran's stay in the box.

The Hoosiers got three more runs off Marlon and Sommers before they were satisfied. The score:

INDIANAPOLIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'pb'l, rf.	5	1	2	2	0
M'K'e, 3b.	4	2	1	1	0
Kauff, cf.	3	1	0	5	0
L'p'te, 2b.	5	1	2	1	2
Esm'd, ss.	4	0	2	9	1
Rausch, lf.	4	2	2	2	1
Rariden, c.	3	1	0	7	1
Kais'lg, p.	4	0	1	0	2
Total.	36	9	11	27	8

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
An's'n, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
Cooper, rf.	4	0	2	4	0
Evans, 1b.	3	2	2	8	2
H'fman, 2b.	4	0	1	4	3
W'zil, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
Holt, ss.	4	0	1	3	6
Owens, c.	4	0	0	4	1
Fin'n'n, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Marlon, p.	1	0	1	0	1
Som'rs, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*C'oulin'd.	1	0	0	0	0
†Watson.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	2	10	27	16

*Batted for Marlon in sixth inning.
†Batted for Sommers in ninth inning.
Errors—McKechnie, Esmond, Evans, Owens, Sommers.

Indianapolis	3	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	0—	9
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	2

Two-base hits—Campbell, McKechnie, Cooper, Esmond. Three-base hit—Kaiserling. Home run—Evans. Sacrifice hit—McKechnie. First base on errors—Indianapolis, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Indianapolis, 5. Double plays—Shaw and Holt; Carr and Esmond. Struck out—By Kaiserling, 3; by Sommers, 2; by Finneran, 2. Bases on balls—Off Kaiserling, 4; off Finneran, 2; off Sommers, 1. Hits—Off Finneran, 5 in 3 2-3 innings; off Marlon, 3 in 3 1-3 innings; off Sommers, 2 in 2 innings. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Cross and Anderson.

AT BALTIMORE

										R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0—	5	7	0
Baltimore	3	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	—11	15	2	

Batteries—Johnson, Henning, and Ensenroth.; Bailey, Jacklitsch, and Russell.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	6	1	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	6	1

Batteries—Krapp and Blair; Davenport and Simon.

AT PITTSBURGH.

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3—	6	11	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	4	1

Batteries—Hendrix and Wilson; Barger and Roberts.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—St. Paul, 7; Milwaukee, 0.
Milwaukee, 7; St. Paul, 2.
At Columbus—Indianapolis, 9; Columbus, 4.
At Louisville—Louisville, 7; Cleveland, 4.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 6; Kansas City, 5.
Minneapolis, 6; Kansas City, 4.

BROOKLYN COULD NOT WIN WITH 15 HITS

Boston Nationals Now Making Reservations for the World's Series.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 15.—Although they made fifteen hits against Boston's rangy standby, Bill James, this afternoon, and the Braves connected for only seven hits against Nap Rucker, Ed Reulback and Aitchison, the Superbas were unable to take the final game of their series from the leaders. Brooklyn leading 4 to 2 midway through the third inning, was buried under a shower of five runs in Boston's half, and, although Aitchison allowed only one single for the remaining sessions, the visitors were unable to continue the early damage they had done with their bats against James's speedy flinging.

The victory, because of the Giants inability to beat Alexander of the Phillies, put the Braves three and a half games in the lead, and the Boston management is now ready to start making reservations for a world's series against the Mack men.

In the first inning, Brooklyn today got runs on a pass to Dalton, Daubert's double, a passed ball, and a clean hit by Stengel, and in the second took a 3-to-0 lead, when, after Millen's two-bagger and an out at first, Gowdy dropped Smith's throw to the plate on Dalton's bunt.

The Braves, though, began to come back in the second when a pass and errors by Cutshaw and Egan filled the bases; Gowdy then slashing a single past third for two runs.

In the next inning Brooklyn got Dalton around on his single, a sacrifice, and Wheat's double, and then the Braves got busy for their five runs. Evers, Cather, and Whitted each pounded out a single against Rucker for one run, and when a pass to Schmidt filled the corners Nap was pulled out and Reulbach sent in to pitch. Ed was wild, and at once passed Smith, forcing a runner home, and then hits by Gowdy and James which followed Maraville's sacrifice fly to centre did the remainder of the damage.

Brooklyn made its final score in the eighth on Miller's single, a fumble by Smith and Daubert's two-bagger. Jake having two doubles and a single for his day's work. James was hit harder than in any game this year, but was steadiness itself with men on bases after the first three innings. Of Brooklyn's pitchers Aitchison alone was in trim to win the game. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	5	0	0	0	1
Evers, 2b.	4	1	1	4	0
Cath'r, lf.	4	1	1	3	0
W'ted, cf.	3	1	1	0	0
S'midt, 1b.	3	1	2	9	0
Smith, 3b.	1	0	0	1	3
M'v'le, ss.	3	1	0	2	6
Gowdy, c.	4	1	3	9	2
James, p.	4	0	1	0	1
Total.	31	7	7	27	15

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dalton, cf.	1	1	1	2	0
Myers, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
D'herty, 1b.	4	2	3	10	1
St'gel, rf.	4	0	3	1	0
Wheat, lf.	4	0	3	2	1
C'sh'w, 2b.	5	0	0	1	2
Getz, ss.	3	0	1	1	2
Egan, ss.	5	0	1	1	2
Miller, c.	4	2	3	4	0
Rucker, p.	1	0	0	0	1
R'bach, p.	0	0	0	0	0
A'son, p.	2	0	0	1	1
*Hummel.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	39	5	15	24	12

*Batted for Reulbach in fourth inning.
Errors—Schmidt, Cutshaw, Egan.

Boston	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	—7
Brooklyn	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—5

Two-base hits—Daubert, Miller, (2,) Wheat, Gowdy, (2,) Stengel. Hits—Off Rucker, 4 in two innings, (none out in third;) off Reulbach, 2 in one inning; off Aitchison, 1 in five innings. Sacrifice hit—Maranville. Stolen base—Whitted. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 11. First base on balls—Off Rucker, 2; off Reulbach, 1; off Aitchison, 2; off James, 3. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Struck out—By James, 8; by Aitchison, 2. Passed ball—Gowdy. Time of game—One hour and fifty-minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

New London Takes First Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 15.—More than three thousand fans were in attendance at Plant Field today when Commodore Morton F. Plant, President of the New London Baseball Club, pennant winners in the Eastern Association, played the Lawrence team, winners in the New England League, in the first game of a series of seven games for the championship of New England. New London won by a score of 4 to 1, the game being replete with brilliant plays on both sides. Another game will be played here tomorrow, and the two following games at Lawrence, the nine winning the first three games of the series to be declared victors. Manager H. Eugene McCann, who worked zealously all season getting together a top-notch team, was presented with a handsome loving cup, the gift of the New London players, just before the game started. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
New London, (Eastern)	4	8	1
Lawrence, (New England)	1	6	6

MOTOR CYCLING GOSSIP.

That it takes up-to-date methods to catch modern lawbreakers, is the belief of a New York police Captain, who has recommended that all horses used by mounted policemen be replaced by motor cycles. Men were put on horseback originally to pursue criminals in horse-drawn vehicles. But with the miscreant of today using a high-power automobile or motor cycle, the horse is valueless, and is only an expense to the city and a hindrance to traffic.

Plans are being made in Baltimore for the formation of a State motor cycle militia company. There are about 8,000 motor cyclists in Maryland, the majority of which are in Baltimore, and it is believed that a full regiment of 1,200 riders could be furnished. While arrangements for the organization are not completed, it is the plan that the cyclists will wear regulation khaki suits for actual service, but have special uniforms for reviews and parades. It is also expected that each company will have its own motor cycle mounted band, the musicians riding on the rear seat of the two-wheelers.

Following the example of the warring European nations in employing motor cyclists for quick service, politicians of Chicago have engaged the two-wheeler to help carry on their political "warfare." Candidates for the nomination on the Democratic ticket for County Judge, Clerk of the Probate Court, and Clerk of the Supreme Court, are using a flying squadron of ten motor cyclists to distribute campaign literature throughout Cook County.

A motor cycle party from Baltimore, headed by Howard A. French, formerly a Director in the Federation of American Motor Cyclists, has just arrived in Cambridge, Mass., after a successful tour through Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey. The party consisted of the Misses Katherine and Florence French, Andrew French, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Schellinger, Merton and Edith Schellinger, Mercer Galloway, and Mrs. J. W. Galloway.

A lone motor cycle officer of Los Angeles recently frustrated a plot to smuggle into this country a party of Chinese. John Wicklund, the motor cyclist, saw the Orientals landed from a launch, and when they entered an automobile and started for the city, Wicklund immediately gave pursuit. He succeeded in arresting eighteen of the Chinese and two members of a supposed smuggling syndicate.

J. Miller and Carl Smith of Paulsboro, N. M., have started on a transcontinental motor cycle trip, which they expect to extend over several months. They will visit the leading cities on both the west coast, and are planning to stop in Chicago at the time of the annual motor cycle show, which will be held in the First Regiment Armory, Oct. 12-17.

Motor cyclists of England are willing and anxious to turn over their machines to the defense of their country. A recent picture taken in London shows long lines of motor cyclists waiting to enlist as dispatch riders in the English Army.

Southern Association.

At Nashville—Nashville, 2; New Orleans, 1.
At Atlanta—Birmingham, 3; Atlanta, 2.
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 6; Montgomery, 2.
At Memphis—Mobile, 1; Memphis, 0.

BASEBALL TODAY. Washington Fed. Tigers vs. Indianapolis Feds, 2:30 P.M. —Polo Grounds.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL. Polo Grounds, today, 2 P. M. Giants vs. Cincinnati.

LOSE LAST GAME AT HOME.

Yankees Close Season Here with Another Defeat by Champions.

The Chanceless Yankees made their last home stand at the Polo Grounds yesterday, taking their usual beating from the Athletics by a score of 3 to 1. Connie Mack uncovered Rube Bressler, the southpaw pitcher, from whom the tall tactician expects great things in the coming world's series. Lefty looks as if he could measure up to a big job like that, for he was not only stingy with his hits, but had excellent control.

The Yankees could do nothing with his delivery, and they wouldn't have scored a run except for the fact that Eddie Collins made a wild throw in the last inning which enabled Fritz Maisel to get to second on a measley little single and in the meantime permitted Brown to score.

Brown was rather easy for his old clubmates. They bunched smashes on him, and he was inclined to be a bit wild. Acting-Manager-Captain Peckinpaugh carried the weight of his new position well, and the heavy cares in no way affected his game. It was not a very auspicious start for the youthful leader to get trimmed that way, but the Athletics can trim any team, so there was nothing to worry about in the fall-down.

The few times that the Yankees threatened Bressler the great support of Collins and Baker came to his aid. The Yankees suggested trouble in the sixth inning, when Hartzell and Cook each got a single with no one out.

Birdie Cree, who came back in the game for the second time since he hurt his ankle, drove a terrific smash at Baker, who knocked the bouncer down, got Hartzell coming to third, and doubled Cree up at first. "A nice play?" You said it.

The Athletics scored in the second inning, when McInnis got a single and Strunk sacrificed. Rube Oldwin banged a hit to centre and scored "Stuffy." The next count came in the fifth, when Strunk got a pass and scored when Oldring ripped a two-bagger to left centre. A wild pitch sent Rube to third, but he was put out at the plate when Eddie Murphy rolled to Boone.

The final run of the Athletics was harvested in the sixth, when Eddie Collins drew a pass, stole second, went to third on Baker's out at first, and tallied on a single by McInnis.

There were two out in the last of the ninth when Carroll Brown appeared at the plate, and everybody was going home satisfied that the Yanks had suffered a shut-out. Brown, however, sent a double to left, and Fritz Maisel sent a whizzer to the right of second base. Collins made a desperate try for a put out at first base, but he had to work so fast that his throw went wild, and Brown scored, Maisel going to second. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'rp'y, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Barry, ss.	2	0	0	3	3
Col'ns, 2b.	3	1	2	2	2
Baker, 3b.	4	0	1	4	3
M'In's, 1b.	4	1	2	9	0
Strunk, lf.	2	1	1	4	0
Oldr'g, cf.	4	0	2	0	0
Lapp, c.	4	0	1	5	2
Bressler, p.	3	0	1	0	0
Total.	30	3	10	27	10

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b.	4	0	2	2	1
H'tzell, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
Cook, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Daley, cf.	0	0	0	1	0
Mul'n, 1b.	3	0	1	8	1
P'k'gh, ss.	4	0	0	3	4
Sw'ney, c.	0	0	0	0	1
Nuk'r, c.	2	0	0	5	4
Boone, 2b.	3	0	0	3	3
Brown, p.	4	1	1	1	3
Total.	30	1	6	27	19

Errors—Barry, Collins, Baker, (2,) Lapp.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

First base on errors—New York, 2. Two-base hits—Gardner, Brown. Three-base hit—Lapp. Sacrifice hits—Hartzell, Daley, Strunk. Stolen bases—Barry, Mullen, Nunamaker, Collins, McInnis, Maisel. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; New York, 4. Double play—Baker and McInnis. Bases on balls—Off Bressler, 6; off Brown, 5. Struck out—By Bressler, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Bressler, (Sweeney.) Passed balls—Nunamaker, (2.) Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

Red Sox Win in Ninth.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Boston won its last game of the season in Washington today, 2 to 1. Shaw's wildness caused his own defeat. In the ninth inning he passed Hoblitzel and then threw Janvrin's bunt over second base, Hoblitzel going to third and scoring the winning run when Milan threw to the Boston dugout. Speaker scored the Red Sox's first run in the fourth inning on a double and singles by Lewis and Hoblitzel. Washington's run came in the sixth inning, when Milan reached second, stole second, and scored on Gandil's single. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Scott, ss.	3	0	0	0	2
Sp'ker, cf.	2	1	1	2	0
Lewis, lf.	3	0	2	1	0
H'lit'l, 1b.	3	1	1	12	1
Janvrin, 2b.	3	0	0	1	4
G'd'n, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1
Thomas, c.	4	0	0	4	1
Wood, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total.	29	2	5	27	11

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ller, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Foster, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
Milan, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
G'dil, lb.	4	0	2	9	2
M'eh'l, lf.	3	0	0	2	1
M'gan, 2b.	3	0	2	3	2
Gandil, 1b.	0	0	1	1	0
McB'e, ss.	3	0	0	2	1
Shaw, p.	3	0	0	1	2
*Williams.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	1	4	27	14

*Batted for Ainsmith in the ninth inning.
Errors—Scott, Milan, McBride, Shaw.

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—	2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	1

Two-base hit—Speaker. Sacrifice hits—Janvrin, Morgan. Stolen bases—Janvrin, Speaker, Gandil, Milan. Double play—Gardner and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Washington, 6. First base on balls—Off Wood, 4; off Shaw, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Washington, 1. Struck out—By Wood, 4; by Shaw, 6. Wild pitch—Wood. Time of game—

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address all communications
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....140th St. and Bergen Av.
Staten Island.....Perry House, St. George
Jersey City.....558 Jersey Avenue
Long Island City.....363 Jackson Avenue
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....90 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....406 Globe-Democrat Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....613 Call Building
DETROIT.....826 Ford Building
LONDON.....2 Pall Mall East, S. W.
PARIS.....52 Rue Louis le Grand
BERLIN.....60 Friedrichstrasse

ONE CENT Greater New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

Subscription Rates—by mail, Postage Paid.
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....$0.17
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.50
DAILY, per Week.....0.12
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
To Foreign Addresses—Daily and Sunday, $2.00 per month; Daily, $1.50 per month.
SUNDAY, with Picture Section and Review of Books, per Year.....2.50
To Canada, per Year.....5.00
To Foreign Addresses, per Year.....8.20
THE ANNALIST, per Year.....4.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year, (to Canada $1.50).....1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Paper Cover, per Copy, $1.50; per Year, $6.00; Full Cloth, per Copy, $2.50; per Year, $8.00.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1914.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

It is the right and the duty of the State Civil Service Commission carefully to examine the proceedings of the City Commission, and to bring to the attention of the Governor any serious dereliction it may discover with a view to the use of the Governor's right of discipline in the premises. An inquiry of this sort, which, however, is not recognized by the State Commission as a formal investigation, is now going on. If a formal investigation should follow, we assume that it will be conducted in a fair and dignified manner, and that the City Commission will receive a full hearing. Pending that, we have no desire to prejudge the case.

One at least of the State Commissioners has, however, not felt called upon to exercise this reserve and has allowed reports of interviews with him to stand uncontradicted, in which he has sharply criticised Dr. MOSCOWITZ, the Chairman of the City Commission, and has attributed to him and to Mr. KINGSBURY of the Department of Charities extremely unworthy motives. We feel at liberty to comment on the facts set forth in these interviews. And we may say frankly that they do not in our judgment constitute any violation of the letter or spirit of the civil service law. In the light of Commissioner KINGSBURY'S explanation we, and until further informed, can see in his action and in that of the City Civil Service Commission only a proper exercise of authorized discretion in the interest of the public service.

Briefly stated, the nub of the matter is the appointment by the Department of Charities of forty-seven special examiners without competitive examination, though there was at the time an eligible list for examiners in the department. These special examiners were needed for the investigation of the cases of infants cared for by the city, first to see that their parents were really incapable of caring for them, and, second, to devise measures by which the homes of such children could be reconstituted. These duties are quite different from those of the regular examiners, and required peculiar qualifications. The work, moreover, had to be done in six months, the period for which the appropriation was made.

These are the facts as we understand them. Of course, if they are open to denial, they should be investigated thoroughly. But we feel justified in suggesting, in view of the efforts apparently making to discredit the City Commission in advance, that the reputation of the City Commission, based on the character of its members and on the eight months' record that has just been submitted to the Mayor, and has received his cordial commendation, is really better than the reputation of the State Commission. And this fact may certainly be taken into account in considering the informal charges that have been brought. Those charges practically rest on the imputation of political motives in official action, and it is easier to imagine the State Commission influenced by such motives than it is reasonable to suspect either the City Commission or the Charities Commissioner.

NO TIME FOR WITHDRAWAL.

In view of the complications arising out of the seizure of the National Railways of Mexico by the temporary Constitutionalist Government, it seems that President WILSON'S order for the removal of our troops from Vera Cruz is ill-timed. While CARRANZA can scarcely intend to repudiate the bonds of these railways, which are largely held in this country and in Europe, or to wipe out the stock, which has not all been held by the Mexican Government, by any means, there will surely be difficulties to overcome in the readjustment of the finances which may lead to many serious disputes. President WILSON cannot be willing to countenance the repudiation of a huge debt of the Mexican Government held in various countries, including our own.

If the President thinks the time has come to withdraw our ships from Vera Cruz Harbor and our soldiers from the city, he is in the possession of reassuring facts as to the immediate future of Mexico which have been withheld from the American people. We have been very hopeful of the outcome, but it seems that our troops should remain until there is a clear prospect of settlement of the country's difficulties. CARRANZA cannot take the property of Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Germans without paying for it.

BEWILDERMENTS OF CENSORS.

It is just as well that the passions of American citizens of foreign descent should not be aroused or their feelings hurt by the public exhibition of moving pictures supposed to illustrate the triumph or defeat of either one or the other of the contending Powers in the European war. It is well for public morality also that such pictures should be rejected by the Commissioner of Licenses, for they would be false. There are no obtainable pictures of the battles. There are no photographers near any line of battle in France, Servia, Galicia, or East Prussia. Moving pictures of the present war which pretended to depict actual battle scenes would be as unauthentic as the popular representations in the movies of Gettysburg, Waterloo, and the Creation of the World; but these deceive nobody. Moreover, it is a fair inference that the objectionable war pictures would be exhibited with the purpose to cause a rumpus and thus attract great crowds.

The responsibilities of the licenser of moving pictures, however, seem to be heavier than those of any censorship hitherto recognized in this country. The fact attests the enormous popularity of that form of public entertainment and the conviction of the authorities of the great influence which can be exerted by means of the films. Restrictions have not always been placed upon them with sound judgment. Some pictures have been suppressed for alleged immorality, while others quite as bad, in exactly the same way, have been viewed day after day by crowds of impressionable young persons. It is said that the censor has refused license to a certain set of pictures on the ground that they prejudge a certain criminal case of wide notoriety. Plays prejudging such cases in exactly the same way have often been performed in the cheaper theatres, and the question of suppressing them has never arisen. Yet we are not quite sure the Commissioner of Licenses has not acted just right in this matter. It is a large question and one which in a free country involves many bewilderments. It happens that in this particular criminal case the public mind reached a conclusion, without much evidence which would be effective in court, some months ago.

BLEASE'S SEDAN.

Bleaseism has not merely been defeated; it has been wiped out. South Carolina took a long time in coming to her senses, but her reformation consisted in the utter destruction of the régime of vulgarity and indecency that had ruled her so long. Every candidate who was allied with or supported by BLEASE was not only beaten, but snowed under. Of the forty-four counties, BLEASE'S candidate for Governor, RICHARDS, carried only two, one of them by 200 majority and the other by 400. BLEASE'S law partner and leading spokesman, DOMINICK, was beaten for Congress by over 3,000 majority, losing his home county. BLEASE'S own county repudiated him. RICHARD I. MANNING, the anti-Blease candidate for Governor, a man of high character and BLEASE'S antithesis in every respect, carried the primaries by 30,000, carrying many counties by more than three to one, and all the candidates on the anti-Blease ticket had similar majorities.

The chief cause for congratulation is that the wayback counties did as well as the cities, the more backward and less enlightened communities as well as the more progressive and informed. This shows that even the men who have hitherto been hoodwinked by blague and bluff have seen through it at last, that appeals to ignorance and passion have been recognized as such at last, even by those who have hitherto been most easily touched by them. In the universality of the result is seen that South Carolina's heart is in the right place, the whole State over; it was only the head that was wrong; in some parts of the Commonwealth. No more among the ignorant and ill-informed than among the educated and intelligent can falsehood and demagogy last when once they are recognized, and the lesson to such men as BLEASE is that they are sure to be recognized at last; that he who builds on ignorance and prejudice cannot build forever.

To President WILSON congratulations are due. BLEASE has been blatantly anti-Wilson. South Carolina has made the same answer to him that Illinois has made to HEARST. In both States the Democratic voters have made a crushing demonstration of the fact that the party is united in support of its leader and that to misrepresent and insult him in order to catch votes is the surest way to drive them away. In the other States this lesson will be taken to heart by every demagogue who does not wish to rush upon disaster.

BEATING BACK THE SLAV.

In Dr. DERNBURG'S exposition of the causes of the European War there was this note of prophecy:

> I believe that the end of all this struggle can only be accomplished when the truly progressive nations of the world, led by Germany and England, join hands to render to Europe her peace on an honest and equitable basis.

This is, we think, an inspired prophetic utterance, in the sense that it will almost certainly "come true." There can hardly be a doubt that in the coming years the great nations of Germany and England will join hands for progress and for peace. We expect to see the other European nations join hands with them. But before that can come about there must be momentous changes in the spirit, in the ideals, and in the policy of some of the great European Powers. For one thing, the policy of progress by the sword must be abandoned. Militarism is the great menace—there must be an end of that. We look to Germany to set the example in establishing the new order of progress based on peace. She is the leading military Power. Among her statesmen and her chiefs the military idea has been exalted. It has been more dominant than in any other country. It is therefore evident that she should begin the great reform. It is necessary, moreover, for England, according to reports, has resolved that there shall be an end to Prussian militarism as the great peril to peace and stability. England and Germany can hardly join hands until after there has been an agreement to get along with fewer soldiers and cannon, with less talk about war and the rattling sword.

In Dr. DERNBURG'S view, not Prussian militarism, but the Slav, is the danger that threatens Europe:

> The great issue has been and is now whether the Slav is to rule from the Japanese Sea to Berlin and further west, or whether Germany, even fighting with her civilized neighbors, is to stand up to maintain European civilization and to save it from the rule of the Knute.

If the Slav is such a terrible fellow he will not stop at Berlin, he will go much "further west." He will overrun the British Islands, cross the Atlantic, make the United States a Russian province, and so belt the habitable globe with his iron sway. We may be too optimistic, but we will be bold enough to venture the opinion that nothing of the kind will happen. Why is it that Germany alone is talking about the Slav peril? If there is any reality in it, the English and the French must be unconscionable fools to give their aid now to the monster who is presently going to devour them. Is there any reason why Paris and London should not be as quick as Berlin to see the danger? Let us hope, rather, that when war is ended, when preparations for war have become less conspicuous and provocative, and England and Germany with other progressive Western Powers have really joined hands to assure peace to Europe on an honest and equitable basis, their example will inspire the Slav with an irresistible desire to become progressive too, and that his hand will be stretched out to join the others.

MAINE STILL FOR WILSON.

The election in Maine was as fair a test of public sentiment as could be afforded. There was the usual mixture of State and national issues, but on State issues alone there was no reason to expect an overturn. The Republican Administration had not been such as to arouse any general dissatisfaction, and on State issues alone might have counted on retaining power. National issues were discussed much more than local affairs, and the Democratic victory was won chiefly on them. While no single election can be taken as certainly prognosticating the result in November, the Maine election comes as near to doing so as any ever can. There was nothing abnormal in the campaign, nothing to distract attention from the main question; it was as good a barometer as we can expect to get.

If the rest of the country votes as did Maine, in this entirely normal and average-man election of hers, we may conclude, first, that there will be no landslide; second, that the expected revulsion against the party in power will not be strong enough to turn it out; third, that the Progressives are strong enough to prevent the Republican Party from returning to office. If the Progressives had gone back to their old party Gov. HAINES would have been re-elected. Comparisons with the vote of 1912 are idle; in 1912 the vote cast for ROOSEVELT in Maine was not a Progressive vote, but a Roosevelt vote, cast largely by Republicans and Democrats who had no idea of leaving their party. The Progressives, as such, have now stood up to be counted in Maine for the first time; prior to this no one had any idea whether they were strong or weak, or any way of measuring their strength.

It appears that they are strong enough there to poll nearly one-fourth as many votes as the Republicans. If they are equally strong in other States, what possible chance have the Republicans of winning in November? If they are as strong, for instance, in this State as they are in Maine—one-quarter as strong as the Republicans—they will poll 150,000 votes, and as they polled nearly 200,000 for Judge of the Court of Appeals last year, when no political issues were before the people, that is a moderate estimate. The Republicans could overcome such a loss only in a landslide year, and if there is no landslide in Maine, why should there be anywhere else? The Republicans have still to reckon with the Progressives, and their power for harm is not gone.

If, however, there had been any such vast dissatisfaction with the Administration as seemed to exist before the European war, and was confidently counted upon by the Republicans, the Democrats would have been defeated, despite the Progressive defection. There would have been a landslide, and Maine would have been the warning of its coming, as she was in 1910, when her overthrow of the Republicans was the first emphatic indication that the rest of the Union, too, was tired of Republican rule. Whatever dissatisfaction there may be is much less than was anticipated, and there is not enough of it to overcome the forces working against Republican victory. If Maine means anything, President WILSON will have a Democratic Congress to support him to the end of his term; and if Maine is not a prophet, at least no election could be held under conditions which made an approximate forecast safer than that in Maine.

THE AERSCHOT AFFAIR.

If the German Government has any regard whatever for the opinion of other civilized countries it will be at great pains to investigate thoroughly the latest account of the shooting of the Burgomaster of Aerschot, in Belgium, and, if possible, disprove it. The story is told by a correspondent of The London Standard in Antwerp. Gen. von BOEHN, commander of the German troops who occupied Aerschot, admitted to F. A. POWELL, a correspondent of The New York World, that the Burgomaster and his son had been shot by German soldiers, but explained that the son had previously entered a room, drawn a revolver, and shot the General's Chief of Staff.

According to the correspondent of The Standard, who could not have seen Mr. POWELL'S account when he wrote his dispatch, the General and some of his officers were quartered on the Burgomaster, by whom they were courteously received. The soldiers dined heartily and drank a great deal, and in the night the household was aroused by screams in the daughter's room. The Burgomaster's son hurried to the room and found his sister in the arms of the Chief of Staff. After a struggle with the officer the young Belgian shot him. The other soldiers were stupefied with wine and the shot did not awaken them, but in the morning, when the body of the Chief of Staff was found, the Burgomaster, his son, and two men servants were placed against a wall and shot. Slaughter in the streets and the burning of the town followed.

The Standard guarantees the good faith of its correspondent. It is obvious that if Germany is so anxious to preserve the good name of its army and influence the people of other civilized nations to discredit the reports of outrages against Belgian non-combatants, this clear statement of alleged facts must be investigated and disproof of it spread before the world.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Mysterious Error of Justice.

It was long since recognized that what a petty jury will do in given circumstances cannot be predicted with any approach to certainty. Most people, however, would have considered it more than fairly safe to predict that in none of our courts could a man, held only as a material witness in a murder case, be put on trial for a burglary of which another man was accused, could be fully identified by the victim of the theft and by the policeman who had arrested the other man and taken stolen property from his pockets, and could then be convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, all without a word of protest from himself or the lawyers for the defense.

Yet just such a mistake of identity and just such action on it can be found described elsewhere on this page. There may or may not be significance in the fact that this misadventure of "justice" occurred in Atlanta. There the course of law in at least one other case, much more celebrated than this one is likely to be, has excited wonder in a large part of the country's population. But in that instance there was no mistake as to the identity of the man on trial, and only the propriety of his conviction is questioned.

Why the negro who had seen the murder said nothing while the evidence connecting him with the burglary said to have been committed by another negro of the same name was piling up, and entered a mild protest only as he was led off to jail, is not disclosed. The explanation for him may be mere stupidity, but that is a plea which the lawyers engaged by or for the real defendant cannot be expected to enter for themselves as excusing their failure to know their own client. As for the latter, the witnesses against him having so brilliantly illustrated either incompetence or worse, it is difficult to see how any sort of a case can be made out of their testimony. Their evidence is pretty obviously worthless, and it would be a queer jury that believed anything they said.

Another Arctic Tragedy.

From the later and fuller details as to the experiences of the men who were forced out on the ice from the wrecked Karluk one is almost forced to the conclusion that, with the head of the expedition absent, serious disagreements arose from lack of a recognized and obeyed commander. This may not be the correct explanation of the separation of the survivors into small fractions, both before and after the departure of Capt. BARTLETT from Wrangel Island in search of aid. Apparently, however, there were varying opinions among the scientists as to where the best chances for safety lay, and even those who reached the desolate rock for which they started after the loss of the ship did not choose to utilise what might be thought the advantages of living together as a single party.

Yet the expedition, when disaster befell it, had hardly been out long enough to develop the irritabilities and antagonisms which are, as is well known, a frequent result of the close confinement and too intimate association of arctic travel. That STEFANSSON happened to be ashore on a hunting trip when the Karluk drifted away in the storm was a misfortune, of course, and not a fault. It was a part of the ill-luck that had delayed his departure from Alaska and compelled his use of a vessel which, while stanch, did not meet all the requirements of modern exploration in high latitudes.

Of Capt. BARTLETT'S competence as an arctic navigator there is no question, and to his skill and courage is due the bringing, after a terrible journey with a few carefully chosen companions to and along the Siberian coast, of the news that made possible the rescues just effected. The story of how the survivors on the island were taken off after a desperate struggle through the grinding ice fields is a worthy addition to arctic annals. The death list of the expedition is certainly three and probably eleven, for there remains but the smallest of chances that anything will ever be heard of the eight men who are still missing.

The undertaking was not a success, but it was far from a complete failure, for large additions to scientific knowledge of the regions covered by the careful observers who escaped the perils of the journey can confidently be expected.

Somewhat Amusing Apprehension.

As a rule, it is judicious to defer defense until after charges have been made, for in the French proverbial saying, "qui s'excuse, s'accuse," there is about as much of truth as there is in any such exception-ignoring apothegm. The American Relief Committee in London, however, is probably justified in acting on the theory that even a just cause profits from getting its blow in first.

This committee has done a magnificent work and lightened the troubles of thousands of refugees from the Continent. But it has been exposed to criticism from two directions—if it showed favor to people of "influence," arising from wealth or position, bitter blame would come from those whose only claim lay in their needs, while if it disappointed the expectations, natural in one way and unreasonable in another, of the more or less high and mighty, then that most articulate class was sure to exploit its grievances vehemently on reaching home at last.

This second danger is the one against which the members of the committee have deemed it wise to protect themselves betimes. Apparently their most trying experiences have been with women who did not see in a state of war any reason why they should be deprived of accustomed luxuries, and who scorned assistance that sent them to cheap hotels on shore and to the third cabin or steerage on shipboard. There will be critics to call that "just like a woman," but what was characteristic was not the trying to get special privileges, but the making of scenes when the effort failed.

The policy of strict impartiality in the granting of aid from a scanty fund was entirely correct, and those who venture to complain about it will get a sympathetic hearing in only a narrow circle.

Attention Unfairly Divided.

Although the military operations that are going on in the eastern theatre of war equal in magnitude, and possibly exceed in importance, those taking place in France, they are by no means as often the subject of conversation here.

The difference is due in part to the fact that concerning the progress of the Russian advance into Prussia and Austria we get almost nothing except "official" news, and all of it is open to more or less doubt as probably or possibly given out for other purposes than that of supplying accurate information to noncombatants. This accounts for the constant contradictions between the reports from the two available sources. We are told that both sides are winning and are obliged to conclude that somebody is—well, mistaken.

Still more explanatory, perhaps, of the greater interest shown in the campaign in France is that we know that country so well, either from travel there or from books. Every town and almost every village that is mentioned in the dispatches has "associations." We have read about them in history and in fiction—and for most of us the romancers have left the clearer impression. The region where east and west meet in Europe has not been thus advertised for us. Great things have happened there, no doubt, and not a few, but we have been told about them only briefly and not in a way to make us realize them. The names there, too, convey but little suggestion of locality, while those of France, though we may make bad work of pronouncing them, at least are familiar to the eye.

A NATIONAL HEALTH GUARD

Should Be Raised in This Country to War Against Disease.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American people are horrorstricken by the awful carnage of the great war. They read daily of the killing of great masses of men in the prime of their youth, health, and strength. In addition to this is the appalling life waste which is still to come from the enormous number of wounded, and from the victims of disease-exposure due to war.

If Europe can enlist an immense volunteer army to destroy life, surely the United States should be able to enlist a great volunteer army—a National Health Guard—to save life by combating its deadly but conquerable enemy—preventable disease. This enemy can be fought and checked, and in the end conquered, without costing the life of a single volunteer.

In our battles with the preventable maladies we lose 650,000 lives every year.

This is nearly four times as many people as were killed on the battlefields of the Franco-Prussian war, and undoubtedly far more than will be killed in all the battles of the present great war.

Our annual loss is equal to a battle of Waterloo every sixteen days during the entire year, and a battle of Gettysburg about every three days.

Every year, diseases of the heart, arteries, and kidneys, which are nearly all preventable or postponable, if detected in time, cost us as many lives as were destroyed by wounds and diseases in the Union Army during the civil war.

In Europe they are destroying life by human design; here by human neglect. There they are fighting to bring the awful sacrifice to an end; here our indifference is so great and our resistance so feeble that the ravages of our enemy have been but slightly checked, although the means of prevention are at hand and well known.

Now that so many of our sister nations have for the time reverted to barbarism, and are engaged in mangling and destroying human beings, what better could Americans do to emphasize the lofty purposes of their civilization and the value they place upon human life than to inaugurate a popular, nation-wide citizen movement to save their people from the wholesale suffering and life waste that are going on from preventable disease?

Surely, it would be a paying investment for the press of our land, which has done so much to promote healthful living habits and to disseminate knowledge of disease prevention, to urge for the same purpose a popular movement—crystallized into a national health guard—to help prolong American life and make it more livable. Membership in this citizen health guard could be made possible with little formality and expense.

Why should our people give so much money to "treat" with the enemy after an attack and so little to prevent the attack?

A social service of immense value would be rendered the American people if every newspaper in the land would see how many of its readers it could pledge or enlist in this great work of strengthening the vitality of our race. ELMER E. RITTENHOUSE.
President the Life Extension Institute.
New York, Sept. 11, 1914.

THE SHIP PURCHASE BILL.

C. F. Randolph Sees Trouble in a Government Merchant Marine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Without marshaling now the arguments against the Government Ship Purchase bill from the viewpoint of domestic policy, I consider the purchase of the ships and their status, having in mind the possible viewpoints of the nations whose quarrel has provoked the bill. The United States would, in buying ships from citizens of a belligerent country, favor that country by putting our public money into it and, conceivably, by relieving a valuable property from capture. The particular transaction would not argue unfriendliness toward opposing belligerents, but the diplomatic representations against it suggest on our part a partiality none the less effective because unintentional.

We first note the material points of the bill: A private corporation may be organized to own ships and to operate them. The United States subscribes and pays for 51 per cent. of a capital stock of not more than $10,000,000, whereupon the corporation may begin business. The remainder of the stock is offered for public subscription. The Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster General, and Secretary of Commerce constitute a shipping board. The board, subject to the President's direction, may spend $30,000,000 in buying ships, which it shall transfer to the corporation, vote the Government stock, and "do all things necessary to protect the interests of the United States and carry out the purposes of the act."

The United States (that is to say, the Shipping Board directed by the President) may, at any time, upon giving notice of intention to the corporation, (a body, which in all but the name is a Government body,) "take possession for its purposes of any vessels owned by such corporation at a reasonable price or rental."

Public subscription is not a material factor. Whether all or none of the stock be taken up, the control of the United States is assured and the business will not be affected one way or the other. The real control of the ships is vested in the real owners—the United States—who are represented by the President. The President has, as he should have, the right quickly to convert, in home or foreign waters or on the high seas, and by wireless or sealed orders if advisable, any of these commerce carriers into a naval auxiliary, collier, cable-cutter, transport, commerce destroyer. In view of possible emergency, the ships may openly or secretly be equipped for it. If emergency provokes action, freight contracts may be rescinded, destination changed, cargo jettisoned—all subject to proper claims for damages. These incidents inevitably attach to the right and duty of the United States to make whatever use of its ships the public interest demands. In fine, the ships are essentially public ships.

Suppose the newly bought and newly named Constitution of, say, fifty-odd thousand tons—built for capacity and speed, designed primarily for commerce with an eye to a troop ship or a commerce destroyer, with perhaps a fair armament stowed away—sails from New York. A cruiser of Belligerent A passes the Constitution, not without misgiving, but reluctant to board a ship of the United States. A cruiser of Belligerent B boards her. Will her Captain be instructed to protest or to acquiesce? Will he, as Captain of a public ship, claim a right to deviate or to return to a home port in order to save the cargo, if "conditional contraband" be found, or may he be held to his course as though the ship were a private one? Without multiplying questions, what will become of ship and cargo? Will the incident be viewed dispassionately by the people of both countries? Will its possibilities for mischiefmaking be overlooked by some other player in the desperate game?

If a cruiser stop a private ship bought from citizens of another belligerent the worst that can happen is its condemnation by a prize court. On this important subject I have only to say here I believe it may be shown that a bona fide transfer is agreeable to the generality of foreign laws. If a belligerent ship be bought by the United States none will question the good faith of the transaction—the nationality of the ship. But if the ship be stopped the best that can happen is a disagreeable incident.

Public purchase, apart from economic objections, which I frankly support, involves, in this emergency, questions of propriety rather than of law, and I fear that the purchase of belligerent ships and the employment of any ships in trade with belligerents might somehow prejudice our neutral standing. No one familiar with the fortunes of international voyages in time of war, no one who senses the possibilities of suspicion, irritation, and worse in this great war, should approve an action by the United States which might lessen the influence and the power of our neutrality. I say this with no idea that even the seizure of a public commerce carrier could throw us off our balance, but with the wish that the neutrality of the United States be as thoroughly appreciated in thought abroad as it is sincerely intended at home.

CARMAN F. RANDOLPH.
New York, Sept. 15, 1914.

SYMPATHY WITH GERMANY.

Dr. Dernburg Convinces a Reader That Her Cause Is Just.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES is my only daily source of information as to the war, and while I believe your journal strives to be impartial, you seem to favor the Allies; still my sympathies have been on Germany's side from the beginning, and the more I read your paper the more I am confirmed in my views. And I am satisfied that as the days go by, and more light is thrown on the situation, the stronger will be the sympathies of the American people for Germany. For example, I never knew until I read today the article of Dr. Dernburg that Alsace-Lorraine had originally belonged to Germany. I had read with great interest in the current issue of The Review of Reviews of an arrangement by which good feelings could be restored between Germany and France, i. e., by Germany ceding to France a portion of Alsace-Lorraine; but no mention was made of the fact that this strip of land was originally Germany's.

Dr. Dernburg also says: "It is the people who now control the trend of European and of American politics also. The stronger the nationalism or racial feeling becomes the less are the rulers in control. * * * Pan-Slavism means the rallying of all people of Slav race under the dominion or protectorate of the White Czar." He further states that pan-Slavism means the breaking up of Austria, which would be fatal to Germany's interests on her eastern boundaries. He also maintains that this war was inevitable sooner or later, and that "no international mediation, no court of arbitration of whatever nature would be able to prevent the clash as long as the Russian theory was maintained and the Russian prestige demanded such theory." ROBERT ELLIOTT GARDINOR.
Napanoch, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1914.

The Kaiser's Tears.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every one must sympathize with the grief of the German Kaiser over the destruction of Louvain and the woes of the Belgians, for which his heart bleeds. I know of nothing like it in history, except the grief of the walrus over the fate of the oysters he was eating, as related in "Through the Looking-Glass." You will remember that the oysters objected to being eaten.

> I weep for you, the walrus said,
> I deeply sympathize.
> With sobs and tears he sorted out
> Those of the largest size,
> Holding his pocket handkerchief
> Before his streaming eyes.

Geneva, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1914. R.

"Great Britain and Ireland."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It appears that a correspondent, ycleept "Smith," objects to the use of the words "England" and "English" because Scotchmen and Irishmen might take umbrage, and he asks that you use "Great Britain" and "British." Does Mr. Smith forget that Ireland is not nor ever was a portion of Great Britain? The official description of the British Isles is "Great Britain and Ireland." An Irishman has just as much right to complain of the use of "Great Britain" as he has of "England," as his country is not included in the title Great Britain, for that only is the designation of England, Wales, and Scotland. J. De M.
New York, Sept. 14, 1914.

CONVICTED THE WRONG MAN.

A Queer Story Illustrating the Fallibility of the Law.

From The Atlanta Journal, Sept. 9.

A remarkable case of mistaken identity occurred in the Fulton County Superior Court Wednesday when a negro was identified by several witnesses, tried, convicted, and given two years in the chain gang for a crime he did not commit.

Even the lawyers for the defense did not learn until after the trial that the man they were representing was not their client.

It all came about because of a similarity in names.

Last Saturday Will Russell, a negro, was placed in jail as a material witness in a negro murder case. In jail at the same time was another Will Russell, a negro, under indictment for burglary.

Wednesday morning when a Deputy Sheriff called a list of the prisoners to go to the Court House for trial he named Will Russell, meaning the negro under indictment for burglary. The other Will Russell, a witness, responded.

After disposing of several cases the court reached the burglary case and Will Russell was called to the dock. He sat there while the indictment against him was read, while Mrs. Robert Viewig of 49 Boulevard Place identified him as the negro she saw running from her home Aug. 20, after it had been burglarized, while Policeman Grover Fain identified him as the negro from whose person he had taken a savings bank containing $1.65 that had been stolen from the Viewig residence; while the lawyers made their arguments, while the jury retired, while it returned and brought in a verdict of guilty, and while the Judge pronounced a sentence of two years upon him.

It was only after he had left the courtroom and was on his way back to the jail that the negro informed Deputy Sheriff Plennie Miner that a mistake had been made—that he was not the negro wanted for the burglary.

Mr. Miner made an investigation and discovered the negro was telling the truth—that the negro, Will Russell, under indictment for the burglary, had been in jail throughout the trial.

Attorneys Chappellear and Green, representing the other negro, say they will make a motion to vacate judgment on the ground of mistaken identity. Unless the court sets aside its judgment Will Russell, the witness, must serve the sentence intended for Will Russell, the alleged burglar.

THE "WHITE PAPERS."

England Notes That Only The New York Times Has Printed Them.

From The Manchester Guardian.

There can be no doubt that the United States are taking an interest in the war and the cause of the war. THE NEW YORK TIMES published in full the English White Paper giving the correspondence and negotiations. It made forty-two columns of the newspaper. What is more, they published the whole of the German White Book, presenting the other side of the case. Needless to say, no English newspaper has gone so far as that in estimating the public interest in the cause of the war. It may reasonably be said that anybody here can get the English White Book for 10d., but the German White Book is difficult or impossible to get, and it is almost equally absorbing to the patriotic student.

The "White Papers" Elucidate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to congratulate you on the publication of the "White Papers." It is an accomplishment which will do much to throw real light upon the world tragedy.

J. H. McMULLAN, Jr.
Edenton, N. C., Sept. 12, 1914.

Government Loans to Farmers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About forty years ago every farmer in my section, including my father, paid to the merchant once a year, usually just before Christmas, for whatever supplies gotten during the year. Sometimes the farmer, for various reasons, could not, or did not, meet his payments promptly. Some radical step had to be taken, because, you see, the merchants of the North who supplied these Southern merchants with dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, notions, hardware, and other goods, then bought their supplies (with possibly the exception of the clothing and shoe people) from manufacturers, and their bills had to be met promptly when due.

Then the merchants in Piedmont, N. C., where cotton and grain and some live stock were raised, said: "It is simply impossible to sell you goods any longer on time; it will break us to do so. We will sell you what you are obliged to have for cash or barter and at a much less profit." Everybody, white and black, worked harder, lived closer and all of us were just as happy, just as contented, more independent and infinitely better off, and we did not expect, nor did we ask, our "Uncle Sam," who has always been mighty good to us, in giving us a free country, to loan us any money on what we made, and I don't think it is the best plan to do so now. W. B. MEARES.
Linwood, N. C., Sept. 14, 1914.

The Times and the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to congratulate you on your two magnificent editorials answering Germany's request for our sympathies. They were fine and well worthy of even your great paper. W. W. BOWLING.
Laurel, Md., Sept. 13, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to say that your editorials in THE TIMES of Sept. 6 and 7 on Germany's position are magnificent. S. D. HEPBURN.
Lock Haven, Penn., Sept. 12, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorials, "Our Answer to Germany" and "Germany's Mistake," are splendid in every way.

(Rev.) JOHN S. BUNTING.
Christ Church Rectory, Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 1914.

An Enemy of the Stiff Hat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since becoming an enthusiastic reader of THE TIMES and the usually thoughtful opinions of its editor I have not found opportunity to disagree until today. "The Stiff Felt Hat" editorial shows more thought for ancient custom than biological facts. Why close off the blood supply with a stiff hat and increase baldness when soft felts so largely overcome this difficulty? I do not urge "college styles" for ancient citizens; only a sane hat for all, both as to material and shape. ANTI-BALDNESS.
Clinton, Conn., Sept. 13, 1914.

THE IMPERIAL COUSINS.

Whose hand has set Europe's great vineyard aflame?
Who was it laid fire to her rick?
Who trampled her fields in pursuing their game?
Why! Willy and Georgie and Nick!

Who changed into beasts all her peace-loving sons
And taught them to maim and to kill?
Who gave them as food to the cannibal guns?
Why! Nicky and Georgie and Will!

Whose pathway is strewn with dire ruin and waste?
Who the vultures with carrion gorge?
What vandals have Art and fair Nature defaced?
Why! Willy and Nicky and George!

How long shall this militant sport be endured?
How long ere is snuffed out the wick
Of Moloch's foul torch, and our peace be assured—
From Georgie and Willy and Nick?

N. W.

HOME RULE ACT HELD UP FOR YEAR

To Go on the Statute Books, but Its Operation to be Suspended.

A RESULT OF THE WAR

Meanwhile, Asquith Will Introduce a New Amending Measure to Satisfy Ulster.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Irish Home Rule bill is to go on the statute books before this week is out, but its operation is to be suspended for a year. In the meantime both the Government and the Irish Party pledge themselves to introduce an amending bill to satisfy Ulster's demands.

That is the net result of the proceedings in the House of Commons this afternoon, when Premier Asquith introduced a special bill giving effect to this arrangement.

The House was packed in every part. There was much suppressed excitement, especially on the Unionist benches, but, although Mr. Bonar Law, the Opposition leader, delivered a speech, there were no unseemly scenes.

Mr. Bonar Law charged the Government with breach of faith in insisting on proceeding with home rule, and with taking advantage of the loyal desire of the Unionists not to create trouble at this crisis, in order to force the measure through. He solemnly pledged the Unionist Party, without conditions, to support Ulster by every means in resisting home rule whenever it should be attempted to impose it on her by coercion.

The Ministerialists, especially the Irish Party, showed great restraint. When, at the conclusion of the speech of the Opposition leader, Mr. Bonar Law led the entire Unionist Party out of the Chamber, John Redmond proceeded to show that not the Unionists, but the Nationalists, might complain of the postponement of the bill, which would have been law before this had not the war begun.

Redmond Hopes for Settlement.

At the same time Mr. Redmond said he hoped that by the time the war was over a settlement acceptable to all concerned would have been arrived at.

There was great enthusiasm when Mr. Redmond invited the Premier to visit Dublin at the earliest possible date, promising to stand beside him in calling for recruits and undertaking that the response would be a striking testimony to the desire of Irishmen to aid England in carrying on "this righteous war."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—After the Unionists had made a formal protest, and had left the Chamber, the House of Commons this afternoon passed through all its stages the bill introduced by Premier Asquith to suspend the operation of the Irish Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment bills.

In the House of Lords the motion for the second reading of the Home Rule bill was adjourned.

Charles Bathurst, one of the Unionist members for Wiltshire, asked Mr. Asquith today to consider the desirability of extending the duration of the present Parliament till 1917, or of constituting a coalition, so that a general election should not be fought on the ordinary lines of a domestic controversy.

This suggestion followed Mr. Asquith's introduction of the bill to suspend the operation of the Government of Ireland and the Welsh Church bills.

Mr. Bathurst urged the undesirability of the country being convulsed in a general election during the war. Mr. Asquith responded. "I trust that will not take place."

In answer to a question, the Premier said that the Home Secretary and the Attorney General would take steps to inquire into the allegations of German atrocities.

Promises a New Amending Bill.

Referring again to the postponement of the operation of the two acts, the Premier promised that the Government would introduce in the next session of Parliament another and entirely new amending bill, with the best hope that, under new conditions, something like a satisfactory permanent settlement of the Ulster question might be reached. He declared that any coercion of Ulster was absolutely unthinkable, and "so far as I and my colleagues are concerned this is a thing we shall never countenance or consider."

The Premier asserted that the Government was honestly desirous, at this time of grave national emergency, of acting fairly, reasonably, and equitably to all the great interests concerned.

Premier Asquith strongly repudiated the assertion that the Government had violated any of its assurances not to proceed with controversial

MISS LOIS CAMPBELL WEDS IN GREENWICH

St. Louis Heiress, Daughter of Late James Campbell, Married to Elzez G. Burkham.

CEREMONY ON VERANDA

Rt. Rev. T. F. White Officiates as Sun Shadow Falls at Noon on Sun Dial in Grounds at Mullrick.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 51.—With the arrival of the sun shadow at noon on the sun dial on the spacious grounds of Mullrick, the Greenwich estate of Mrs. James Campbell of St. Louis, her only daughter, Miss Lois Ann, became the bride today o f Elzey G. Burkham of St. Louis. The Rev. T. F. White, President of St. Francis Xavier College of New York officiated. The sun dial, set amid a luxuriant garden of Fall flowers, over which could be seen the waters of Long Island Sound, with a porch background of beautiful white lilies, climbing clematis, and waving palms, made an entrancing spot for the hundred guests to look upon.

Fulfilling the desires of her father, the railroad President and banker of St. Louis, who died three months ago, the wedding took place at the original date planned. Out of regard for the parent, the wedding was less pretentious than might be expected from a bride possessed of millions in her own name.

No formal invitations had been issued, but there gathered relatives and intimate friends from St. Louis and New York, with Countess Traverso o f Florence as a guest. The Faculty of Ely School, Greenwich, where Miss Campbell r eceived most of her education, were also guests.

The bride wore a gown of old point lace trimmed with orange blossoms, and her sole ornament was a string of white pearls. She carried white orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Virginia Foster of St. Louis, her sole attendant, wore a dainty blue chiffon and carried pink roses. Cyrus B. More of St. Louis was best man. Miss Lois Mead was flower girl. Festus J. Wade, a St. Louis banker, who handles the bride's estate, gave her in marriage.

The bridegroom is the third generation in his family to bear the same name, his father being a well-known resident of St. Louis and his grandfather for fifty years a familiar figure in Wall Street, New York. He is a consulting engineer. The ceremony, performed on the broad veranda facing the Sound, was followed by a wedding breakfast served on the lawn. Mr. and Mrs. Burkham left by motor on their wedding trip. They would make their home with Mrs. Campbell, dividing the time between Greenwich and the St. Louis Westmoreland place.

St. Louis guests included Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wade, Mrs. Charles Scullin, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Burkham, Mrs. C. G. Burkham, Miss Edna Delafield, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Lansing Ray, the latter a sister of the bridegroom.

New York guests included Mr. Francis Delafield, Miss Burkham, Miss Auriline Burkham, Mrs. Ernest L. Lorillard, Mrs. Schuyler Van Renssaeler, the Rev. and Mrs. D. Stephen Van Renssaeler, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Wyatt, Miss May Waddington, George Waddington, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Marian McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Burkham Youkim, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. Pullen Fosdyke, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Curtis.

MISS GAYNOR WEDS TODAY.

Daughter of Late Mayor to Marry E. T. Bedford, 2d, at St. James, L. I.

The wedding of Miss Helen Deborah Gaynor, daughter of the late Mayor Gaynor, and Edward T. Bedford, 2d, son of Frederick H. Bedford of Brooklyn, will take place at 1 o'clock this afternoon in St. James's Episcopal Church, St. James, L. I. A large reception will follow at the Gaynor country home.

Miss Gaynor will be attended by her sister, Mrs. Harry K. Vingut. The ushers will include Norman Gaynor, the bride's brother; Albert Jube of Newark, John C. Taylor of Philadelphia, and Paul Shield of Brooklyn.

The couple will spend their honeymoon in the West, and on their return will live on Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, for a time.

Miss Gaynor herself has been looking after all the arrangements for the wedding. Many handsome wedding gifts have been received. Mr. Bedford's gift to the bride was a platinum watch, initialed with diamonds, with a platinum and diamond chain.

MISS HAZEL A. CHASE WEDS.

The Bride of M. L. Masson in St. Stephen's Church—The Attendants.

The wedding of Miss Hazel Atterbury Chase, daughter of Mrs. Edmund T. Willets of 601 West 148th Street, to Milton Lucien Masson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Milton I. Masson of this city, took place at 8 o'clock last evening in St. Stephen's Church, Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street. The Rev. Dr. Nathan A. Seagle, rector of the church, officiated.

The bride, whose mother gave her in marriage, wore a trailing gown of white satin trimmed with point lace and pearls. Her tulle veil was caught up with a cap of lace and held in place with sprays of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white roses.

Miss Mabel Ellis of Newark, N. J., a cousin of the bride, acted as maid of honor. She wore a gown of cream lace and lavender chiffon, and carried an arm bouquet of lavender asters. The bridesmaids were the Misses Mildred Bryce of this city and Lillian Hull of Flatbush. They appeared in frocks of lace and chiffon topped with small net hats and carried pink roses. Mrs. Willets wore a gown of old blue velvet, with a chiffon muff to match.

Henry Willets of this city acted as best man, and the ushers were Edward S. Billings and Winthrop Brown. After the church ceremony a small reception was held at the home of the bride's mother. After a short wedding trip through Vermont Mr. and Mrs. Masson will make their home in this city.

Miss Nemerov Weds N. D. Shapiro.

Miss Bess Nemerov, daughter of M. Nemerov of 484 East 140th Street, and Nathan D. Shapiro, son of the Rev. Daniel Shapiro of Brooklyn, were married yesterday at the Hollywood, this city. The bridegroom's father had the Rev. Callant officiated. A dinner and dance was held afterward.

Miss Anna Shapiro, a sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor. The best man was Joseph Memerov, a brother of the bride.

Mr. Shapiro is a Brooklyn lawyer, and is candidate for Assembly for the Sixth Assembly District of the Republican, Progressive, and Independence League Parties. He is a Director of the Jewish Aid Society of the Jewish Federation, and is a member of many charitable organizations.

ROGERS—WRIGHT.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Rogers of 240 West 102d Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Natalie Rogers, to Herbert E. Wright, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert A. Wright of 13 West 122d Street. Miss Rogers has just returned with her parents from Spofford, N. H., where they spent the Summer. No date has been set for the weddings.

NEWPORTERS ARE FISHING.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor Among Those in Yachts Off Block Island.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 15.—Summer residents and their guests have been fishing off Block Island in steam yachts and power craft, including Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Herman Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Lawrence L. Waterbury, and ex-Senator Nelson Aldrich. The record catch was made a few days ago by William Payne Thompson, who landed a forty-pounder in his yacht Patricia.

Mrs. Richard H. Townsend of Washington, occupying the Sorchan cottage, gave a dinner party this evening.

Hugh L. Willoughby of Philadelphia gave his new hydroaeroplane Sea Gull a surface run today over Narragansett Bay. On stopping the engine Mr. Willoughby found one of the cylinders cracked, which will cause a delay of about five days to renew. The new flyer is the fifth which he has constructed.

Dr. and Mrs. Richard V. Mattison closed Bushy Park, returning to Ambler, Penn.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont was a luncheon hostess at Marble House today.

Egerton L. Winthrop gave a dinner tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Clark, who are showing jumpers at the Brockton Horse Show, will remain until late Fall.

Mrs. Joseph F. Stone and Miss Stone will remain throughout the Winter, as will Mrs. Joseph Harriman.

Francis Roche tooled his four-in-hand coach to Vercluse today, where luncheon was served to young people who made the trip, including the Misses Mildred and Helen Rives, and Miss King.

Francis Carolan of San Francisco, who has been visiting Mrs. Oelrichs, has gone to New York.

Mrs. William H. Sands of New York is visiting Mrs. James P. Kernochan.

Miss Eleanor Jackson of New York is visiting Miss Codman.

Mrs. William Kernochan gave a dinner tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills returned to Staatsburgh today to spend the Fall season.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman will close their cottage the end of the week, returning to Westbury. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman will remain at Arms Hall until the end of the month, when they will go to New York. Miss C. Okden Jones will remain at Midcliff all Winter.

At the Naval Training Station tomorrow afternoon the annual competition for the trophy presented by Col. Charles L. F. Robinson and Edward J. Berwind will be competed for by companies of infantry attached to the Naval Apprentice Brigade.

BRYAN GIVES A LUNCHEON.

Entertains at University Club, Following Signing of Peace Treaties.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The return of the President today from Cornish will be followed during the next few days by the reopening of practically all the Cabinet homes for the Winter. The Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, who are on a week's visit to Illinois, will return to their apartment at the Shoreham on Sunday to remain until the adjournment of Congress.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have abandoned all idea of taking a house in Washington. Mrs. Marshall will resume her afternoon receptions with the opening of the new Congressional session.

While there will probably be no formal entertaining at the White House beyond the four state dinners that are a part of each Winter's programme, the members of the Cabinet and their families will pursue their usual society programme. The members of the Cabinet have already inaugurated their dinner parties by a large dinner at the New Willard in compliment to former Attorney General James C. McReynolds on his promotion to the Supreme Court bench. The successor of Mr. McReynolds, Thomas W. Gregory, will be joined by his family early in October. Mrs. Gregory and their young daughter, who will be presented to society in the coming Winter, are now at Blue Ridge Summit, Penn.

With the exception of the Russian Embassy, where an extensive building addition is under way, all the chiefs of embassies and legations will be established in Washington by Oct. 1.

Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan entertained at luncheon today at the University Club, following the signing of peace treaties between the United States, Great Britain, France, Spain, and China, at the State Department. Guests of the Secretary and wife were the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand; the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice; the Spanish Ambassador, Mr. Riano; the Chinese Minister, Kai Fu Shah; Secretary of War Garrison, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Postmaster General Burleson, Attorney General Gregory, Secretary of Agriculture Houston, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, Secretary of Labor Wilson, and the secretary to the President, Mr. Tumulty.

Mrs. Archibald Gracie, who recently returned to her home on Sixteenth Street for the Winter, entertained a dinner company of young people this evening complimentary to Miss Julia Havemeyer Potter and Miss Helen E. Moffott of New York, who are the guests of Miss Edith Gracie for the week.

ARREST PREVENTS WEDDING

Bride-to-Be Followed Until Fiance Is Caught as Thief.

Charles A. Boyle of 281 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Nolan in the Essex Market Court yesterday following his arrest in Chestertown, N. Y., on Monday just before he was to have been married there to Miss Eleanor Dusterdieck of 554 Quincy Street, Brooklyn.

Boyle was arrested on complaint of his employer, William F. Howard, manager of The American Architect, a magazine published at 50 Union Square, who alleged that the prisoner withheld $59 he had collected.

Miss Dusterdieck, also an employe in the magazine office, was known to be engaged to Boyle, whom the police were unable to find until they followed her to Chestertown. Boyle was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Nolan.

Miss Nash, Bride of Spencer L. Rose

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 15.—Miss Elizabeth L. Nash, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Nash of North Plainfield, and Spencer L. Rose, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Rose of New York, were married this evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. J. Madison Hare, formerly of Jersey City, officiated. The bride was attended by the Misses Travis Nash, Julia McKenzie, Gertrude E. Holmes, and Helen Adams. The best man was Leonard Proctor of New York City.

COX—HARMAN.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles William Cox of Short Hills, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lillian Adele Cox, to Archer Harman of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Elsie Park Engaged.

Mrs. William G. Park of New York and Westbury, L. I., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elsie Park, to William H. Reeves, Jr., of Philadelphia. No date has been set for the wedding.

Luncheon to President Goodnow.

Henry H. Bridgman gave a luncheon on Saturday last at Fox Hill, his home at Norfolk, Conn., the guest of honor being President Frank J. Goodnow of Johns Hopkins University, late adviser ti the Chinese Government. There were thirty guests present, including William W. Rockhill, late Ambassador to Turkey and Dr. William H. Welch, the pathologist of Baltimore, Md.

ENGLISH COMEDY AGREEABLY PLAYED

"The Elder Son" Is a Gently Presented Study in the Ways of Stepchildren.

ADAPTED FROM THE FRENCH

But Mr. Fenn Has Made a Thorough Anglisization of Its Only Mildly Eventful Story.

THE ELDER SON.—A Play in Three Acts, by Lucienne Nepoly. English Adaptation by Frederick Fenn. At The Playhouse.

Charles Willoughby.....Lumsden Hare
Mary Willoughby.....Cynthia Brooke
Hubert Willoughby.....Eric Maturin
Fanny Willoughby.....Madeline Moore
Richard Burdon.....Norman Trevor
George Burdon.....Robert Adams
Betty.....Edna Hopper
Mrs. Harley.....Irby Marshall
Dorothy.....Nell Compton
Sam Burdock.....Edward Walton
Maid.....Cynthia Latham

An altogether agreeable if neither an exciting nor a particularly memorable evening awaits the theatregoer who choses to seek his entertainment at the Playhouse, where last night William A. Brady made the first presentation of "The Elder Son," a comedy adapted from the French by Frederick Fenn.

By grace of its manner this new play belongs somewhere in the group with the products of that younger school of European playwrights, which game "The Younger Generation" to New York's last theatrical season and which is inclined at times to think that anything true is legitimate material for the uses of the theatre. "The Elder Son," while lacking at once any continuous interest in the course of true love and any of the deeper and more infectious poignancies, also lacks a theme of any great force or universal appeal. It asks neither for your uproarious laughter nor your ready tears. It neither takes you by the throat nor seeks to hit you in the eye. It aims simply to entertain you quietly with a faithful and ably presented picture of an English household in the process of adjustment. It is true—but it is not particularly important.

The origin of the play was "Les Petites," a French comedy, by Lucienne Nepoly. "The Step-son" would have been a more closely descriptive title of the English version, which is the one in use at the Playhouse. It concerns the break in the placidity of the Willoughby home in Kent upon the arrival there of the elder son by Mrs. Willoughby's first marriage—Richard Burdon, who had been sulking in the Far East because of his mother's second marriage, and who brings back with him the spectre of his father to stalk a disturbing presence at the family gatherings.

The play's progress depends on its gradually dawning on Richard that his mother had not been content with the love of her two sons because she had been in love with Willoughby and that she was still content to see his father's memory dethroned because she was still in love with Willoughby. It is part of the play's lifelike quality that the idea does not really dawn upon Richard and that he experiences only a lip-service conversion because of his very definite desire to marry a widow with a son of her own.

The comedy deals deftly with the intermittent friction between her children and his children, and gives an amusing closing picture of the man and wife unconsciously caught in a clandestine embrace they had stealthily arranged to avoid the supervision and criticism of their respective offspring. It is the joint offspring, the tiny, curly-headed child of the second marriage, who is confusedly but wistfully aware that she has no part in the family tug of war, and who provides several of the many pleasing moments in the course of the play. And "The Elder Son," with its credentials as a strictly modern comedy in the fact that it touches conscientiously, if lightly, on the span between the viewpoints of two generations.

The production has been made in entire good taste, and in selecting an all-English company Mr. Brady has done wisely, and for the most part well. Robert Adams as the younger Burden boy is capital, and Norman Trevor does very good work as the elder son. All told, it is a finished performance of a comedy that is mildly but none the less genuinely pleasing.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Louisa H. Scudder, daughter of Mrs. Charles D. Scudder of 13 East Tenth Street, and David Page Wheelwright of Boston, whose engagement was announced in June, will take place on Oct. 17 at Runnemede, Windsor, Vt.

Mrs. E. Henry Harriman, who has returned from an extended trip in the West, gave a small dinner last night at the St. Regis for her sons, William Averell and E. Roland Harriman.

Miss Marion Conway, only daughter of Thomas Conway of Philadelphia, and John Haskin Bush, a son of the late John S. Bush of this city, will be married today in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church. There will be no reception.

Dr. and Mrs. Federick Peterson and Miss Frederika Peterson have returned from Maine and are at the Hotel Gotham before opening their home at 535 Park Avenue for the Winter.

The wedding of Miss Sally Neilson Rice, daughter of Judge and Mrs. J. Kearney Rice of New Brunswick, N. J., and Harold C. Harvey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Harvey of London, will be celebrated this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. Another wedding scheduled for today will be that of Miss Celestina Madeleine Zerega, daughter of Mrs. Antoine Zerega of Brooklyn, to Richard James Donovan of this city. Mr. Donovan and his bride will reside at 725 Riverside Drive.

Mr. and Mrs. William Stursberg have returned from abroad and are at their home, 512 Fifth Avenue.

Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, who is to marry Miss Mai Duncan Watson on Oct. 3, has taken an apartment at 410 Park Avenue.

The marriage is announced of Miss Hester Hawks, daughter of the late Edward Clinton Hawks of Buffalo, to Robert G. D. Westcote of Ardsley-on-Hudson, which took place on Monday at the Gloucester, Mass. Mr. Westcote is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Westcote of New York.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Tipping the Winner," the comedy by George Rollett in which Edith Taliaferro is to appear this season, will come into the Longacre Theatre next Wednesday night.

Adele Blood is to star in "Milady's Boudoir," a play by J. C. Drum, under the direction of I. W. Hope.

The Little Theatre is to reopen at an early date, when Winthrop Ames will present "A pair of Silk Stockings," by Cyril Harcourt. Frances Starr has begun rehearsals of "The Secret," in which she will make a tour commencing in Brooklyn. Miss Starr is to appear in a new play by Edward Knoblauch in December.

There will be a benefit for the Red Cross Fund tonight at the Brawnet, on the top floor of the Strand Theatre Building. There will be a supper, vaudeville entertainment, and dance.

Fritzi Scheff will open her season at the Casino Theatre next Monday night in "Pretty Mrs. Smith," a musical comedy.

The cast for George Broadhurst's new melodrama, "The Law of the Land," which is to open at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre on Sept. 28, includes Julia Dean, Ethel Wright, George Fawcett, Milton Sills, Charles Lane, Harry Lillford, George Graham, Walter Craven, and Master Macomber.

Frank Hatch, John Bowers, and Frazer Coulter were engaged yesterday by William A. Brady for the cast of "Life," the new Thompson Buchanan melodrama about New York, which is now in rehearsal.

"The Revolt," by Edward Locke, will play a preliminary road season of four weeks, beginning tomorrow, after which it will be brought into one of the smaller Broadway theatres, Helen Ware will star in the leading role.

GUESTS PASSED WAR ZONE.

Showed Their Invitation to Manischewitz-Goldstein Wedding.

Miss Min Goldstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Goldstein of 1,855 Seventh Avenue, was married yesterday to Meyer V. Manischewitz of Cincinnati. The wedding was followed by a dinner and dance at the Hotel Astor, which was attended by seventy-five couples.

Among those who attended were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Manischewitz, relatives of the bridegroom, who came from Jerusalem. They arrived in Russia just as the mobilization was well begun, and found that a brother of Miss Goldstein had taken up his duties in the Russian Army and that he would be unable to accompany them to America. From Russia they went into Germany, and their way was beset with difficulties by reason of their inability to make themselves understood in German. They were stopped frequently, but they were allowed to proceed always after they had shown a letter from America bidding them to the wedding.

The letter and some wedding presents insured them safe conduct through Germany and likewise as far as Havre, France, where they got the steamer for America, which arrived here last week.

ANDREAS DIPPEL BACK.

Grand Opera Impresario Confident That Germans Will Be Victorious.

Andreas Dippel, former manager of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, who expects to present light opera this season at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre and Century Opera House, returned yesterday from Vienna, where he has passed much of the Summer. Mr. Dippel, who is at the Vanderbilt, seemed full of optimism over the eventual victory of the German and Austrian arms in the present war.

"I have spent the Summer in the capitals which are suffering the least from the war—Vienna and Berlin," said Mr. Dippel. "In the former, the feeling is good. Everybody is confident over the outcome. Except that there are more soldiers to be seen, affairs are going practically the same as in the ordinary Summer season. I remained in Vienna until about the end of August. I had no difficulty whatever in getting to Berlin and to Rotterdam.

"The progress of the war has not been understood over here. As to the outcome of the war, there can be only one answer. Germany will be victorious. It is only a question of time."

"There are no new operas being given in Vienna," said Mr. Dippel in answer to a question, "owing to the fact that this is the Summer season, when the theatres are shut. However, I have no doubt they will soon reopen.

"I am surprised to learn that New York is to be apparently the only grand opera city in the United States this Winter. I imagine that, as one result of the abandonment of grand opera elsewhere, salaries may not be so high as they have been."

TRACE STOLEN JEWELS.

Man Arrested in Chicago, According to Detectives, Robbed Salesmen.

Charged with receiving stolen gems from a jewel thief, who in two years made off with $110,000, Morris Adelstein, salesman for a jewelry house at 39 John Street, was sent to the Tombs in default of $5,000 bail yesterday by Magistrate Levy in the Tombs Court According to Supt. Thornhill of the Pinkerton Agency, Adelstein's arrest resulted from a signed confession made in Chicago last Friday by B. G. Fuller, who is charged with stealing the jewels. Fuller, it is asserted, stole from salesmen, whose practice it is, when they are traveling, to leave gems they carry with a local jewelry firm rather than place them in a hotel safe.

Sloan & Co. of 15 Maiden Lane, the Durand Company of Newark, and Wm. H. Fulner are firms mentioned as among those victimized. A representative of Durand & Co. was in court yesterday and identified jewelry found in Adelstein's possession as part of a quantity stolen from his firm.

TO CHEER WAITING ALIENS.

Howe Provides Toys for Children and Dance Music for All.

Frederic C. Howe, the new Commissioner of Immigration, said yesterday that he wanted aliens to be comfortable during detention at Ellis Island and that he intended to have playgrounds for children built on the west and north sides of No. 1 Island. He has bought toys for the little ones to play with, and has a phonograph to play dance music of the different countries so that their elders can dance instead of sitting and grieving over troubles. New beds were to be placed in the dormitories, he added.

Only 25,000 immigrants arrived at Ellis Island during August, in comparison with 102,000 for the same period in 1913.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Five Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

FRANCE, (Havre.)—C. Aguine, Mrs. B. F. Babbitt, L. Fourton, Paul B. Haviland, Mr. and Mrs. R. Martine, George Mguin, Mrs. M. Domas, P. E. Whitmore, L. P. Verande, and Rev. O. Weiz.

CAMPANIA, (Liverpool.)—G. M. Allen, Lady Campbell, Lieut. H. B. Carter, H. S. Duggan, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mawson, Miss Mawson, Charles Myers, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Schroeder, Miss Eleanor P. Schroeder, and F. W. Wile.

EUROPA. (Naples.)—David Robertson, Albert Muller, Ernest Zvarem, O. Menehel, Victor W. Mangold, and G. J. Besseri.

ST. LOUIS, (Liverpool.)—E. R. Bacon, A. C. S. Baker, Mrs. Bear, R. J. Black, Mrs. A. Campbell, Miss B. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Clegg, Vincent Cowley, Mrs. W. K. David, Mrs. F. Denton, H. A. Earle, Mrs. Elliott, Miss Dorothy Foster, H. B. Fye, Mrs. Gordon Hall, the Rev. A. C. Hill, Mrs. C. D. Morris, W. H. Ott, Milton Percival, Mrs. W. S. Sample, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Terry, Mrs. Anne E. Warner, and J. B. White.

CELTIC, (Liverpool.)—C. Mallas, Mrs. Rosa H. Lennox, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hay, Capt. A. Irvine Fortescue, R. E. Johnson, Allen S. Gregory, Robert McAlpin, J. B. Madden, C. Parks, H. W. Parker, Mrs. W. G. Tretheway, Miss Tretheway, and W. A. G. Walker.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

POTSDAM, (Rotterdam.)—H. S. Abbott, Dr. A. Appelman, W. Armstrong, Miss Elizabeth Avery, Miss Jennie Beck, W. Beck, Gen. and Mrs. M. L. Bell, Mrs. A. Bergers, the Rev. and Mrs. W. D. Brown, Mrs. M. G. Brown, Miss Ellen Campbell, Mrs. J. E. Carey, Mrs. F. W. Carter, Miss Grace Clark, Mrs. M. Clark, Miss A. Frost, C. H. Gray, G. E. Hackney, E. S. Hawes, Mrs. W. C. Hawkes, Lthrop Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. W. Lindsay, Mrs. M. K. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. L. Miller, Mrs. F. C. Rice, Miss M. H. Roberts, Mrs. A. E. Rogers, B. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Smith, Nathan Strauss, Jr., Mrs. D. A. Taylor, the Misses Louise and Virginia Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Willey, and Mrs. F. Mande.

FREDERICK VIII., (Copennacen.)—A. L. Ainess, Miss T. Anderson, Miss J. Anderson, E. G. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Beardsley, Miss E. Bryant, A. Brand, S. A. Bloom, Miss Ethel Cameron, Prof. W. Dahl, Mrs. Augusta Holmes, George Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Johnson, Miss N. May, Mrs. T. Velsen, Miss Annie Reynolds, Prof. and Mrs. J. W. Richards, Holmes Stebins, Miss Louise Smith, and W. Richards.

RE D'ITALIA, (Genoa.)—Mrs. Helen Mitchell, Miss B. H. Hibben, T. H. Simpson, Miss Josephine Simpson, Miss Anna Pease, C. B. Holmes, the Rev. and Mrs. A. C. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Bennet, Miss Kate Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. T. Childs, W. H. Carpenter, Henry Washington, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burr, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mosley.

Tourists for Panama.

Among those sailing today on the Zacapa for Panama are:

Mrs. W. N. Davis, A. F. Perry, Miss A. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Davis, Mrs. I. M. King, A. R. Clayton, G. D. Fisher, A. Robinson, W. B. Daniels, E. F. Wilson, and J. D. Higgins.

JUDGE DOGS UNDER TENTS AT LENOX

Motion Pictures Taken of Exhibition on Stokes Field—Great Array of Society.

MISS ALEXANDRE, WINNER

Shows the Best St. Bernard in Lord Lenox—Mrs. Dunham Takes Prize with Deerhound, Challenger.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom had 200 at their luncheon today for the officials and exhibitors in the Lenox Dog Show. The Folsom home adjoins the Stokes Field, where the show was held, and at 1 o'clock there was intermission in the judging during which the hospitality of the Folsom villa was extended to the large party.

The Dog Show was the seventh open air show under the auspices of a committee of which Henry Hollister Fease is President. The Directors and Bench Show Committee were Miss Kate Cary, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Miss Isabel Shotter, Mrs. David T. Dana, Mrs. Edward Spencer, William B. Osgood Field, George Winthrop Folsom, L. Harry Peters, and Harry L. Lee.

Under perfect weather conditions 400 dogs were judged. Mrs. William E. S. Griswold loaned her marquee for the judging of the toy dogs, and under a large tent other classes were judged. An interesting feature of the day was the taking of the motion pictures of the show by William B. O. Field, who brought to the grounds a machine and took pictures of his friends showing their dogs and of parties of young people who paraded before the film.

Throughout the day there were interesting groups of society people watching the eight judges at work.

With Charles Lanier came Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Lawrence, Miss Irene Bigelow, and Miss Kitty Lawrence. In the party with Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom were Mrs. Churchill Saterlee, Mrs. Edw. H. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Clark G. Voorhees, Mrs. Joseph S. Whitmore, Lt. and Mrs. Rose W. Whistler.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. A. Whitney of Albany had Mrs. S. S. Boardman of New York with them. Mr. and Mrs. J. Macy Willets, Hildreth K. Bloodgood, and Howard Willets were in one party. With Mrs. John E. Alexandre were her daughters, the Misses M. Civilise and Anna E. Alexandre; Miss Lisa C. Bryce-dam, and Robert Sedgwick, Jr. Mrs. J. Frederick Schenck was with her house party, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Benjamin and Mr. and Mrs. Hayden Channing.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, the Misses Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. S. Parkman Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Delafield, Harris Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster were in one group at the ring.

Others present were Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Patterson, Spencer P. Shotter, with the Misses Shotter; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Miss Mabel Choate, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Slater, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Rufus S. Cole, Mrs. W. Roscoe Bonsal, and Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig.

The best of the mastiffs shown was Countess of Britain from the Kinnelon Kennels at Butler, N. J. Miss M. Civilise Alexandre had the best St. Bernard in Lord Lenox. Arthur Hoffman of Pittsfield won in the class for Russian wolfhounds with his beautiful dog Moscow. Mrs. R. W. Dunham of Marblehead, Mass., showed the best Scottish deer hound in Closeburn Challenger. Mrs. Haley Fiske of Bernardsville, N. J., had in Overcross War Eagle the best greyhound in the show. Miss Charlotte Barne of Lenox had the best greyhound bitch in Creedle, a dog she brought to Lenox from Ireland last Spring. In the class for pointer there was a struggle. John C. Grinrod's Gee was the best dog and William Zeigler, Jr.'s, Great Island Saucy Queen was the best bitch.

English setters were judged by Harry Lacy. Dr. S. J. Fairbanks of Utica, N. Y., showed the best dog in Fort Seybert Rocket with R. R. Hollander's Watlands Duke second.

William Ziegler, Jr., had the best setter bitch in Great Island, the Spectator, Mr. Hollander's Lass M., being second.

J. Macy Willets held the best black cocker spaniel in Mohican of Cassils. He also had the best cocker of other color than black in Midas. Hildredth K. Bloodgood of New Marlboro showed the best black cocker spaniel bitch in Mepals Alice, Mr. Willets's Gedney Farm Caleche receiving second award.

Thomas Cadwalader of Philadelphia showed the best Airedale terrier dog in Cricketer, and W. E. Baker's Princess Peggy was the best Airedale bitch. In the bull terriers Champion Fort Orange Peter from the Fort Orange Kennels was best. Charles N. Denault of Pittsfield had the best French bulldog in Denault's Gallin. W. E. Gregg showed the best Boston terrier in Limit, Jr. The best Boston terrier bitch was Harry Fallen's Miss Punch II.

In the class for fox terriers Alf Delmont won with Champion Niola Recall, and his Leeds Vixen was the best smooth fox terrier bitch. In the class for wire-haired fox terriers Mrs. R. A. Rainey's Guycroft Salem won, and Jean G. Hinkle's Leeds Ridgeader Replica was the best bitch. Tyler Morse showed the best Sealy Ham terrier dog in the Varmint and E. H. Carle had the best bitch in Carleton Spirefui thirteen. L. H. Ford's Champion Broadstock Historic won in the Meadows Colleen. From a big class of Scottish terriers Walter T. Stern won in dogs with Eearly Bird Troubadour, and his Ornsay Annie won the award for bitches.

Joseph Hodgett had the best Welsh terrier, Henny Dazzler, and Mrs. Peter B. Wyckof the best bitch in champion Bryhir Bonnet; Mrs. H. McK. Pultz exhibited the best Pommerania offley in the class for dogs, and Mrs. John C. Mallery's Sabrinetta won in the class for bitches.

Green Acre Kennels showed the best black and tan English toy spaniel in Sporting Chance, and the bitch Arindane also won. Mrs. C. L. A. Whitney of Albany had the best-bred bitch in Westbrook Firefly. The Green Acre Kennels won the awards for Japanese spaniels.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollister Pease, who are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren of Newport, gave a dinner at the Orchard tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ludlow Fowler, Jr., who have been motoring over the Ideal Tour, are now with Miss Lillian L. Cram in Stockbridge.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who is touring, registered at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, this afternoon.

Frederick Schenck will bring out shortly a new translation of the plays of Holberg, the Scandinavian dramatist.

Mrs. George W. Griswold Haven came up tonight from Tuxedo where she has been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe Wickes.

Mrs. Samuel Abbott of Rome, Italy, has arrived to visit with Mrs. Robert Woodward and Thatcher M. Adams at Sundrum House.

Arriving at the Curtis Hotel were Mrs. John Ritchie of New York touring with Mrs. Graham B. Grosvenor; Dr. and Mrs. A. Blackman of New York, with Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Blackman of Thompson, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Fitzwilliam Sargent of Ardmore, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Storrs of Orange, N. J., and Henry C. Knox of New York.

Give Work to Needy Girls.

The headquarters of the Working Girls' Vacation Association, at 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, thrown open yesterday in co-operation with the Association of Working Women, of which Miss Virginia Potter is head, to give sewing to the unemployed business women of the city, took in between fifty and sixty girls who were in great need of employment. The first day's work was in making dressing gowns of gray outing flannel. Each girl will get 50 cents a day.

HEN RAISERS UP IN PROTEST

Egg Producers Oppose Rule to Bar Chickens from the City.

After Nov. 1 keeping chickens in the city in yards not more than 200 feet from a dwelling will be unlawful—if Mayor Mitchel and the Board of Health withstand the protests of chicken owners.

The protests will come from the outlying regions like Queens, where more than 1,000 persons raise chickens with investments aggregating $200,000. The Flushing Business Men's Association, the Jamaica Taxpayers Association, the Elmhurst Taxpayers Association, and the Corona Civic Association are already prepared to object.

It is maintained that raising chickens saves much to residents of Queens, and the Mayor will be asked to grant a public hearing.

TO CONSULT CAPT. BARTLETT

Canada Will Advise with Him About Search for Scientists.

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—The Naval Department of the Canadian Government is awaiting definite word from Capt. Bartlett of the United States revenue cutter Bear before deciding to send a relief expedition to the arctic to look for the eight missing members of the company which sailed on the Karluk, the flagship of the Canadian arctic expedition.

The department has asked the Russian Government to instruct its officials along the Siberian coast to keep a sharp lookout for the men. The steamship Corwin, which was equipped and sent north by Jafett Linderberg of Nome, a friend of Stefansson, on a rescue expedition, is still in the Arctic Ocean, but is expected to put into Nome soon. Among the missing men are several scientists who accompanied the expedition.

TO FIT MEN FOR CITY JOBS.

New York University Will Have School In Municipal Building.

Courses for city employes are to be inaugurated by New York University so as to give engineers and clerks opportunity to prepare for higher places. The plan was suggested by Mayor Mitchel and classrooms have been provided in the Municipal Building. Instructions will be given daily between 4 and 6 o'clock, beginning Oct. 1.

Milton E. Loomis, in charge of the work, has a room on the twelfth floor of the Municipal Building. The subjects to be taught are English, secretarial duties, advanced stenography, elementary statistics, bookkeeping, accounting, and the government of New York.

CARDINAL FARLEY IS WELL.

Denies Reports of Illness as He Sails from Italy.

Mgr. Mooney, administrator of the Archdiocese of New York, yesterday received a cablegram from Cardinal Farley at Naples, Italy,

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 17 Wall St. NEW YORK

Investment Securities
Commercial & Travellers Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD.
LONDON

UNITED CIGAR STORES
(COMMON)
Annual dividend, 6%. Reduction of par value to $10.00 makes it possible for large and small investors to buy and hold their stock. We have printed an exhaustive review of its possibilities. Copy free on request.
"Nothing to Sell but Service."
JONES & BAKER
STOCK BROKERS,
48 BROAD ST. (Phone 6718 Broad), N. Y.
Direct Private Wires to All Markets.

Municipal Bonds
Exempt from Federal Income Tax.
We will send you our large and diversified list on request.
WILLIAM R. COMPTON CO.
Pine Street, cor. William St., New York.
Telephone John 5235.

SOUND BONDS
P. W. BROOKS & CO
(Incorporated)
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
312 Arkay Bldg. Albany — Stock Exch. Bldg. Philadelphia

We are now accepting orders to purchase stocks and bonds for cash.
B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members New York Stock Exchange
'Phone 6037 Broad. 10-12 Broadway, N. Y.

GWYNNE BROTHERS
Specialists in All
Public Utility Issues
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad
Private Telephone to Boston

Estabrook & Co.
Municipal Bonds
24 Broad St. New York

BODELL & CO
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND
Boston Office, 35 Congress St
Bonds and Preferred Stocks of Proven Value

We buy and sell 1st mortgage
PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS
White & Co
30 Pine Street, New York.

Jenks, Gwynne & Co
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Tel. Hanover 7474 — 15 Broad St.

Your Securities—Our Services
Now is the time to consult with us as to your holdings in all classes of securities, so that purchases, sales or adjustment can be made upon the resumption of trading.
Write, Call, or Phone.
Williams, Dunbar & Coleman
60 Wall St. Phone 5980 Hanover. N.Y.

W. N. COLER & CO., BANKERS.
Established 1870.
43 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
NEW YORK CITY and other high grade municipal bonds.
Special circulars on request.

Franklin
TRUST CO.
Main Office, 166 Montague Street
Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York
ACTS IN EVERY FIDUCIARY CAPACITY
Deposits Solicited

FINANCIAL.

Birmingham, Ensley and Bessemer Railroad Company
First Mortgage 50-Year Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds.

In view of the default by the Birmingham, Ensley and Bessemer Railroad Company in payment of the interest on its First Mortgage Bonds due September 1, 1914, it is evident that the holders of bonds should unite in prompt and concerted action for the protection of their interests. At the request of holders of said bonds in a large amount, the undersigned have consented to act as a committee for the bondholders, reserving the right to associate others with themselves as members of such committee.

A Protective Agreement dated September 15, 1914 has been prepared.

Holders of bonds are urged to deposit the same at once in negotiable form with the coupon maturing September 1, 1914, and all subsequent coupons attached, with the Empire Trust Company of New York, the Depositary named in the Protective Agreement, at its office, No. 66 Cedar Street, New York City. Certificates of deposit will be issued for all bonds so deposited.

For further information and for copies of the Protective Agreement apply to the Secretary.

Dated September 12, 1914.
CHARLES H. ZEHNDER,
SAMUEL B. VROOMAN,
J. D. KIRKPATRICK,
FREDERICK H. HACK,
D. F. SHERMAN,
Committee.
Secretary for Bondholders' Committee, 49 Broadway, New York City.
EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, 66 Cedar Street, New York City.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Country's Chance to Co-operate with New York in Settling Our Obligations Abroad.

While the exchange market and through it the financial situation has been relieved of uncertainty over the payment abroad of the $80,000,000 of New York City maturing obligations held on the other side, no provision has yet been made for the large amount of other obligations which this market has in Europe. One highly satisfactory way of dealing with such obligations has been demonstrated in the plan for meeting the requirements of the city, but it seems to many in the financial district that this work might well be carried further, so as to do for other maturing obligations what has so successfully been done for the City of New York.

In that task the assistance which it was recently sought to obtain from banks all over the country would be most helpful. At the moment this plan is in abeyance, but the bankers have not abandoned the idea, although they may reserve until a later time any renewal of their plea to the Federal Reserve Board for its co-operation in this matter. The Controller of the Currency has just issued a call for the condition of the national banks as of Sept. 12. The response to that call will show how the banks of every section of the country stand in the matter of reserve, and the figures to be published in response to this call are very generally expected to show that the banks of the interior are in a good position to help provide for the obligations which we owe to Europe and which for a time can be settled only in gold, for the reason that the current supply of exchange is not sufficient to cover all the payments which have to be made in Europe. New York has already undertaken to contribute a large sum to the paying off of our international obligations and it should be in a position to count on the full support of the rest of the country in this work of maintaining our credit abroad, which is the concern of all the country as much as it is the concern of New York itself.

Credits can very easily be established in London against merchandise shipments to Great Britain, although that market naturally enough is not handling as freely as in the past the financing of trade between other markets. Even finance bills drawn by this market on London are being accepted there, although rather sparingly. If our obligations to Europe, and more particularly to England, were cleared up to the extent to which we could easily clear them up by the earnest co-operation of the whole country we would speedily do away with present rates of exchange, which we ought not to be willing to allow to stand a day longer than need be. The rates which have lately been current for sterling exchange, rates nearly 10 cents to the pound sterling above the cost of shipping gold even under the present unfavorable conditions, reflect in the main the difficulty of getting payment from this market of sums due abroad. We should do away with that difficulty as soon as possible. It can be done and it should be done.

Wheat prices rose again yesterday after their abrupt fall of the previous day, and possibly partly on account of that fall, which partook of the impetuosity of the previous advance. The chances of peace in the near future are debated and have their influence upon the grain markets as they would have on other markets were they open. At the moment war and the inferences drawn from current news concerning its probable duration outweigh all other considerations in the grain trading.

Smelters Earns $956,691 Surplus.

The American Smelting & Refining Company reports a gross income of $6,782,254 in the six months ended with June, a total $110,642 greater than in the same period last year. The company charged off $764,918 for depreciation, $176,717 more than in the first half of 1913, and this caused a decline of $61,202 in net revenue. Net income was $4,966,691. The usual dividends on preferred and common stocks were earned, with a surplus remaining of $956,691. President Daniel Guggenheim acknowledged the successful efforts put forth by the officers and employes to overcome the natural decrease in earnings resulting from unfavorable conditions of business in Mexico.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of September show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Six roads	$1,948,011	+$98,500
Eighteen roads	9,172,922	−670,968
Total (24 roads)	11,120,933	−$72,468

TEXAS & PACIFIC for July—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	1,475,202	1,404,713	68,489
Net	325,333	267,116	56,117

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CAROLINA POWER AND LIGHT for July—

Gross	107,170	93,411	14,567
Net after taxes	46,576	43,277	3,299
Sur. after chgs.	13,615	12,004	1,611
Bal. after pf. dividends	6,228	5,371	857
12 mos. gross	1,226,798	1,040,608	186,190
Net after taxes	592,321	498,282	94,039
Sur. after chgs.	208,070	152,523	55,547
Bal. after pf. dividends	125,458	72,933	52,525

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & EASTERN for July—

Gross	46,695	45,001	694
Net after taxes	23,876	22,280	1,606
Sur. after chgs.	12,775	11,864	910
7 mos. gross	342,888	334,541	8,347
Net after taxes	112,433	104,205	8,238
Sur. after chgs.	35,405	31,264	4,141

DISTILLERS' SECURITIES CORPORATION for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross profit	3,032,209	3,046,165	2,641,780
Int. on loans, taxes, &c.	1,113,851	1,373,681	704,246
Balance	1,918,357	1,770,484	1,937,534
Add, imp., &c.	423,501	617,324	617,306
Net earnings	1,494,766	1,152,663	1,320,228
Bond interest	792,902	793,006	793,046
Net profit	701,864	359,567	527,182
Dividends		353,169	527,775
Surplus	701,864	6,398	*160,593

*Deficit.

INTERBOROUGH-METROPOLITAN COMPANY for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Receipts: Div. on I. T. R. stock	5,086,920	4,060,536	5,426,048
Interest, &c.	375,852	359,702	327,782
Total income	5,462,902	4,420,238	5,753,830
Disbursements: Int. on Int.-M. bonds	3,032,125	3,032,125	3,032,125
Int., 6% notes	453,001	471,491	482,516
Int. on bills payable	1,125	.....	19,014
Expense acct.	55,801	84,321	94,995
Taxes	40,085	32,387	29,873
Total disb.	3,582,137	3,640,724	3,659,524
Surplus	1,880,765	788,514	2,125,307
Prev. surplus	3,565,321	2,806,807	681,500
Total surplus	5,456,086	3,595,321	2,806,807

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC for July—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	151,668	154,469	2,434
Net aft. taxes	72,777	75,183	2,365
Sur. aft. chgs.	37,000	39,949	2,939
Gross, 7 mos.	810,105	788,132	21,922
Net aft. taxes	298,000	294,664	3,335
Sur. aft. chgs.	51,749	53,271	1,523

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION AND LIGHT for July—

Gross	351,668	319,131	32,536
Net after tax	145,187	133,749	11,437
Sur. aft. chgs.	94,840	83,556	11,284
Gross, 7 mos.	2,073,359	1,816,369	256,989
Net aft. taxes	807,554	702,724	104,829
Sur. aft. chgs.	434,871	364,411	70,459

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Sept. 15	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$429,188.31	$25,457	$50,248,594
Ordinary	262,842.17	31,149	60,618,569
Corp. tax	1,432.11	1,432	2,808,040
Miscellaneous	29,436	1,614,560	29,436,044
Total receipts	719,217	26,870,534	181,187,248
Expenditures	1,968,262	27,378,462	267,710,999
Deficit	1,249,044	493,928	86,523,751

INTERBORO SURPLUS GROWS

Now Amounts to $1,860,765, as Against $786,514 a Year Ago.

The Interborough-Metropolitan Company, which derives its income from the ownership of $33,912,000 of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's capital stock, received in dividends $5,086,920 in the year ended on June 30, as compared with $4,069,536 in 1913. Revenue from other investments added $375,982 to this amount, and after meeting interest charges on its bonds and notes and paying taxes, a surplus of $1,860,765 was left, against a surplus of $786,514 in the preceding year.

President Theodore P. Shonts said at the annual meeting yesterday, when the year's results were made known, that the company expected to receive $3,000,000 at least of the fund of $7,000,000 in the hands of receivers of the old Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Litigation has prevented the distribution of the money. Mr. Shonts told shareholders that $1,936,942 of the company's 6 per cent. notes had been paid off since July 1, reducing the amount outstanding to $4,500,000. The company's earnings, said he, were showing improvement, month by month, over last year.

REPUBLIC DIVIDEND WAITS.

Steel Company Defers Action on It to Conserve Resources.

Directors of the Republic Iron and Steel Company decided at a meeting yesterday to defer action on the quarterly preferred stock dividend of 1¾ per cent. which normally is paid on Oct. 1. A payment of 1 per cent. in warrants will be made on that date on account of dividends in arrears, and cash provision has been made to retire the balance of first mortgage bonds, amounting to $653,000.

Chairman John A. Topping stated that the Directors had deemed it best to conserve resources because of the unprecedented condition of business as the result of the European war. Earnings in the present quarter were somewhat better than last, when surplus had to be drawn upon to the extent of $250,000 to make the usual payment on the preferred shares. The stock is cumulative, and has 5¼ per cent. in back dividends outstanding.

APPEALS TO SHAREHOLDERS

Southern Railway Asks Them to Guide Its Management.

The Southern Railway management has sent out a letter to shareholders, which makes a special appeal for a large attendance at the annual meeting in Richmond, Va., on Oct. 13. It will be the first meeting at which the 12,000 stockholders have had opportunity to cast their votes directly, as the voting trust, in existence since 1894, is in process of dissolution.

"An effort will be made to make of this meeting more than the conventional routine which current criticism finds to be characteristic of the meetings of stockholders of American railway corporations," says President Fairfax in the letter, "and the co-operation of stockholders will be necessary to this end."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money stands at 6@8 per cent. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@7 per cent. for the best names.

Sight drafts on London were quoted about $4.98¼.

Cable transfers were quoted at $4.99.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $180,848,229; balances, 12,578,982; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $618,636.

The local banks have lost $1,046,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, no market, last quotation 20c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, par; Cincinnati, 15c discount; Minneapolis, 10c par; Montreal, 1⅛@1¼ per cent. discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 23 15-16d, off 11-16d; in New York, 52¾c, off 1¼c.

RAILWAYS PETITION FOR RATE REOPENING

Base Renewed Request for Advance on Conditions Resulting from European War.

CAPITAL WILL BE DEARER

And Roads Must Have Larger Revenue to Sustain Credit, It Is Contended—Income Still Diminishing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—A petition was filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission today in behalf of the 112 railroad companies, comprising 35 systems, in official classification territory, asking for a rehearing of the 5 per cent. advance rate case, in which the commission rendered a decision on July 29 last, allowing only part of what the railroads had requested. The petitioners represent that developments since then, largely the war in Europe, justify a reopening of the case.

The petition, which was signed by Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio, as Chairman of the President's committee in official classification territory, and Hugh L. Bond, Jr., George F. Brownell, J. L. Minnis, O. E. Butterfield, and George Stuart Patterson of counsel for the carriers, follows:

Diminishing Operating Income.

To the Honorable the Interstate Commerce Commission:

Your petitoners, 112 railroad companies, comprising the thirty-five railroad systems in official classification territory, respectfully petition the commission for such a modification of the order of July 29, 1914, as will permit the carriers to make effective the rates specified in the tariffs which were by said order directed to be canceled. Since the filing of the report and entry of the order by the commission in these cases, facts and circumstances have arisen which, taken in connection with the facts already before your commission, your petitioners believe will justify the relief herein prayed for. These facts and circumstances are briefly as follows:

First—During the month of October, 1913, your petitioners published and filed with this commission the tariffs involved in these proceedings. At the time of the filing of the report of the commission there were available for the information of the commission the annual reports of your petitioners for the year ended June 30, 1913, as well as the monthly reports of your petitioners up to and including May, 1914. Since that time the complete income accounts of your petitioners for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, have become available.

The reports of your petitioners for the year ended June 30, 1914, as compared with the year ended June 30, 1913, show a decrease in total operating revenues of approximately $44,700,000, while during that same period operating expenses increased about $28,300,000. After deductions of taxes and deficit in outside operations there was a decrease in operating income of approximately $73,710,000, notwithstanding an increased property investment. Thus the tendency toward a diminishing operating income, found by the commission in its report, is emphasized by the figures covering the complete year to June 30, 1914, while the reports for July and such figures as are available for August, 1914, show a continuance of this declining tendency, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts that have been made to reduce expenses.

Capital Dearer, Due to War.

Second—The unforeseen European war has brought about an unparaleled destruction of wealth and dislocation of credit throughout the civilized world. It is certain that the competition for capital will be keener and interest rates higher for some years to come than in any corresponding period within living memory. The emergency thus resulting is extremely serious. It is conservatively estimated that the railroad companies of the United States have obligations maturing in the next fifteen months amounting to well over five hundred millions of dollars, and it is imperative in the public interest that these obligations shall be duly met. A large part of this sum is owed by your petitioners, and they will further need, from time to time in the next few years, large amounts of money to provide for improvements which will be necessary in the public interest to prevent a serious deterioration in the standard of transportation service. In order to compete effectively for this new capital they must have a material increase in revenues.

Third—The commission in its report made certain tentative suggestions as to measures which might be taken by the carriers to secure additional revenue. Your petitioners are proceeding as rapidly as possible to put into effect the increase in freight rates in Central Freight Association territory authorized by the report of the commission, and are giving earnest attention to the other recommendations and suggestions of the commission with respect to other rates and practices.

It is believed, however, that the additional revenue which may be secured by the adoption of means other than a general advance in freight rates cannot be obtained in the near future and when secured will be inadequate to meet the needs of the carriers for increased revenue in the present situation.

Wherefore, your petitioners ask that the commission modify the order aforesaid so as to permit the carriers to make effective the rates specified in the tariffs which were by said order directed to be canceled, except so far as they have been or may be superseded by advances filed in accordance with the report of the commission and that your petitioners may have such other and such further relief in the premises as to the commission may seem proper.

The railroad executives determined to ask for modification of the advance rate case order at a series of recent conferences in Washington. Their first move was the submission of an appeal to President Wilson to ask the people of the country to take a more sympathetic attitude toward the roads.

When the petition will be considered by the commission has not been determined upon. Commissioners Daniels and McChord were the only members in Washington tonight, but the others are within easy call if it is decided to take up the appeal immediately. If the commission determines to grant hearings it is understood the proceedings will be comparatively brief. Outstanding features for consideration probably would include only conditions which have arisen since the July decision.

Law Permits a Reopening.

Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio, who signed the petition on behalf of the railroads, said yesterday that the needs of the lines as a result of the European war had been called to the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission in brief form.

"There was no need of reciting many particulars," said he, "as the commission is as fully aware of the unprecedented conditions as the railroad men are. The request for a reopening of the rate case is specifically provided for in the Interstate Commerce act. A section of this statute states that, after a decision has been rendered by the commission, the case may be reopened when a new set of facts and circumstances are found to have arisen. When the commission handed down its recent ruling the present situation was altogether unforeseen. Hence we feel justified in availing ourselves of the provision which authorizes us to ask a reopening of the matter.

"We hope that the commission will accept our request and consider the rate problem again; we hope that it will act favorably upon our application for more revenue. More than this nothing can be said until the commission has acted upon the brief filed today."

LOCOMOTIVE CO. CHANGES.

Internal Troubles to be Overcome at Board Meeting Today.

Directors of the American Locomotive Company are scheduled to hold a meeting today, at which action is expected to be taken intended to smooth out differences that have arisen between the management and a group of stockholders in regard to the conduct of the company. S. L. Schoonmaker, a prominent manufacturer, and a former Director of the Locomotive Company, is expected to be again elected to the board, and it was reported yesterday that he would be made Chairman. Other additions to the Directorate are looked for.

Friction between the management and some of the shareholders, led by Isaac L. Cate of Baltimore, developed more than a year ago. Mr. Cate criticised the company's business methods as extravagant, and issued a circular which dealt severely with the purchase of supplies and with other matters. He followed this up with other broadsides, and at the last annual meeting considerable warmth was displayed in the discussion of the events of the year. The company afterward appointed a committee which investigated its affairs and pointed out ways of gaining greater economy in the conduct of business.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

ALBANY, Sept. 15.—Incorporated today:

W. O. Horn & Bro., neckwear, hosiery, underwear, $400,000; W., G. E., and W. O. Horn, 346 B'way.

Siegel & Sobel, ladies' waists, dresses, $21,000; L. Harris, M. Sobel, E. Siegel, Hotel Netherland.

Bohne Bros. & Co., church vestments, ecclesiastical garments, collars, brass goods, statues, school furniture, $80,000; F. E. Teban, M. A. and G. B. Bohne, 301 Central Av. West Hoboken.

New York Marine News Co., printing, publishing, $10,000; D. Halpern, M. Scofield, J. G. Lamison, 521 W. 174 St.

H. G. Hart Realty Co., $5,000; H. H. C., H. A. Hart, 153 E. 92 St.

Alpha Color Co., painting, drawing, publishing, $5,000; W. H. Grasse, C. E. and E. T. Cornell, 504 W. 143 St.

Brooklyn Tire Co., rubber goods accessories, $10,000; B., F. W., J. Woodcock, 102 Gates Av.

Radeloff Construction Co., $10,000; L. Soloff, I. and M. Radeloff, 150 Manhattan Av., B'klyn.

Capital reduction: Gotham Mortgage Co., N. Y., $100,000 to $50,000.

Amendments: United Studies Corpn., Dover, Del., motion picture films, $300,000; rep., T. G. Stearns, 536 Willis Av. Canton Magazine Co., Canton, Ohio, publishers of Todays, $7,000; rep., George Thorne Hill, Jr., 401 4 Av.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Sept. 15.—Charters filed today:

$10 and $15 P. & Q. Shop of Trenton, clothing, $10,000; Abraham Davidson, Barnett Finkelbrand, F. W. Hughes, M. I. Price, Trenton.

Post Publishing Co., Trenton, $50,000; P. E. Wurtflein, E. F. Connelly, M. J. Campbell.

Valley Realty & Construction Co., Sterling Forest, $5,000; G. R. Riley, Sterling Forest.

Paxson Mfg. Co., Camden, oils and minerals, $100,000; C. B. Paxson, R. W. Robinson, D. W. Richardson, Camden.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 15.—A charter was filed today for the Central Ohio Gas & Electric Co., with a capital of $2,500,000, to acquire oil and gas lands in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, and to operate gas works. The company plans to erect and operate reservoirs and lay pipe lines. The charter was secured by the New York Trust Co., recently filed here the Cities Public Service Corporation, with $60,000,000 capital. The incorporators filed with today's charter are H. M. Hirons and Walter F. Carrow of Dover.

Distillers Makes Good Showing.

The Distillers' Securities Corporation earned a gross profit of $3,032,208 in the year ended with June, a decline from 1913 of $13,997. Owing to a reduction of interest charges and rents paid, net profits of $1,918,357 were $147,872 better than in the preceding year. The year's surplus amounted to $701,864, and the total surplus on June 30 was $4,608,542.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

George V. Cox and Edwin Hoffman have formed a partnership under the firm name of Hoffman, Cox & Co., with offices at 74 Broadway, to deal in stocks and bonds.

Frank W. Blair, President of the Union Trust Company of Detroit, has resigned as a receiver of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company.

BANKS MAY BUY COTTON.

Currency Controller to Approve Such Investments as Assets.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Another step to help the cotton market has been decided upon by Secretary McAdoo. Ex-Gov. Warfield of Maryland had a conference yesterday with the Secretary in regard to the cotton situation and urged that warehouse certificates, having been approved in proper cases as collateral for loans and made the basis for issue of national bank currency under the terms of the Aldrich-Vreeland act, it would be good policy to encourage national banks to buy cotton if such investments could be approved as assets by the Controller of the Currency. Secretary McAdoo took the matter under advisement, and the whole subject was discussed at length by the Federal Reserve Board at its meeting yesterday, with the result that the idea was approved.

Today the following correspondence by telegraph passed between ex-Gov. Warfield and Secretary McAdoo.

Hon. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington:

Following up my talk with you this afternoon, I respectfully ask, if this company should see fit to purchase cotton would your department, which quarterly passes upon the assets of all surety companies qualifying on bonds to the Federal Government, approve at the current or at a fixed price such an investment by this company? Should you decide to approve such investment I am sure that many other surety companies would gladly co-operate in aiding the South at this time of its great financial need. EDWIN WARFIELD,
President Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland.

Edwin Warfield, President Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, Baltimore:

Telegram received. If a list of the assets of your company submitted to this department should show the investment of your funds to a reasonable extent in cotton properly warehoused and insured, this department would recognize it as an available asset, at its grain market value in determining and passing upon your available resources.
W. G. McADOO, Secretary.

SUGAR OPTIONS
A. H. Lamborn,
98 Wall St., N. Y.
Old Stock Exchange, Philadelphia
Interstate Bank Bldg., New Orleans
Obispo, 49, (Alto,) Havana, Cuba
Members
London Produce Clearing House, Ltd.
New York Coffee Exchange
Correspondents:
London, Hamburg, Paris, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp.
Regulations governing
"Sugar Trading"
Sent on request.

Telephone Broad 2505
WHEAT
We offer our facilities to those wishing to trade in the Grain Markets. We have direct wire communication with the *Chicago Board of Trade.*
Send for Our Special Grain Letter
RENSKORF, LYON & CO.
Members — New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, New Orleans Cotton Exchange, Associate Member Liverpool Cotton Association
33 NEW STREET NEW YORK

ARE YOU EMPLOYED?
Employees of financial houses who are temporarily out of work may register at our offices.
Concerns engaged in other lines requiring additional help are urged to consult our files. No charge will be made either employees or employers.
The Babson Statistical Organization
New York—66 Liberty St.
Boston—Congress & Milk Sts.
Philadelphia—Stock Exch. Bldg.
Chicago—The Rookery.
Pittsburgh—Benedum-Trees Bldg.
Denver—1113 E. 18th Ave.

Wheat
Opportunity afforded operators
1,000 Bushel Job Lots
Corresponding to 10 shares
Bought and Sold in Chicago
Morris & Wilmarth
Tel. Broad 2538-9 32 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
The Franklin Society
Founded 1888. Under supervision New York State Banking Department. Savings share accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Sept. 20th will earn from Oct. 1st. Begin now or write for booklet A.
31 Park Row, N. Y. City.
4%

Analyzing Your Investments

During the present period of inactivity in the investment business, our statistical organization is even more than ordinarily in position to devote their time to the thorough analysis of investment holdings.

We solicit your inquiries in this respect and will gladly supply you, on request, with the most complete statistical information available with reference to any investments which you now hold.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Fifth Avenue Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St. — London Office, 33 Lombard St., E. C.
Capital and Surplus, - - - $30,000,000

Incorporated 1869 — THE — Head Office Montreal
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
INVITES ENQUIRIES IN REGARD TO EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS IN
CANADA and the WEST INDIES
332 BRANCHES IN CANADA
23 BRANCHES IN CUBA
3 BRANCHES IN PORTO RICO
6 BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES
2 BRANCHES IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
2 BRANCHES IN BRITISH GUIANA
1 BRANCH IN BRITISH HONDURAS
NEW YORK AGENCY, Corner William & Cedar Streets
LONDON AGENCY, Bank Bldgs., Princes St.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS - - - - - - $14,500,000
The rapid and substantial increase of business achieved by the Harriman National Bank is firm attest of the sincerity and success of its aim to afford the community facilities fully responding to their requirements in the matter of loans and discounts, the care of personal funds and every department of banking.
BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

The Union Trust Company of New York offers a special service to individual trustees who desire to have the clerical and routine administration of their trusts carried on at a low expense by an expert organization.
The Union Trust Company will care for the trust property, assist in making investments and in selling securities, collect the income and pay it over as directed, and will render accounts in the form in which a trustee is required by the Court to state his accounts. A trustee will avoid expense and trouble by having his accounts kept in proper form.
Correspondence and Interviews are Solicited.
UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, 80 Broadway
CAPITAL and SURPLUS - - - - - - - - $8,300,000

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, August 20, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, Room 3,712, Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 30th day of September, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed on September 16th, 1914, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened October 1st, 1914, at ten o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
ANNUAL MEETING.
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1914.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at its office at Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, October 13, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors of the Company, and of transacting such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock (both Preferred and Common) will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 14, 1914, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, October 14, 1914.

ALEX MILLAR,
Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of Stockholders of THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held on Friday, September 25, 1914, at the office of the Company in Jersey City, at 12 o'clock noon; and that for the purpose of said meeting the Stock Transfer Book will be closed from 3 P. M. on August 31, 1914, until 10 A. M. on September 26th following.
G. G. WATERMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY
New York, N. Y.

The regular semi-annual Preferred dividend of $2.50 per share on the outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable October 1st to stockholders of record September 19th, 1914.
J. E. CROSBIE,
September 1st, 1914. Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, September 9th, 1914.

A Quarterly Dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. (1¼%) on the capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15th, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 21st, 1914.
EDWARD L. ROBERTS, Treasurer.

FLORIDA EAST COAST RAILWAY CO.
New York, Sept. 9th, 1914.

The Board of Directors has declared out of the earnings for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1914, interest at the rate of 2½% payable (if and when) on the $25,000,000 General Mortgage Income 5% Fifty-Year Gold Bonds, dated July 1st, 1909.
J. C. SALTER, Secretary.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1914.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., ($1.00 per share,) payable Oct. 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30, 1914. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.
The interest due October 1, 1914, on the coupon and registered bonds of this Company will be paid by the Central Trust Co. of New York. The transfer books for the registered bonds will close September 16, 1914, and reopen October 2d, 1914.
H. RAPHAEL,
New York, August 25, 1914. Treasurer.

Argonaut Consolidated Mining Co.
A dividend of twenty cents per share has been declared payable on September 21st, 1914, to stockholders of record on September 15th, 1914.
Dated New York, September 9th, 1914.
ARTHUR KENNEDY, Secretary,
43 Cedar Street, New York City.

THE TEXAS CO., Houston, Tex.
A dividend of $2.50 per share on the outstanding capital stock of this Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable September 30th to stockholders of record September 24th.
W. F. GREEN, Treasurer.
New York, September 14th, 1914.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANN ARBOR RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

To the Stockholders of The Ann Arbor Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the By-Laws of The Ann Arbor Railroad Company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Railroad Company, in the Village of Durand, in the State of Michigan, on Saturday, the 19th day of September, 1914, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of electing Directors, of electing Inspectors of Election to act as such at the next annual meeting for the election of Directors, and of transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock of said Railroad Company will be closed from 3 P. M. on September 8th, to 10 A. M. on September 21st, 1914.
H. B. BLANCHARD,
Secretary of The Ann Arbor Railroad Company.
August 18th, 1914.

The Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company.
Peoria, Ill., September 9, 1914.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the meeting of stockholders of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the City of Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, October 7th, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

THE ROCK ISLAND COMPANY.
The annual meeting of stockholders of The Rock Island Company, a corporation of New Jersey, will be held on Monday, October 12, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, at the principal office of the company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey.
J. J. QUINLAN, President.

At the news stand of Levy Brothers, 2,377 Broadway, New York, 208 morning newspapers are handled every day, of these 203 are The New York Times. The sale of The New York Times is not limited.
Adv.

DIVIDENDS.

The International Nickel Company.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock will be paid November 2d to the holders of record at the close of business October 14th, and a dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the common stock will be paid December 1st to the holders of record at the close of business November 14th.

The preferred stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. October 14th, and remain closed until 10 A. M. November 4th, and the common stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon November 14th and remain closed until 10 A. M. December 2d.
James L. Ashley,
Secretary & Treasurer.
New York, September 10th, 1914.

Republic Railway & Light Co.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 13.
New York, September 15, 1914.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the thirteenth consecutive quarterly dividend of One and One-Half (1½%) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Republic Railway & Light Company, payable October 15th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th, 1914. Checks will be mailed. F. R. LASHER, Treasurer.

NEW YORK TRANSIT COMPANY.
26 Broadway.
New York, N. Y., September 2, 1914.

A dividend of $6.00 per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable October 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close

UNION HEADS FAVOR TRUCE IN COLORADO

Accept the President's Plan, Subject to Approval of the Strikers in That State.

BEFORE THEIR CONVENTION

Employers Also Reported Inclined to Agree on the Terms Suggested by Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—A forward step in the direction of the settlement of the protracted miners' strike in Colorado was taken today, when President Wilson received a letter from the officials of the United Mine Workers of America accepting the President's plan for an adjustment of the differences between the Colorado mine owners and miners. The acceptance is subject to the approval of the miners themselves. A convention to pass on the acceptance is being held today at Trinidad, Col.

The President's plan was submitted to the mine owners and the miners on Sept. 5. No word has come from the mining companies concerned, but it has been reported that one of them was inclined to agree to the terms of settlement proposed by President Wilson.

The President asked the two sides to the controversy to agree to a plan of settlement that provided for a three-years truce, the return to work of all of the miners who had not incited to lawlessness, prohibition of intimidation of non-union men, publication of a scale of wages and rules, and the appointment of a grievance committee by the miners.

The officers of the United Mine Workers of America in their letter to the President said:

> The organization which we have the honor to represent stands for industrial peace. We favor the establishment of right relations between employers and employes, to the end that strikes may be rendered unnecessary. Having proper regard for these aims, we sought in the beginning to avoid an industrial conflict in Colorado. We repeatedly asked for a meeting with the mine owners, with the object in view of entering into contractual relations with them so that peace might prevail. Had this been done we are confident that the awful industrial struggle which has been going on in Colorado would have been avoided. Instead of bloodshed, bitterness, industrial strife, and economic waste there could have been established throughout the coal fields peace, prosperity, and harmonious co-operation. It is our judgment that employers and employes, through their chosen representatives, ought to meet and settle their differences by mutual agreement. A direct working agreement entered into in a friendly spirit makes for abiding permanent industrial peace. This, we believe, ought to be done by the miners and operators of Colorado. However, we are mindful of the suffering and waste which this strike has thus far imposed, and the additional sacrifice which will be made if it continues.
>
> Feeling keenly, therefore, our responsibilities as the representatives of our organization, we accept your proposed basis of settlement of the Colorado strike—subject, of course, to the approval of the miners of Colorado. A convention of the representatives of the miners of Colorado will be held at Trinidad, Col., Tuesday, Sept. 15, at which time action will be taken thereon.

The acceptance is signed by John P. White, President; Frank J. Hayes, Vice President, and William Green, Secretary-Treasurer.

TRINIDAD, Col., Sept. 15.—Colorado coal miners at the State Convention of the United Mine Workers of America did not vote today on the adoption of the peace plan drawn up by a Federal Board and urged for adoption by President Wilson and the international officers of the miners' union.

Several speeches were made to the convention urging acceptance of the plan, but the meeting adjourned until tomorrow without taking a vote.

IMPORTS OF WHISKY.

When Added Duties Should Be Placed on British Imports.

Collector Malone has received instructions from the Treasury administration regarding the classification of British spirits for the purpose of assessing countervailing duty under the department's order of May 25 last. There appears to have been some misunderstanding among customs officers and importers as to the manner of taking the extra duty.

Collectors are informed by Assistant Secretary Malburn that there is no need for the publication of lists of the brands of British spirits showing their classification, respectively, as "plain British" or "compounded" spirits, inasmuch as the British Commissioner of Customs and Excise has stated that but one article, namely, whisky (Scotch, Irish, and all other brands) receives upon exportation from Great Britain the lower allowance of 5d. per gallon, all other spirits not methylated spirits coming under the head of "compounded" and receiving the higher allowance of 5d. upon exportation from the United Kingdom.

The instructions are that the above information should be followed by American officials in collecting the additional duty. Where, however, the Consul has made a notation on the invoice which indicates an exception to the rule liquidation should be suspended and the papers forwarded to the department for instructions.

Allocating Expenses

An article in this week's ANNALIST under the above title discusses the plans of the railroads to increase passenger rates, in accordance with the suggestion of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Other articles include a description of the new plan which New York City is following in raising money to meet outstanding obligations; a study of the growth of the practice of borrowing on Life Insurance policies; and a review of the increase in our Postal Savings.

On news stands: 10c. copy. Annual subscription $4.

THE ANNALIST
Times Square, New York.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Some Tariff Law Decisions by the General Appraisers.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that sewing baskets contained in leather cases and imported by C. F. Rumpp & Sons, Philadelphia, are not "fitted" within the meaning of Paragraph 360 of the Tariff act of 1913. The Collector returned them as being fitted, and took duty at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem. The importers insisted that the baskets were not classifiable as assessed, but should be given entry at 30 per cent., under the same provision as manufactures of leather. The board agreed.

T. G. Reid of Savannah was sustained in protests relating to the classification under the present law of porcelain trays contained in wooden baskets. Duty was taken at the rate of 50 per cent. under Paragraph 80 as porcelain. The importer's contention was for a rate of 25 per cent. under Paragraph 175 as compositions of wood, stained, dyed, &c. The board finds that the baskets are in greater value than the porcelain trays and orders a reversal of the Collector's classification.

In overruling a protest by the Strong & Trowbridge Company the board held that gasoline is not an "acid or other chemical" within the meaning of the present law. It was maintained that free entry should be accorded the drums as containers of American origin containing gasoline. The board holds that, as gasoline is not one of the products whose containers are entitled to free entry, the protest must be overruled.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

BRESLAU BROTHERS, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Breslau Brothers, Inc., wholesale dealers in millinery at 3 West Third Street by Blumenfeld & Blum, $271; Nadelson & Levy, $341; Shavinsky & Wilson, $322, and Appel Brothers, $1,180. Liabilities are $24,000 and assets $16,000.

DOYKOS BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Constantine Doykos, trading at Doykos Brothers, manufacturers of furs at 24 East Twenty-second Street, by S. N. Kisler Company, $466, and Nettie Cohen, $500. Liabilities are said to be $10,000 and assets $5,000.

THEODORE E. HAHN, florist, of 2,574 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,496 and assets $664.

THOMAS CALLAHAN, liquor dealer, of 617 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $10,714 and assets $1,049.

PATRICK REILLY of 157 East Ninety-fifth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $631 and no assets.

JOHN J. WERMUTH, veterinary surgeon at Beacon, N. Y., and his wife, Mary A., have filed separate petitions in bankruptcy. His liabilities are $11,635 and assets $6,757. Mrs. Wermuth's liabilities are $8,116 and assets $6,000.

HORN & SACHER, wholesale confectioners at 86 Forsyth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $52,110 and assets $30,280.

ADOLF PRINCE CO.—Judge Mayer has appointed James G. Graham receiver for Adolf Prince Co., wholesale liquor dealer at 215 West Fortieth Street.

JAFFE & ROCHMILL.—Judge Mayer has appointed Harry Eisenbach receiver for Jaffe & Rochmill, furriers, of 54 East Thirteenth Street. The liabilities are more than $11,000 and the assets do not exceed $1,000.

THE MITCHEM COMPANY, dealer in cotton piece goods at 56 Lafayette Street, has assigned to Harry Zalkin. The company is an Illinois corporation, formerly known as the Mitchem Remnant Corporation. The company was in business in Chicago for many years and moved to this city a few weeks ago. Creditors brought attachment suits and the assignment followed. The liabilities are put at $37,000 and the assets at $30,000 book value.

EMANUEL GINGER, dealer in dress trimmings at 154 Ridge Street, has assigned to Albert B. Heller.

DANIEL FRIEDMAN & SON.—Daniel and Aaron Friedman, manufacturers of cloaks at 7 West Thirtieth Street, have assigned to Frank L. Schneider.

HUDSON HOTEL COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has appointed William A. Ullman receiver for the Hudson Hotel Company in an equity suit brought by Henry L. Merry. The creditors are Mr. Merry, T. Coleman du Pont, F. M. Andrews & Co., and W. E. Rhoades. When a receiver was appointed for F. M. Andrews & Co. it was stated that among the assets was a claim against the Hudson Hotel Company for $40,000 for plans for a hotel in Albany, N. Y.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass.—Abraham Schimmel, a mattress and hammock manufacturer; involuntary petition; liabilities, $35,417; assets, $17,065.

The New York Mattress Company of Boston, involuntary petition filed by three creditors, whose claims amount to $1,311. The liabilities are estimated at $100,000. The high price of hair, due to the war in Europe, is said to be the cause of both petitions.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Adams, Garrison R.—J. B. McKee, $2,910.
Brook, John—A. Marcus, $270.
Brennan, John and Cecelia—M. N. Dobbs, $146.
Baum, Martin M.—W. Acker, $169.
Bloom, Joseph D.—A. Aarent, $130.
Cox, John F.—Martin Evans Co., $322.
Charles A. Brady & Co.—Ludin Realty Co., $451.
Chambers, Walter B.—J. Manret, $730.
Calhoun, Patrick—J. J. Tierney, $6,647.
Covent Garden Garage, Inc.—Central Building Improvement and Investment Co., $4,438.
De Leva, Pasquale and Paolina—J. Palmieri et al., $108.
Dioguardi, John B., James N. Gifford, and Angelina Dioguardi—M. E. Kavanagh, $181.
Devaney, James—C. H. Evans & Sons, $135.
Fruitterman, Ray—I. Nemetz, $160.
Flynn, Maurice—W. M. Silleck, $136.
Gratwohl, Frederick J.—J. Pratt Carroll, Inc., $119.
Goodwin, James L.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $308.
Hamilton Holding Co.—W. A. Martin, $1,340.
Hut, Philip—B. Silberman, $142.
Herold, Sam—Brooklyn Poultry Co., $298.
Improved Rubber Products Co.—National Lead Co., $237.
Kimball, Frank H.—J. Hutton, $1,016.
Klimer, Charles F.—R. Summersgill, $519.
Ketcham, Burch—Aaron Buchsbaum Co., $565.
Kennedy, Sadie—J. G. Mullen, $104.
Knight, Albert—J. G. Mullen, $122.
Kohn, Ignatz—N. Cohn, $1,134.
Luke, Joseph C.—C. D. Folsom et al., $125.
Lamb, Louis—P. Hartung, $224.
Loeb, Julius—Montigue Mailing Machinery Co., $554.
Logan, Helen M.—White Enamel Refrigerator Co. of New York, $246.
Mooney, Thomas J.—Globe Molasses Feed Co., $275.
MacFarland, W. Wilson—V. Sille, $125.
Madame Estella, Inc.—W. H. Kilgannon et al., $173.
MacFarland, W. Wilson—V. Sille, $125.
Maisel, Jacob, Ray Maisel, Max L. Rohman, and Regina Rohman, $22,013.
Murray, Lawrence—J. G. Mullen, $105.
Munoz, Eugenio I.—Aguilar Corp., $163.
Moses, Louis—George Loblein, $101.
Marcus, Max, Louis Derfman, and Samuel Steepack—I. L. Lichtenstein, $114.
New York Laundry Co.—A. F. Kelting, $448.
Nathanson, Barnet and Louis—M. M. Lesser, $875.
Plunkett, Joseph L.—H. L. G. Asinari, $500.
Quarterara, Vincent—George Loblein & Co., $126.
Rosner, Henry A.—E. Regensburg & Son, $700.
Reese, Max—Oline J. Stephen, Inc., $142.
Ruther, Sam—American Slicing Machine Co., $104.
Saselo, Costas A.—A. Pyromaglo, $536.
Sesrun, Society—B. Altman & Co., $513.
Steele, Wm. D.—Joseph Beck & Sons, $172.
Sexton, Nettie W.—G. O. Mullen, $381.
Schleicher, Ernestine—Joseph Fallert Brewing Co., Ltd., $902.
Thorne, Richard Van W.—Cluett & Sons, Inc., $821.
Taggart, Wm.—J. G. Mullen, $114.
Trayer, Edw. P.—R. B. Crouse et al., $564.
Thorpe, Walter—S. J. Vanderbilt, $802.
Vaudeville Comedy Club—Zampieri Bros., Inc., $446.
Wasserback, John C.—S. Nawman et al., $337.
Wagner, Jacob B.—Webster & Heilbroner, $185.
Weber, John J., M. Carey, $207.
Ziegfield, Florenz, Jr.—C. D. Davis et al., $389.

In Bronx County.

Abes, Abraham—J. Rowland et al., $172.
Flaum, Saul—Alfred Nelson Co., $226.
Shipley, Albert L.—J. Foreman, $231.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

City of N. Y. and William Bradley—Anderson & Price Co., Dec. 19, 1903, $196.
Same—Same, Oct. 19, 1908, $7,974.
Corn, Henry, and Roscorn Realty Co.—Sexauer & Lemke, Jan. 17, 1914, $12,957.
Cohn, Hugo—Marco Bros., Inc., Nov. 15, 1913, $171.
Carpenter, F. Newton—Elson & Brewer, Inc., Sept. 9, 1914, $624.
Gulkis, Julius, and David Gottlieb—Metropolitan Tobacco Co., May 26, 1914, $228.
Fusco, Giuseppe, Clementine Fusco, Gaspare Pariato, and Raffaela Pariato—S. Imperato, Sept. 4, 1914, $1,066.
Johnson, Ephraim—McElravey & Hauck Co., July 7, 1914, $207.
Kreywen Realty Co. and National Surety Co.—Sexauer & Lemke, June 15, 1914, $115.
National Surety Co.—Sexauer & Lemke, Jan. 17, 1914, $12,653.
McAdam, George Harrison—I. C. Brocklebank, trustee, Feb. 26, 1913, $6,911.
Same—Same, March 15, 1911, $197.
Pullerton, Frederick—Same, Same, $1,000.

27 DEAD, 18 INJURED IN MISSOURI WRECK

St. Louis and San Francisco Passenger Train Plunges Into Cloudburst Near Lebanon.

SLEEPERS IN CARS DROWN

Others Climb Through the Windows of Submerged Smoker and Swim to Safety.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—Twenty-seven persons were drowned today when a St. Louis & San Francisco westbound passenger train plunged into a cloudburst two miles west of Lebanon, Mo. Two of the passenger cars toppled into a deep gully swollen with water. Eighteen persons were injured, but none of them seriously. Ninety-nine persons, including the crew, were on the train.

The wreck occurred before daybreak, but as telegraph and telephone communication was interrupted by the heavy storm last night, nothing was known of the disaster at the general offices of the railroad for several hours.

The accident occurred at a curve, which marked the edge of a ravine characteristic of Ozark Hill country. For several hours the train had been going carefully, as the engineer feared the heavy rains had weakened the track. Just as the locomotive hit the curve, the engineer saw a wall of water ahead of him, but, although going only fifteen miles an hour, he could not stop the train before it plunged into the water.

The twelve-foot embankment on which the track crossed the ravine, had been swept away by the rush of water. The chair car and the smoking car rolled over into the torrent. The locomotive, the mail, and the baggage cars were forced by momentum across the deepest part of the ravine, although they finally left the rails and toppled partly over on the structube, three feet under water. The fireman, J. H. Stockstill, was crushed to death, but the engineer escaped injury. The four sleeping cars remained on the track, behind the stream.

Many of the occupants of the chair car and the smoking car were drowned while they slept. Others clambered through the windows of the submerged cars and swam to safety.

Miss Nona Campbell of St. Louis, a nurse, climbed to the upturned side of the chair car and rescued five passengers by pulling them through the window. Passengers in the sleeping cars, roused by the shock, soon went to the rescue of those who had not been drowned at once. Several passengers were pulled from the water exhausted.

The identified dead:

HENRY WAGONER, Harrison, Ark.
W. A. CHILDERS, Clover, Mo.
Mrs. JOHN MYERS, Thayer, Mo.
LENA MYERS, Thayer, Mo.
J. H. STOCKSTILL, Springfield, Mo., fireman.
VERNON CALVIN, Rumley, Ark.
ELSIE CALVIN, Rumley, Ark.
GEORGE COXEY, Green Forest, Ark.
H. W. NEWKIRK, Hannibal, Mo.
C. NEAL, Ketchum, Okla.
Mrs. ELIZABETH ROSTETTER, Alliance, Ohio.
Mrs. GEORGE BROWN, Bush, Ark.
DAISY PERRY.
W. W. NAYLOR, Springfield, Mo.
AUGUST WETTNER, St. Louis, Mo.

The unidentified dead include seven women, two men, and three children.

Among the injured are:

LEE LANG, Huntsville, Ark., bruised.
C. CALVIN, St. Louis, back hurt.
W. R. CASEY, Grand Forest, Ark., bruised.
Mrs. F. D. CALVENS, Dermard, Ark., cut.
F. D. CALVENS, scalp wound.
EVELYN COLVIN, Rumley, Ark.
J. C. MASON, Dallas, Texas, bruised.

Most of the dead were drowned in the chair car and a great proportion of these were women and children. It is estimated there were sixty-five passengers in the car. One man lost his wife and five children. When the accident occurred he was thrown clear off the car and swam to shore. His wife and children died while he stood helplessly nearby.

Rains last week caused all small streams in the vicinity to rise and the train was late because of the floods.

Miss Campbell was on the way to Harrison, Ark., where her parents live. The train was in charge of James A. Laughlin of St. Louis, conductor. His family had not heard from him direct, but some one telephoned Mrs. Laughlin not to worry, as her husband was safe.

NEED FOOD FROM HERE.

Bahamas and the Canary Islands Are Good Markets for It.

Consul W. F. Doty, who is stationed at Nassau, calls attention to the opportunity that exists in the Bahama Islands for American exporters of foodstuffs. Commenting in the Daily Consular and Trade Reports, he says in part: "There is likely to be a much larger demand for food imports from the United States during the European war than formerly. There will be lessened purchasing power, naturally, in view of the falling off in the export trade in sponges to Europe, which has wholly ceased, and smaller consignments to the United States at greatly decreased prices. However, food imports from the United States ought to reach nearly $2,000,000 in the next twelve months." Fancy groceries, flour, and fresh and salted meats will be needed, and there is said to be little chance of seizure of foodstuffs on British or American vessels.

A similar chance exists in the Canary Islands, according to Consul Homer Brett, at Teneriffe. Mr. Brett says in part: "These islands produce only a small portion of the foodstuffs which they consume. Supplies have hitherto been drawn partly from Spain and Germany, but much more largely from England. At present German commerce is paralyzed, some fifteen merchant vessels of that nation being sheltered in the harbors of Las Palmas and Teneriffe, and the exportation of food products from Spain and England is prohibited. The quantity of flour in stock here is said to be sufficient only to last two weeks, and the situation in regard to other foodstuffs is similar. Opportunity exists in all lines, but for the present attention is being centred on coal, corn, wheat, wheat flour, lard, sugar, rice, soap, candles, canned goods, beer, biscuits, and, generally speaking, all articles of prime necessity."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con	.01	Kentucky Con	.02
Andes	.02	Mexican	.49
Belcher	.60	Occidental Con	.55
Best & Belcher	.91	Ophir	.10
Caledonia	.35	Overman	.14
Con. Cal. & Va	.11	Sec. Belcher	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.10
Crown Point	.38	Union Con	.09
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah Con	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Yellow Jacket	.34

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.35	Comb. Fraction	.03
Jim Butler	.70	D'field Daisy	.02
Midway	.10	D'field Bl. B	.01
Mizpah Exten	.16	Florence	.23
Montana	.40	G'field Con. M	1.80
North Star	.16	G'field Merger	.08
Rescue Eula	.07	Jumbo Exten	.14
Tonopah Exten	2.57½	Silver Pick	.06
Tonopah Merger	.27	Vernal	.04
West End	.84	Nevada Hills	.31
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.51
Atlanta	.13	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.02	Manhattan Con	.02

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'get	50	100	Jackpot	9	9¼
Elkton	39½	41	McKinney	37	38
El Paso	118	120	Old Gold	30	40
Findley			Portland	2.40	2.50
Gold Dollar	3	4	Work	13	14
Isabella	3	4	Vindicator	14½	15

OPPOSE SHIPPING BILL.

Members of House Committee Declare It to be an Unsafe Venture.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Five members of the Merchant Marine Committee joined in a report today urging the House to reject the Alexander bill, which provides for the upbuilding of an American merchant marine through a Government-controlled corporation. They declared the proposed venture to be unsafe from an economic standpoint and that it is not demanded by any existing emergency.

"While the general conditions seemed to warrant the introduction of a bill to meet the emergency which confronted our country by reason of the outbreak of the war across the Atlantic Ocean, the bill itself goes very much further than the line of emergency," said the Representatives. "It opens up the question of the development of an American merchant marine by proposing an absolute scheme of Government ownership, involving an expenditure of many millions of dollars, which cannot fail to demand an increase of taxes which would have to be borne by the American people, who are now burdened by accumulating taxes, and which makes it necessary to seek additional means of obtaining revenue, and which will certainly be multiplied if such a vast scheme of Government ownership and Government operation and maintenance shall be entered upon in such extreme haste."

It is contended by the minority men that the establishment of steamship lines is a business enterprise and not a political undertaking.

Inserted in the report is an editorial from THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sept. 10 last, under the caption, "Congressional Assistance to Shipping," which ends by asking the question, "Is it possible that the shipping trade, which is almost as well informed about its interests as Congressmen, is waiting for the activities of Congress to be discontinued rather than for them to be speeded up?"

The report concludes as follows:

> "If the financial situation regarding foreign exchange was in a more settled condition, and in all probability this feature will show a marked improvement at an early day, and if there should be a cessation of hostilities abroad, or if a changed condition should arise foreshadowing a settlement of the difficulties between the nations now involved in the war, there would be no existing emergency, and the Congress then could proceed with deliberation to provide a merchant marine under American auspices which would restore this great nation to the proud position which it formerly enjoyed upon the high seas.'

Representative Alexander, Chairman of the Merchant Marine Committee, said yesterday he would not attempt to call the bill up for action in the House until after the disposition of the proposed War Revenue Tax bill.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 345.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 12th, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$39,998,025.08
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,471.97
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,640,000.00
Other securities to secure circulation		7,031,147.67
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		42,221.94
Bonds, securities, etc., (other than stocks)		3,651,611.37
All other stocks		36,300.00
Customers' liability—letters of credit		498,542.00
Due from national banks, (not reserve agents)	$1,866,704.92	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	974,446.58	
Checks and cash items	82,564.98	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,855,599.61	
Notes of other national banks	1,149,585.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	3,797.95	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	7,913,337.00	
Legal-tender notes	3,814,580.00	
		17,160,616.04
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation).		293,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		10,000.00
		$70,371,836.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$4,000,000.00
Surplus fund		3,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		673,112.13
Reserved for taxes		56,473.42
National bank notes outstanding		5,829,000.00
Letters of credit		525,037.33
Due to other national banks	$13,137,040.67	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	2,158,781.84	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	4,810,714.49	
Dividends unpaid	392.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	30,950,645.13	
Demand certificates of deposit	842,249.06	
Time certificates of deposit payable after 30 days or after notice of 30 days or longer	1,640,000.00	
Certified checks	204,335.81	
Cashier's checks outstanding	338,554.19	
United States deposits	1,000.00	
		54,083,713.19
Other bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		1,904,500.00
Liabilities other than those stated above—Clearing House certificates, (net balance)		300,000.00
		$70,371,836.07

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, HARRY E. WARD, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day September, 1914.

(Signed) E. D. JUNIOR, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
LEWIS E. PIERSON,
EDW. R. STETTINIUS,
JNO. G. LUKE, } Directors.

100 Years A Commercial Bank

THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK

192 Broadway
Cor. John St.

Capital & Surplus, $3,500,000
Resources, - - 30,000,000

Invites Your Account

Condensed Statement of Condition, The Chatham and Phenix National Bank of New York at the Close of Business, September 12, 1914:

Resources

Loans and Discounts	$18,546,772.81
U. S. Bonds	1,350,000.00
Other Stocks & Bonds	2,509,290.76
Banking House	170,000.00
Cash and Exchange	9,648,234.54
	$32,224,307.13

Liabilities

Capital	$2,250,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,417,388.66
Circulation	2,441,457.50
Deposits	26,114,661.57
	$32,224,307.13

Officers

LOUIS G. KAUFMAN, President
RICHARD H. HIGGINS, V.-Pres.
FRANK J. HEANEY, Vice-Pres.
WILLIAM GREAVES, Vice-Pres.
BERT L. BASKINS, Cashier.
HENRY L. CADMUS, Asst. Cash.
WALTER E. ROGE, Asst. Cash.
NORBORNE F. GATLING, A. C.
HERBERT C. CROLEY, Asst. Cash.
GEORGE M. BAKER, Asst. Cash.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

ESTABLISHED 1784.

[No. 1393.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 12th, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$18,144,391.29
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		99.21
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		800,000.00
Other securities to secure circulation		1,525,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits, $70,000; to secure postal savings, none		70,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits, $40,000; to secure postal savings, $405,000		445,000.00
Customers' liability on letters of credit and time drafts		550,870.00
Bonds, securities, etc., (other than stocks)		3,786,702.98
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank, none; all other stocks, $97,503		97,503.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		250,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	$765,174.65	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	215,162.04	
Checks and other cash items	73,141.74	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,982,533.59	
Notes of other national banks	1,599,260.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	599.32	
Clearing House loan certificates	4,580,000.00	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$4,770,382.05	
Legal-tender notes	1,272,736.00	
		6,043,118.05
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		40,000.00
Total		$40,980,645.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		3,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,433,212.01
Reserved for taxes		33,282.04
National banknotes outstanding		1,910,597.50
Due to other national banks	$5,448,874.53	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	4,442,818.12	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,415,933.92	
Dividends unpaid	1,675.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	19,108,322.20	
Demand certificates of deposit	407,329.01	
Certified checks	173,419.84	
Cashier's checks outstanding	590,413.81	
United States deposits	100,000.00	
Postal savings deposits	363,891.89	
		32,052,378.32
Liabilities other than those stated above: Letters of credit, and time drafts		550,870.00
Total		$40,980,645.87

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of September, 1914.

HANSON C. GIBSON, Notary Public, N. Y. Co. No. 8276.

[Seal.]

Correct—Attest:
WM. A. READ,
S. T. HUBBARD,
HERBERT L. GRIGGS, } Directors.

[No. 1,461.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 12, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$158,061,848.55
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		3,212,750.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation purchased with agreement to resell		1,000,000.00
Other securities to secure circulation		40,950,895.41
U. S. bonds loaned		2,985,500.00
Other than U. S. bonds loaned		204,901.86
U. S. bonds on hand		827,500.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		13,340.68
Bonds, securities, etc.		21,830,760.08
Securities purchased with agreement to resell		889,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		6,398,172.68
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		5,000,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		5,640,751.43
Due from State banks and bankers		14,550,787.55
Checks and other cash items		702,788.72
Exchanges for Clearing House		7,577,923.89
Notes of other national banks		3,562,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		823.11
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$47,126,571.05	
Legal-tender notes	3,939,000.00	
		50,946,571.05
Clearing House loan certificates of other banks		13,430,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		1,364,925.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		47,000.00
Total		$398,701,277.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$25,000,000.00
Surplus fund		22,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		9,645,872.25
National banknotes outstanding		16,416,000.00
Letters of credit		6,531,980.21
Due to other national banks	$41,706,833.24	
Due to State banks and bankers	46,361,226.61	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	31,047,866.39	
Dividends unpaid	1,510.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	137,769,675.28	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,545,644.33	
Foreign Government funds	347,833.20	
Certified checks	618,183.57	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,050,283.72	
		345,646,082.23
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		5,642,250.00
Other bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		1,461,520.00
Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed		900,000.00
Reserved for taxes		941,923.16
Other liabilities		905,730.77
Securities borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		1,534,500.00
Total		$398,701,277.64

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, G. EDWIN GREGORY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. E. GREGORY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of September, 1914.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,378.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Merchants National Bank of the City of New York

FOUNDED 1803

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 12th, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$17,909,947.96
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		17,659.06
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,950,000.00
Other securities to secure circulation		1,850,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		101,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		25,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		43,148.11
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than stocks)		1,788,808.70
All other stocks		116,726.00
Banking house		205,207.34
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		1,109,120.47
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	$94,646.37	
Checks and other cash items	31,550.06	
Exchanges for Clearing House	888,380.63	
Notes of other national banks	62,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	2,081.63	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$5,106,854.25	
Legal-tender notes	350,000.00	
		5,456,854.25
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		164,405.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		2,600,000.00
		90,016.00
Total		$38,561,362.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		716,283.67
Reserved for taxes		22,217.99
National banknotes outstanding		3,200,100.00
Due to other national banks	$4,556,371.75	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	2,385,789.40	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	6,624,725.54	
Dividends unpaid	490.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	10,726,835.51	
Demand certificates of deposit	148,296.98	
Certified checks	170,098.57	
Cashier's checks outstanding	45,585.66	
United States deposits	102,702.47	
Internal revenue income tax	265.51	
		24,741,759.96
Liabilities other than those stated above: N. Y. Clearing House certificates issued		3,380,000.00
Total		$38,561,362.82

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do soler nly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of September, 1914.

HENRY D. HOLLOWAY, Notary Public. N. Co. Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
CHARLES A. BOODY,
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, } Directors.

[No. 9885.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business, September 12, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,396,275.15
Overd

KEEP CIVIL SERVICE INQUIRY SECRET

Members of State Commission Refuse to Discuss Testimony of Witnesses.

DR. MOSKOWITZ IS CALLED

Investigators Seem Pleased After Scrutiny of Records of the Local Board.

The State Civil Service Commission continued its investigation of the Municipal Civil Service Commission yesterday by calling in Dr. Henry Moskowitz, President of the local commission, for a lengthy interview. Dr. Moskowitz met the State Commissioners in Room 1,405 of the Municipal Building, on the same floor occupied by his commission, and he was with them from 11 o'clock until 1:30.

When the members of the State Civil Service Commission, following this interview, were asked if it was proper for them to disclose anything that had transpired, they simply explained that they had questioned the President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission about "matters considered worthy of explanation," and added that they were not ready to express their opinion on the information thus obtained.

Dr. Moskowitz appeared at the sitting of the State Commission unaccompanied by any legal representative or friend, because on the preceding day the State Civil Service Commission had refused to admit Assistant Corporation Counsel Stover as counsel for John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Charities, who also would have introduced a stenographer.

In the afternoon the State Commissioners had a long interview with Robert W. Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, who formerly was Commissioner of Charities of the City of New York. Both the Commissioners and Secretary Hebberd declined to discuss the nature of the interview.

The State Civil Service Commissioners, however, already have under close scrutiny some of the records of the local commission, with manifest satisfaction they said late in the afternoon that they had found a net increase of twenty-two employes on the force of the Municipal Civil Service Commission since the administration of Dr. Moskowitz was inaugurated.

According to the records placed at the disposal of the State Commissioners, the local commission had 205 civil service employes at its disposal on Dec. 31, 1913. Since the beginning of the present administration a total appointment of all kinds except per diem examinations has been 62, of which 18 were only temporary. These 18 temporary employes, added to 22 who have dropped out or have resigned, leave a net increase of 22.

With still greater satisfaction the State Civil Service Commission said that out of the 47 special examiners of charitable institutions, 10 had been dropped by order of the Municipal Civil Service Commission since Aug. 31, on the discovery that they had been employed illegally. It was found that these ten persons at the time of their appointment were employes of the city and were ineligible, according to Rule 12, Paragraph 2 of the Municipal Civil Service Commission. In addition to the ten who were dropped, ten others have resigned or have been dropped for various reasons. Since Aug. 31 only four of these vacancies have been filled, leaving at present sixteen vacancies. The members of the State Commission attach much significance to these sixteen vacancies because they say the Municipal Commission has given as one of its principal reasons for the employment of the forty-seven special examiners the necessity for having their investigation done quickly.

In addition to the twenty special examiners who were let out, the State Commissioners also say they have been informed that five temporary civil service places have been abolished by the local commission since Sept. 5. One of these employes had been continuously employed since Feb. 27, and the others since March 1, March 3, March 11, and May 28, respectively.

An examination of the records, handed to the State Commission by Secretary Telch of the local commission, will occupy the State Commission today, and they will have their next interview tomorrow, probably with Commissioner Darwin R. James. Examiner Saxton of the State Commission is expected to return to New York today to confer with them on the examination of the local records where they left off last Saturday.

When Dr. Moskowitz was asked to explain how the Municipal Civil Service Commission had come to employ five applicants in violation of its own regulations, he explained that these men, in handing in their qualifications had failed to give the dates of their last employment. As soon as it was found that they had been employed by the city they were dropped.

MAKING BOTTLES QUICK.

Machine That Turns Out From 85 to 200 of Them a Minute.

A company has been incorporated in Ohio with a capital of $600,000 for the manufacture of glass vials by a new method. The first public demonstration of the machine was made recently before fifty men, according to The Crockery and Glass Journal, among whom were a number of well-known glass manufacturers. All of them said the machine was the greatest thing they had ever seen, and they say that it will cause the rebuilding of glass houses throughout the country.

The new process does away with annealing finished ware and the use of the "gloryhole" furnace, all blowing tools and molds. The glass is drawn in tubes 100 feet in length and any diameter desired. An electrical process is used in cutting them into 6-foot lengths, and then into lengths twice that of the bottle made. These lengths are placed in a sorting and weighing machine which weighs them according to the thickness of the wall of the tube and sorts them according to diameter. They are then fed into the machine, which turns out from 85 to 200 bottles a minute, according to the size of the tube. The nearest competitor making round hollow ware turns out only ten bottles a minute in two operations.

The machine cuts the tube in two parts, seals two ends, "necks" two ends, and polishes both. The imperfect ware is dropped into the waste and the rest is delivered to a packing table. In two minutes after it leaves the machine the ware is cold enough to handle with bare hands. The machine can be started cold and operated in two minutes, and it takes less than two minutes to convert a tube into a finished bottle. The machine is heated by gas and is operated by one person. Any shape or size neck vial, screw-cap bottles, and test tubes can be made with it.

Tenants Want a Moratorium.

The Executive Committee of the Tenants' Union last night appointed a committee of three to urge Gov. Glynn to have special legislation passed closing up the courts in this city so that landlords in the coming Winter would be unable to obtain legal process for the eviction of tenants in arrears with rent. Charles A. Curtin, Cornelius Donovan, and A. Hoeberman were appointed.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Conference Committee in the needle industries, composed of representatives of the various associations in the garment trades, will meet today at the Aldine Club.

The Federation of Trade Press Associations will hold an annual convention at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Sept. 24 to 26, inclusive.

NO REGISTRY FOR PLUMAGE.

Women Going Abroad May Not Protect Prohibited Aigrettes.

The Treasury Department has issued an order to Collectors of Customs forbidding them to accept registration for plumage taken to non-contiguous foreign territory. It appears that since the new tariff law went into effect last October, prohibiting the importation of aigrettes, egret plumes, and the feathers, quills, heads, wings, tails, skins, or parts of skins, of wild birds, some American women leaving for abroad have persuaded customs officials to register expensive feathers in order to avoid confiscation upon their return.

The latest instructions from the department resulted from the action of the Collector at Boston registering such plumage for a woman about to start for Europe. Andrew J. Peters, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of customs, overruling the Boston official's action, wrote a letter to that officer which has the effect of a general order. He says:

"The department is in receipt of your letter of the 26th ult., in which you state that, in accordance with the authority contained in Order 34,518, you permitted a passenger to register a hat trimmed with bird of paradise plumes for the purpose of furnishing the necessary evidence that the article was taken abroad by her with a definite intention of returning the same to the United States, thus exempting it from the prohibition contained in Paragraph 347 of the Tariff act.

"The order to which you refer covers a case where a resident of the United States crossed into Canada and remained there for an hour, and the department held that the taking out of the prohibited plumage did not constitute an exportation from the United States. The decision in question is not applicable, however, to articles taken to non-contiguous foreign territory. The department has declined to extend its Order 34,518 to cover cases of this character, and you are therefore instructed that you should refuse to register any prohibited plumage."

WAR MAY AFFECT HATS.

Men's Headgear Materials Come from Battling Countries.

Hat manufacturers and importers are of the opinion that prices on derbys, soft, velour and other hats will have to be advanced soon owing to the cutting off of supplies by the European war. It is agreed that hatters' supplies of all kinds are short and that an advance in the better grades of hats is practically inevitable.

The shortage includes such supplies as hatters' furs and dyes, as well as shellac for stiffening, trimmings, bands and braids. Some of the larger manufacturers have supplies on hand for possibly six months, while importers say the general stocks in this country will not last more than three months. A representative of the Knox Company had this to say:

"Practically everything that the hat manufacturer needs comes from the countries now at war. Dyes have been almost entirely neglected in this country because Germany delivers them cheaper. They can be made here, but are not. Inside of six months an acute shortage will be felt in furs, shellac, dyestuffs, hatters' plush for silk and velour hats, and, of course, in Belgian, Italian and other braids from the Far East.

"Another element in the situation is that practically no raw materials used in the manufacture of hats are produced in this country. Soft and stiff hats are affected alike. It is merely a question of stiffening one to make the other, although the soft hat takes more material than the derby. It may come to wool hats, but that is problematical, depending on the length of the war."

Charles Keator of Dunlap & Co. said that prices to him have been raised from 10 to 20 per cent. on hatters' fur and chemicals. He added that he had received a cable from London saying that arrangements are being made to ship dyes from Germany via Rotterdam.

CANNING OF TOMATOES.

Cleanliness in the Work Urged by Canners' Association.

The attention of the members of the National Canners' Association is being called by an association bulletin to a notice issued by the Government that concerns the conditions under which packers of tomato products, including ketchup, must do their work. Commenting on the notice, the bulletin says that it is evidently intended as a warning that a higher standard will be enforced this year than ever before.

Ever anxious to promote cleanliness and carefulness in the work of the canning industry, the association urges the manufacturers to study the notice carefully and to govern themselves accordingly. It also tells the manufacturer that if he can see rotting tomatoes going into his products the notice is in itself a warning that he is violating the law and in danger of prosecution, regardless of his laboratory report. Manufacturers are particularly to look carefully after the sorting and washing of their tomatoes. According to the bulletin, every tomato must be seen; they can not be sorted from a box or basket. Sorting belts are recommended in cases where large quantities of tomatoes are handled.

The association further recommends that sorters should be chosen for their efficiency and should be directed by a competent department head. Special care should be taken in sorting and washing tomatoes that are to be canned and the trimmings used for pulp or ketchup. Attention is especially called to the Government's suggestion that the expense heretofore incurred in laboratory examinations be hereafter placed on the sorting belt, and the advice of the Bureau of Chemistry is reiterated: that it is useless to send samples of tomato pulp for examination either to this laboratory or any other. This expense, the bulletin says, should be put on the inspection, sorting, and washing.

MADE BONFIRE OF HATS.

Bronx Youngsters Burn Summer Headgear of Elevated Passengers.

Straw hats went out in the Bronx yesterday with a bonfire, a cheering crowd of about 1,500 people, and an appeal to the reserves from the Morrisania Police Station to end the celebration. As the late afternoon Third Avenue elevated trains discharged their passengers at the 165th Street Station they were met by a vigilance committee of several agile small boys, who snatched straw hats from men's heads and tossed them into a fire. A crowd rapidly gathered to see the sport, and every time another hat was snatched a cheer went up.

Eventually the merchants in the neighborhood, finding that traffic was stopped by the crowd, and that they could not do business, telephoned for the reserves. The policemen arrived in time to see what looked like the remains of about 100 straw hats still burning.

Exports Getting Normal.

The Custom House report of general exports, exclusive of specie, from the Port of New York, issued yesterday for the week ended Sept. 12, shows a heavy gain in merchandise shipped abroad. The figures for last week almost equal those prevailing before the outbreak of the European war and the consequent tying up of vessels. Last week's exports aggregated $13,906,351, compared with $12,210,989 the week before and $10,214,202 the week before that. The value of exports the corresponding week last year was $15,893,386. General exports for the year to date are $602,813,384, compared with $632,698,295 the corresponding period one year ago. Exports of domestics and cotton duck from New York last week were valued at $218,455, against $177,606 the week before and $205,279 the week before that. The greatest amount shipped to a single country, $71,901 worth of cotton goods, went to Cuba. The same country led the week before that with $48,509. It is significant as reflecting the complete paralysis of trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary that these countries are not mentioned in last week's export report.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .06@7 per cent. for the best names.
Monday .06@7 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Advises Raising of Horses.

Consul Fred C. Slater, who is located at Sarnia, Ontario, says that Canada is being searched for horses for the British Army. "Doubtless," he says, "this is a good time for the farmers of the United States to give attention to the raising of more horses, for when the present European war is over there will be a dearth of horses in all of the now belligerent countries."

To Hold Fur Auctions Here.

Following a meeting held yesterday of the committee in the fur trade, which is busy starting a movement to hold fur auctions in this city instead of London, another conference will take place tomorrow at the rooms of the Fur Merchants' Credit Association. An outline of the plan for holding auctions here will be submitted, and it is expected that the result will be a call for a convention of the fur interests in this country.

Colored Cottons Still Dormant.

Color famine or no color famine, the jobbers and manufacturers are steadfastly refusing to order heavy colored cotton goods to any extent. The story, of course, is that they think the reports of the dyestuff situation are a bit overdrawn, particularly so since shipments of colorstuffs have again begun to come forward, and that they feel that when the influence of the current cotton crop really becomes noticeable on the trade they will be able to get all the goods of this kind that they want at better figures than now prevail. Bleached goods are said to occupy relatively the same position as colored stock. Until the credit knot is untied and the export trade starts to improve there is little real picking up to be expected in any kind of cotton goods from most accounts.

May Join Association.

The Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association and the union have reached an agreement whereby certain manufacturers previously unqualified for membership may now join the association. These manufacturers, who were signed up individually by the union, were anxious to become members, since they claimed that the terms of their contract with the union were much stricter than they should be. The difficulty that arose, and which has now been decided by this new arrangement, lay in the kind of operatives employed by these independent manufacturers. The union claimed that the workers came properly under the jurisdiction of the cloakmakers' branch, and the employers insisted that their operatives were dressmakers. There will be no lowering of previously established standards by reason of the change.

When Split Bamboo Is Dutiable.

The Treasury Department has issued an order to Collectors of Customs to do away with the uncertainty as to the classification to be given split bamboo. It appears that since the enactment of the present tariff merchandise of this kind has been assessed for duty at some ports at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of wood, while admitted duty free at others under Paragraph 648 as unmanufactured. The department now rules that split bamboo, not in the form of sticks suitable for use in the manufacture of articles specified in Paragraph 648 are to be held properly dutiable under Paragraph 176 as manufactures of wood. To be exempt from duty the bamboo must be in stick form and free from the rough or not further advanced than cut into lengths suitable for the purposes enumerated in the free list.

Hard Coal Demand Picks Up.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the anthracite trade has taken on a new burst of activity during the last week as a result of an early cool spell which brought many orders into retail offices. At this time of the year in particular any flurry in the retail trade is quickly felt in wholesale offices, since dealers are bent on keeping their stocks fully replenished at the outset of the Fall season. "There are two opposing influences at work in the bituminous market," it continues. "On the one hand, there is the advancing season, with its natural tendency to help the trade, and over against this is the adverse effect of the war on one industry and another. Until railroad rates are available it will be impossible to tell precisely what the result is from a tonnage standpoint, but from surface indications one has about offset the other."

Will Refinish Pins.

Some of the large dress manufacturers, in whose factories a considerable amount of draping must be done, find that their bills for pins frequently run as high as $1,500 a year. Used only once, the pins are removed and permitted to fall to the floor, where they are swept away. Even if gathered up at the day's close they would be too dirty for use again. A company, just starting in business, proposes to effect a saving in the pin item by taking all the used pins and, having cleaned and refinished them, return them at half that they cost the manufacturers originally. The experiments to produce a clean, refinished pin entailed over a year's work. It was found that if the pins were gathered together by using a magnet they made a mark on white fabrics, so this method was discarded. A process has been discovered, however, whereby the satisfactory result was obtained.

Neckwear Business Is Fine.

Makers of women's neckwear have no reason to complain of the effect of the war on business or of anything else, for business is excellent with them. All kinds of standing collars are in favor, some of which incorporate revers and others vestee attachments or jabots. Jabot arrangements, indeed, are expected to come back strongly this season. There is a tendency toward collar effects that set close to the neck, and the V-neck is gradually shortening to meet this trend. Several military effects are shown which include plain, high-standing military collars combined with vestees that are trimmed only with a few small buttons and a single ruffle down the front. Khaki-colored collar and cuff sets of silk are well thought of, as are other sets of this kind, and cape effects are also shown. Some of the latter have stand-up collars, while others are attached to the roll-over variety. Organdies and piques are well up among the favored fabrics.

Gray Goods Move Well.

There was a good movement of printcloths in the local gray goods market yesterday, despite the fact that many of the mills were not anxious to take contracts past the turn of the year and others were unwilling to sell much more than sixty days ahead in the face of the rising prices. The Southern mills are claiming that it is harder to get cotton now than was the case ten days ago, and that prices have been advanced fully a cent a pound on the grades used in these goods. Several constructions of printcloths were well taken yesterday, but the bulk of the trading was on 38½-inch 64-60s at 4¼ cents. There were several large bids for them at that figure late in the day, but the mills were firm and it was practically out of the question to get them under 4¼ cents. There were also bids of 4⅛ cents for 39-inch 68-72s, which were refused, as were bids of 5¼ cents for 80 squares in the same width. Some small sales of these goods were put through on the basis of 6 cents. There was a fair sheeting demand, and a little better call for drills, which resulted in some business on 37-inch goods. The day's closing prices follow: 5¼ cents for 80 squares in 37-inch, 4¾ cents for 64-60s, 4¼ cents for 38½-inch 64-60s, 4⅜ cents for 39-inch 68-72s, 5 cents for 39-inch 72-76s, 5⅛ cents for 38½-inch 80-72s, 5¼ cents for 37-inch 80-60s, 4¾

INSTRUCTION.

BEST BOARDING SCHOOL ADVANTAGES--NEARBY-- FOR DAY AND BOARDING BOYS

14 Acres Overlooking Van Cortlandt Park at West 252d Street.

Riverdale Country School

FRANK S. HACKETT, Head Master.

Daily autobus—
hardy country life
—unusually strong
college preparation and
elementary work.

Ask for Descriptive Year Book.
RIVERDALE COUNTRY SCHOOL,
Riverdale-on-Hudson, Upper New York City.
Telephone—719 Marble.

BARNARD SCHOOL FOR BOYS

FIELDSTON, West 244th St. Tel. 782 Marble.
4 minutes' walk from Van Cortlandt Park Subway Station. Kindergarten to College. Boys may remain all day, including Saturday. Study hour. Tennis Courts, Athletic Field. 29th yr. beg. Sept. 23.

BARNARD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

421, 423 W. 148th St. Tel. Aud. 1852. 19th Year
Kindergarten to College. Certificate privileges. The school co-operates with the home in seeking to keep the pupil a wholesome girl.
FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 23D.

BARNARD ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

177th St. & Ft.Wash. Av. Tel. 6831 Aud. Primary and Grammar Grades, Girls and Boys.
139th St. & Riverside Drive, Tel. 3730 Aud. Boys and Girls prepare for Barnard School for Boys, and Barnard School for Girls.

The Barnard School of HOUSEHOLD ARTS

225 W. 79th St.
Household Accounts, Discussion of Values, Apportionment of Income, Comparative Study of Monthly Budgets, Bank Accounts.
Practical courses in Cooking, Dressmaking, Decorative Arts, Conversational French, English, Including Dramatic Art, Millinery. Part time courses.

The Ely School for Girls

Greenwich, Conn.

Certificate admits to Vassar, Smith and Wellesley.

Advantageous arrangements for girls from New York and vicinity.

Study throughout the week without distraction. Country sports. Sunday at home.

Building modern, outdoor and indoor schoolrooms and gymnasium.

The Leete School

A PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Charles H. Leete, Ph.D., Principal.
Miss Maby Edwards Calhoun, A. M., Associate Principal.
PREPARES FOR ALL COLLEGES
Academic Course, Languages, Art.
Domestic Science, Montessori Class
Conducted by
Miss Margaret Naumburg and
Miss Clara Raphael
No. 17 EAST 60TH STREET
Opens October 5th

GARDNER SCHOOL

607 FIFTH AVENUE
Boarding and Day School for Girls (57th year). College, preparatory and advanced Academic Courses. Music, Art, Elocution;

Kindergarten Training School
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY,
Washington Square East.
Address Harriette Melissa Mills, Principal.
Office hours after Sept. 16 daily from 11 to 2 o'clock.

PRATT INSTITUTE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
SCHOOLS OF FINE AND APPLIED ARTS, HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE AND ARTS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, LIBRARY SCIENCE AND KINDERGARTEN TRAINING.

Day Classes Open Sept. 23.
Evening Classes Open Sept. 30.
FREDERIC B. PRATT, Secretary.

New York Preparatory SCHOOL

15 WEST 42D ST., NEW YORK.
845 Franklin Av., (Near Fulton St.) BROOKLYN.
REGENTS and COLLEGE
Send for Catalog & "Success in Regents' Exams."

School Information

FREE Catalogs of all Boarding Schools in the U. S. Bureau maintained by the schools to help you.
American Schools Association,
Times Building, 'Phone Bryant 6100.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

15 W. 43 St
35th YEAR
College and Regents' Exam's. Moderate fees. Makes a study of the individual student.

HALLOCK SCHOOL FOR BOYS

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
A college preparatory school in the Berkshires. 3½ hours from New York.
GERARD HALLOCK, A. M., Headmaster.

New York Law School

174 Fulton St., N. Y. City.
Day School. "Dwight Method"
Evening School. of Instruction.
Near Fulton St. Subway Station, Hudson Terminal, and Elevated R. R. Station. Convenient for New Jersey, all parts of Long Island, and all New York. Very near the courts and lawyers' offices. Students can join A. M. or P. M. or Evening Classes. Three years' course, leading to degree of LL. B. Treatises used, with cases, printed notes of latest statutes and decisions, etc. Send for Catalogue No. 19.
GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

LAW SCHOOL FORDHAM UNIVERSITY

140 NASSAU STREET
Near Federal and County Courts, Brooklyn Bridge, Subway and Tunnel.
Afternoon Classes, 4:15 to 6:15.
Evening Classes, 7:45 to 9:45.
Term Begins Sept. 24. CASE SYSTEM.
Tuition Fee One Hundred Dollars.
Catalogue sent on application to Registrar.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE

Broadway and 131st St., New York.
FOUNDED 1853.
Brothers of the Christian Schools
College of Arts and Pure Science.
College of Civil Engineering.
High School—College Preparatory.
High School of Commerce.
PREPARES FOR LAW, MEDICAL, DENTAL AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL COURSES.
Resident and Day Scholars. Write for Catalogue. Studies resumed Sept. 9th.

HUDSON SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY,

32 Broadway, New York.
Three-year evening course in accountancy and law in preparation for public accounting, civil service examinations for bank examiners, accountants, &c. Term starts Sept. 29; booklet on request. John H. Schnackenberg, Dean.

Miss Cunklin's

SECRETARIAL SCHOOL.
STENOGRAPHY TYPEWRITING
Removed from 7 West 42d Street to Commercial Engineering Building
37 West 39th Street.

DRAKE Business School, Inc.

OPEN ALL SUMMER
HOURS { DAY, 9:15 A.M. to 5 P.M.
{ NIGHT, any time after 7 P.M.
Study downtown. Positions guaranteed. Ask for Catalog No. 16. 194 NASSAU ST., opposite NEW YORK CITY HALL.
Brooklyn 388 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Near Borough Hall Subway Station, Brooklyn Bridge and all elevated trains. Term begins Monday, Sept. 28. Day and evening classes. Three years' course.
Law School
Send for catalogue.
W. P. RICHARDSON, Dean.

HARLEM Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125 St.

EVENING SCHOOL
Stenography Bookkeeping
Drafting Reading
Surveying Languages
Civil Service & other courses.
Gymnasium, Baths and Social Privileges. Send for circular.

MILLINERY

Also Dressmaking, Cooking, Costume Sketching, English, Elocution, Art, Music, Gymnasium, etc.
Harlem Branch, Y. W. C. A.,
74 West 124th Street.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL

18-20 West 89th Street

Most modern school building in city, absolutely fireproof. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Commercial department. Special attention paid to primary instruction. Classes limited in number. Open air instruction. Lessons prepared in school. Afternoon recreation classes. Laboratory. Gymnasium.

43rd year begins Monday, Sept. 28.

SEND FOR CATALOG.
Dr. Otto Koenig, Principal, now at school. Tel. Riverside 5364.

Clason Point Military Academy

For Boys. Catholic Boarding & Day School, Directed by the Christian Brothers. Located within the environs of the city, centred in beautiful 110-acre Park, bordering on waters of Long Island Sound. Prepares for College and Business, combines religious training, military discipline. All Athletics. 23d year opens Sept. 17. Catalog.
REV. BROTHER EDMUND, Principal,
Clason Point Military Academy,
(Bronx.) New York City.

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING

Boys' School & Office, 241 West 75th Street, Girls' School, 239 West 75th Street.
Phone Col. 8804.
Founded 1906. Positively only one at a time with a teacher enables brilliant, handicapped, and average to do at least 2 years' work in one. All advantages, and more, of class schools; none of the disadvantages. Pupils taught how to study. Study supervision. 15 teachers, each with at least 12 years' experience. Personal interviews at home or school welcomed.
"A School with an Atmosphere of Work."

THE GROFF SCHOOL

Boys and Young Men Boarding and Day Pupils.
The Pioneer School for Individual Attention
Prepares for all colleges and hold Regents' Examinations in the school. By individual attention and the constant supervision of study hours the GROFF SCHOOL enables its students to accomplish more in one year than many schools do in two. No grades to retard the brilliant or discourage the backward pupil. Special courses in concentration that stimulate and stir the student to do his best. Fall term begins Sept. 30th.
259 WEST 75TH ST. 'Phone 744 Col.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE

APPROVED BY N. Y. STATE REGENTS.
FOR BOYS, 589 West End Av. S. W. cor. 89th St. FROM PRIMARY TO COLLEGE ENTRANCE. Office hours, 9—7. TEL. 6802 RIVERSIDE.
FOR GIRLS, 601 West End Av. N. W. cor. 89th St. LESSONS PREPARED AT THE SCHOOL. Special and General Courses. College Certificate. Office hours, 10—4. Tel. 2238 Riverside.

1858. **HASBROUCK INSTITUTE** 1914.
Reopens Sept. 15, 1914.
Private day school for boys. Splendid opportunity for a few boarding students. Academic and Intermediate Departments. Primary Department for boys and girls. Athletics and Music.
Certificate Privileges—Regents' Counts. Prepares for any university, college, or scientific school.
ELI EDGECOMBE, PRINCIPAL,
111 Summit Avenue, Corner of Gardner, Jersey City, N. J.

BERKELEY SCHOOL

72nd St. and West End Ave.
Boarding and Day School for Boys
35th YEAR
Prepares Boys Thoroughly for all Colleges and Technical Schools
Individual instruction; all light rooms; obligatory gymnastic and outdoor exercise. Special department for primary boys. 700 graduates have entered college.
Illustrated Catalogue upon application.

Personal attention may be found in a small school only

MASSEE COUNTRY SCHOOL

Bronxville, N. Y.
gives much personal attention
1. Limited to 70 boys. 2. Classes restricted to 6. 3. Accurate grading in subjects. 4. Absolute individual tutoring. 5. Masters who really teach boys how to study. 6. Manual Training.
Day Boys commute to and from school accompanied by a teacher.
W. W. MASSEE, Ph. D., Headmaster, Box 128.

Berkshire Hills School,

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
Its pupils are making a highly successful record in College Entrance Examinations.
Its efficiency is secured through limited enrollment, teachers of sterling worth, and a maximum of personal training.
Its equipment and location, on an estate of 1,300 acres, selected for this particular school, contribute wholesome, forceful living.
Attendance limited to twenty.
Address GEO. D. PETTEE, Headmaster.

ST. ANN'S **A CADEMY** FOR BOYS,
Lexington Av., 76th and 77th Sts., N. Y. City.
A NEW TYPE of DAY SCHOOL.
Boys may stay until 6 P. M. Study period is provided to do the home lessons.
A BOARDING SCHOOL,
A Real Home School.
High School—Grammar—Primary.
Low Rates. Gymnasium. Catalogue T.

Collegiate School For Boys
Is a College Preparatory School with strong Primary and Junior Grades. Modern school building. Large playgrounds. Afternoon outing classes.
Founded 1836
27th year begins Sept. 28th.
241-43 W. 77th St., New York
A. P. Warren, Headmaster

Riverview Academy

Prepares for College — and for life.
Affords exceptional opportunities to bright, studious boys, but helps each more than he would think. Here may be INDIVIDUAL TRAINING to be taught how to study. *79th year begins Sept. 16, 1914.* For catalog address G. R. GAINES, Box 875, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

KOHUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS

makes INDIVIDUAL TRAINING A SPECIALTY. A suburban school in N. Y. City, ½ hour from Grand Central. Large playgrounds, athletic gymnasium. One master for each group of seven. Write for particulars to Principals, GEO. ALEXANDER KOHUT, Ph. D., and EUGENE KOHUT, A.M., Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y. Telephone 367 Kingsbridge.

CUTLER SCHOOL

REMOVED TO
49 and 51 East 61st Street
Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 30th. Completely equipped classrooms, laboratories, gymnasium, and open-air court for sports.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For Boys

Approved by the Board of Regents.
Thorough training from Primary to College. Individual attention. Classes limited to ten students. Established 1901.
HARLEM PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
N. E. Cor. 122d St. and 7th Av.

Pennsylvania Military College.

4-year course leading to degrees in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, and Arts. Thorough military training that produces physical fitness, mental equipoise and moral balance. For catalogue address Colonel Charles E. Hyatt, President, Chester, Pennsylvania.

IRVING SCHOOL L. D. RAY

33 West 54th St. Tel. 4636 Schuyler.
BOYS FROM 6 TO 20. ALL DEPARTMENTS.
53d year begins Thursday, Sept. 24.
No home study for boys under fifteen.
DR. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL MORNINGS.

RIVERSIDE SCHOOL

Reopens Oct. 1, in its new building, at 370 WEST END AVE. FOR BOYS. KINDERGARTEN, ELEMENTARY, HIGH SCHOOL. BOYS THROUGH FOURTH GRADE. TEL. 140 RIVERSIDE.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL For Boys
Garden City, L. I. WALTER KITTREDGE, Head for Catalog.

INSTRUCTION.

BERLITZ SCHOOL

ALL LANGUAGES
Superior native teachers
Terms reasonable.
Trial lesson free.
The Best Method.
Day and Evening Sessions.
Classes and Private.
Send for Catalogue.

Madison Square (1,122 Broadway.)
Harlem Branch 343 Lenox Av., nr. 127th St.
Brooklyn " 215-220 Livingston St.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
Free Conversation Circles.

INSTRUCTION—Musical.

Mrs. Florence T. Pelton, Director of the Pelton School of Music, 1403 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y., offers a pleasant home with all comforts and privileges to two or three young students desirous of a Winter sojourn in the city. Tel. 1004-J Bedford. References given and required.

RESORTS.
NEW YORK.

MILLBROOK INN

MILLBROOK, N. Y.
Also Hotel Hawthorne, 70 W. 49th St.

Raquette Lake House

Raquette Lake, N. Y.
Booklet, Times Bureau. Special Sept. rates. Reduced rates from N. Y. to R. L. and return Sept. 10-Oct. 10; final return limit Oct. 30th. $9.40.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

Amid the Hills and Woods of Beautiful Westchester.

HOTEL GRAMATAN

Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
The Fall in Westchester is the most delightful season of the year. The Gramatan is within easy commuting distance for the New York business man; 28 minutes from Grand Central. Golf, Tennis, and all outdoor sports. Send for new illustrated booklet and rates. HOTEL GRAMATAN, Inc.

GEDNEY FARM HOTEL

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Situated 300 feet above sea level, 22 miles from New York, fast electric train service. Golf, Tennis, Polo, Famous Liberty Coach, Swimming pool, billiards, bowling, ballroom. American Plan. Grill Room a la Carte. Rates and booklet on request. Under personal direction of
J. A. SHERRARD, Proprietor.
Telephone White Plains 2300.

NEW YORK—Long Island

30 MINUTES FROM MANHATTAN.
Penn. Station or Flatbush Av., B'klyn.
50 MINUTES BY AUTOMOBILE.

Edgemere Club Hotel

EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND
Open Throughout September
SPECIAL RATES
Rooms Single or En Suite.
Service To-la-Carte or a la Carte
THE DANSANT Saturday Afternoon, 4 to 6:30.
Basil Durant and Miss Margaret Hawkesworth will introduce the newest society dances.
For further information address
Elmer E. Matthews, MANAGER,
Telephone Far Rockaway 600.

NEW JERSEY.

HOTEL ALVORD

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Four minutes' walk from Brick Church Station. Most popular and desirable commuters' home out of New York.
A modern, homelike hotel, with enviable reputation for its cleanliness and exceptionally good table. All outside, sunny rooms, with private baths. Telephone in every room. Afternoon tea. Dancing. Reasonable terms.
F. S. ALVORD, Owner & Prop'r. WM. H. GRIGSON, Manager.

PALMER HOUSE, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Improved, newly furnished, opens on or about Oct. 1st, under new management. For rates and further information address, until Sept. 15, Miss Dolbey, Hotel Columbia, Belmar, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ALAMAC HOTEL

Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. Family and Transient. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Grill; orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LATZ & CO.
The only hotel having its own ocean pier for free use of guests.

ISLESWORTH

Open all year. Capacity 500. Sea water. Turkish and electric baths and every appointment. Special Fall rates. Booklet.

HOTEL RUDOLF

On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra; afternoon and evening dancing. Tennis.

HOTEL PIERREPONT.

A Fall and Winter home in the heart of Atlantic City. Rooms with running water. Sea water baths; sun parlor; elevators. Special rates. MRS. GERSON L. KAHN.

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN.
Greatly enlarged. Finest location in Pocono Mts. Rooms en suite with bath. Electric light, steam heat, telephone in rooms, sun parlor, music, dancing, saddle horses, golf, tennis, bowling, garage. Illustrated booklet. Lackawanna R. R. to Cresco Station.
W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE

Mount Pocono, Pa.
Enlarged, Modernized, Steam Heat, Private Baths. Special Fall and Winter Rates.
W. J. & H. M. LEECH.

WEST VIRGINIA.

European Cure in America The GREENBRIER

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
European Plan.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
New Bath Establishment
DR. GEO. D. KAHLO, Medical Director.
FRED STERRY, Managing Director.
J. H. SLOCUM, Manager.
BOOKING OFFICES { New York—The Plaza / Boston—Copley Plaza

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

HOTEL ASPINWALL

Lenox, Massachusetts. In the heart of the famous Berkshires. Golf, tennis, saddle horses, dancing, good livery, fine motoring, etc. Accommodates 500 guests. Open to October 30th. Write for special rates for September and October. W. W. TRASKWORTH.

GRANLIDEN

Lake Sunapee, N. H. At the entrance of the White Mountains. Address GRANLIDEN, Lake Sunapee, N. H.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The disturbance reported Tuesday morning as central in the vicinity of the Bahama Islands was apparently central Tuesday night off the East Florida Coast and moving north or northeastward. This disturbance will probably increase in intensity. Storm warnings have been displayed on the coast from Hatteras to Key West.

There were showers in the last twenty-four hours in the Mississippi Valley, the upper lake region, and the Northwest, and generally fair weather elsewhere.

Temperatures have risen over the Plains States and the middle Rocky Mountain region and have fallen decidedly over the northern Rocky Mountain plateau regions.

Moderate temperatures continued throughout the eastern half of the country.

Indications are that there will be showers Wednesday and probably Thursday along the South Atlantic Coast and in the Northwest and generally fair weather elsewhere during the next forty-eight hours.

Temperature will be lower Wednesday in the middle Rocky Mountain region and Thursday in the middle and north Plains States and the upper Mississippi Valley. Temperature changes elsewhere will be unimportant.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate variable Wednesday and Thursday; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh northeast and east; South Atlantic Coast, strong northeast, shifting to northwest and probably reaching gale force.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	50	56	4 P. M.	64	70
6 A. M.	48	57	6 P. M.	60	65
9 A. M.	54	66	9 P. M.	56	61
12 M.	59	70	11 P. M.	56	60

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 56; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 67.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 63; at 8 P. M. it was 62. Maximum temperature, 71 degrees, at 2 P. M.; minimum, 57 degrees, at 5 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.40 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.38 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
1:08–318	11 St.; Nathan Einson	$25
3:20–325	W. 51 St.; O'Reilly Bros.	$100
4:45–990	Columbus Av.; M. Greenthal	Slight
P.M.		
1:50–179	Ludlow St.; not given	Slight
3:06–418	W. 39 St.; L. Hosias	Slight
3:40–62	5 Av.; not given	Slight
5:35–1,600	1 Av.; Max Hirschthal	$10
5:06–41	Allen St.; Rosalie Steinberg	Slight
6:48–126	Ludlow St.; Ida Schwarz	Slight
7:05–810	Holmes St., the Bronx; not given	Slight
7:48–26–28	Downing St.; Syndicate Hat Co. et al.	Not given
9:18–108	Chrystie St.; Petro Laplaca	Slight
9:45–114	Essex St.; A. Stiff	$50
10:00–534	W. 49 St.; not given	$50

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following have been approved:

Preferred promotion lists certified to Dept. of Water Supply, from which to appoint two second grade clerks in the Bureau of Water Register, Queens, at $900 a year, and two in Bureau of Chief Engineer, Manhattan, at $900 a year.

Two names from preferred list of axemen to the President of Queens for promotion to that position.

Six names to Dept. of Public Charities, from which to appoint one clerk at $600 a year.

United States.

An examination will be held at the New York Custom House for translator, for both men and women, on Oct. 7, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Education, Dept. of the Interior, at $1,800 a year. Competitors will be examined in Russian and Polish, German, French, Italian, modern Greek, or Japanese, a thesis on a subject to be given in the examination, education and experience. They will be required to translate both Russian and Polish and one of the other languages. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BONHAG, WILLIAM, (May 12, 1912;) net estate, $9,884; interest in property at 54 St. and 4 Av., B'klyn, $5,987, and corner Monteith and Willis Avs., Mt. Pleasant, $100; bank, $1,880; Centi. Brewing stock, $500; interest in saloon at 1,907 Amsterdam Av., $5,483; Mary, widow, $1,528; Wm. J., Geo. V., Louise M., Dora Orth, Wilhelmina M., $1,671 each.

FLAMMER, THEODORE L., (April 1;) net estate, $56,992; bank, $1,446; realty, interest in 823 Amsterdam Av., $31,500; 786 Amsterdam Av., $31,000; 402 W. 49 St., $12,000.

FITZPATRICK, SARAH J., (Feb. 22;) net estate, $46,377; bank, $5,400; mortgs., on Jamaica Av. property, $5,800; 131 W. 64 St., $11,000; on Van Wyck Av. property, $2,500; other Queens property, $5,700; 545 W. 145 St., $6,000; lots in Jamaica, $8,000; Mamaroneck, $3,050.

RAY, WILLIAM, (Apr. 25, 1913;) net estate, $6,953; notes, jewelry, &c., $2,008; interest in Cabot, Ray & Co., $7,184; one share stock in Amer. Trotting Register Assn., $100.

WALSH, JOHN, (Feb. 20;) net estate, $6,654; bank, $8,869; 48 shares of N. Y. & Suburban Co-operative Bldg. Assn., $5,718.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

DRAPER, RUTH DANA, (Aug. 15;) personalty more than $10,000; realty more than $10,000; to Martha Lincoln Draper, $5,000; Wm. Kinnicutt Draper, $2,500; residue in six equal shares to children, Charles Dana, Dorothea, Alice, George, Ruth, and Paul.

HAHN, VIOLA, (Sept. 5;) realty, over $500; personalty, over $1,000; all to husband.

KRUNEMOCKER, PAUL HENRI, (Sept. 8;) realty, unknown; personalty, over $13,000; to Joseph Boggia, grandson, $1,500; Arthur Boggia, grandson, $1,500; Charles Krunemocker, brother, $1,500; Caroline Krunemocker, sister, $2,000; Louise Fritz, sister, $500; Amelia Hablotsel, sister, $500; Fritz Krunemocker, nephew, $800; Segondin Pesquin, $2,000; Rose Krunemocker, niece, $800; residue to Amelia Boggia, daughter, and her husband, Joseph.

REILLY, CATHERINE, (Aug. 31;) personalty, $10,680; to St. Agnes's Church, $100; residue to Annie Ure, niece, Spencer, Miss.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ST. LUKE'S HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, Plaintiff, against FANNY GRUEN and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of September, 1914, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of September, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

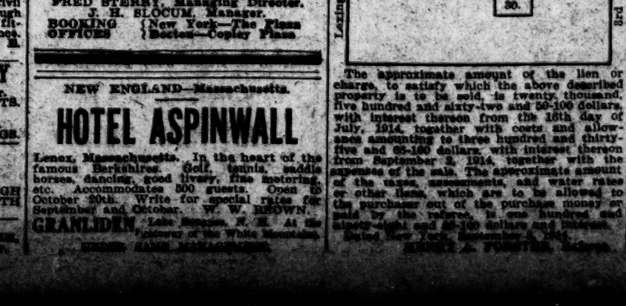
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, distant one hundred and sixty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street with the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches; thence westerly parallel with Ninety-sixth Street thirty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Third Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, thirty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street number 170 East 96th Street.

Dated New York, September 8, 1914.

HENRY A. FORSTER, Referee.

NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and its street number is 170 East 96th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is twenty thousand, five hundred and sixty-two and 50-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 16th day of July, 1914, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and thirty-five and 63-100 dollars, with interest thereon from September 3, 1914, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is one hundred and sixty-eight and 46-100 dollars, with interest from [illegible]

The south [illegible] to be paid by the purchaser on or [illegible]

HENRY A. FORSTER, Referee.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers to take affect 4 P. M. Sept. 16: Lieuts. E. L. Blaney, 155, to 152; Stanleigh Upward, 152, to 155; Thos. McDonald, Com.'s office, assigned to command Special Squad No. 1; Patrol. M. J. Calasy, 35, to 26; Jos. Humphries, 180, to 155; P. J. Barmonde, 25, to 4 Insp. Dist.

Temporary assignments: Sergt. J. W. O'Keefe, 68, to 77 for 20 days, from 8 A. M. Sept. 17 as Act. Lieut.

Patrol. Jos. Caracciolo and Pasquall Damiano, 26, to C. O., duty in Special Squad No. 1 for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Sept. 16; Peter Thornton, 155, to C. O., duty in Special Squad No. 1 for 10 days, from 4 P. M. Sept. 16; R. J. Dixon, 164, to 1 Insp. Dist. for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Sept. 15; J. A. S. Dwyer, 170, to C. O., duty in Special Squad No. 3 for 30 days, from noon Sept. 15; J. P. Shea, 171, to C. O., duty in Special Squad No. 2 for 10 days, from 6 P. M. Sept. 16; A. T. Wing, 1 Insp. Dist., to C. O., duty in Special Squad No. 1 for 10 days, from 4 P. M. Sept. 15.

To Det. Bu.—J. J. Quinn, 4, and C. H. Eason, 149, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 18; C. B. Koerbaither, 17, for 10 days, from 9 A. M., Sept. 16; E. F. McIlvey, 21, for 14 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 19, as attendant; W. J. Blanch, 22, for 10 days, from 12:30 P. M., Sept. 18; James Dalton, 39, for 10 days, from 11 A. M., Sept. 18; J. L. Fuciano, 146, for 10 days, from 3 A. M., Sept. 15; F. A. Doherty, 158, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 16.

For 10 days, from 4 P. M., Sept. 17, prects. indicated: L. J. Campomenosi, 3; Louis Sierman, 7; J. F. Fitzpatrick, 14; J. J. Donlin, 15; Andrew Mealli, 16; J. F. Rotchford, 21; Donato Cavone, 23; S. G. Donohue, 42; F. J. Allen, 62; T. H. Waters, 149; W. A. Miller, 158; J. A. Kessler, 164.

For 15 days, from 4 P. M., Sept. 17, commands indicated: C. A. Hagen, 4; J. A. Golden, 4; Nathan Fisbel, 18; Alfred Smith, 35; J. J. White, 39; P. S. Brennan, 39; H. J. Ginch, 42; Jacob Feudner, 61; J. J. Neonan, 171; W. A. Rice, 1 Dist.; Edward Cooper, 1 Dist.

For 10 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 17, prects. indicated: F. S. McKnaught, 13; T. F. Hughes, 26; T. A. Brady, 28; C. L. Manning, 36; M. J. Callahan, 42; R. M. McKenna, 68; J. J. Cooke, 146; C. J. Scrivens, 153; William Dillon, 170.

For 10 days, from 4 P. M., Sept. 18, prects. indicated: Italo Cassetti, 15; J. J. McManus, 21; Henry Sommers, 29; Joseph L. Massle, Jr., 63; Abrabam Snydecker, 156; J. F. Hopkins, 178.

For 10 days, from 4 P. M., Sept. 18, prects. indicated: S. F. Masurkiewicz, 29; Stanislaus Kieturkiewicz, Jr., 28; M. J. Dillon, ——; Percy Plekett, 63; G. H. Cole, 90; Michael Impriale, 140; Raymond Studwell, 152; A. V. Hill, 165; C. R. Wackerly, 167; J. P. Werle, 283.

Leaves with pay: Capts. G. C. Liebers, Traf. Div. D, for 4 days from 8 A. M., Sept. 16, to be deducted from vacation; F. J. Robrig, 20th Prec., for 2 days from 6 A. M., Sept. 18, balance of vacation. Without pay: Patrol. G. E. Golding, 16, for 4 days from 12 P. M., Sept. 16; W. J. Reubold, 26, for 1 day from 4 P. M., Sept. 16; W. G. Sullivan, 42, for 1 day from 12 P. M., Sept. 20; J. E. Steel, 151, for 1 day from 8 A. M., Sept. 13; Joseph Allen, 155, for 1 day from noon, Sept. 14; W. F. Maybeck, 157, for 1 day from 4 P. M., Sept. 26; C. J. O'Connell, 159, for 3 days from noon, Sept. 11.

Application for pay approved: Patrol. Alfred Bricker, 165, from July 15 to July 24, while sick.

Fined—Patrol. E. M. Roberts, 13, absent from post, 8 days; Winfield Swain, 17, left fixed post, 1 day; Charles Hildenbrand, 21, absent from reserve, 2 days; Wallace Squasmond, 25, absent from post, 1 day; F. Murphy, 26, failed to signal, 1 day; John Hock, 28, conversation, 6 days; Adolph Kreemer, 28, loitering, &c., 1 day; Gioacchino Fulco, 29, absent from station, at which arrest was in progress, 2 days; John Stone, 35, absent from reserve, 2 days; J. A. Gunning, 39, absent from fixed post, 1 day; J. F. Healey, 42, quit post, 2 days; T. E. Cummings, 42, absent from reserve, 3 days; Walter Stephen, 62, absent from fixed post, 5 days; Frank Mulvihill, 62, off duty and in uniform, standing in rear room of liquor saloon, 2 days; Charles Herrlich, 62, in

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Am Sales Book< O'Neill & Adams.
DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Woolworth Building at 10 A. M. Motion calendar.
Bailey Pub<Vacuum Oil.
Parker<S Francales F City Button<I. Knapp<Louis Mizell<E. Hamilton.
US ex rel Wren<H. R. Sisson.
Geodwin Film<Lumere Jough.
Anna Oranage<P & R Coal.
Smart<Int'l Spray.
N Y & Cuba Main SS Co<Maldonado.
Ova Lange<Alf Whist.
Siegel Stores<Simpson C.
M Picture Patents< Schneider Iron S'boat<N Y Edison.
W. H. Hill<Toledo R & L.
Leon Rubin<Borden's Milk.
Re B. Moskowitz.
Cent Tr<C. R I & P Ry.
Re Titanic.
Re Cessnic Steam N.
Cheney<Carbondale & J. F. Ortelg<Balt & N Y Ry.
McEwen<Ansaldi.
Simon Custen<Hill Button.
W. J. Robinson<Van Ripen Vanostare Co.
Eastern Steel<Godair Ammer.
Re Kearney Hat.
Re SS Titanic.
New Fiction<Star.
Lindbe<Laminated S.
Re Titanic.
Re Cessnic Steam N.
Cheney<Carbondale & J. F. Ortelg<Balt & N Y Ry.
McEwen<Ansaldi.
Simon Custen<Hill Button.
W. J. Robinson<Van Ripen Vanostare Co.
Eastern Steel<Godair Ammer.
Re Kearney Hat.
Re SS Titanic.
New Fiction<Star.
Lindbe<Laminated S.

Eastern District.

GENERAL MOTION CALENDAR—Admiralty—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M.
Carribean Petroleum< Bills.
Meyer<same.
Equity common Law.
Buckler<P & R Coal.
Bunham Co<Stranberand Breecher.
Odell<Batterman.
Brady<S Shore Trac.
Bankruptcy: Read<Morrill.
A. Vaneehanos & Co. Schroeder.
Louis Rose & Co., Inc.
EQUITY CALENDAR—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lee<Isaasson.
Same<Friedman. (being tried together.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Platzek, J.—Elections cases called at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re Burnham, (Hyatt.)
Claflin<Claflin.
Acker<Platt.
CNY<Am Plumbing.
Hayles<Bauer et al.
Re Flyns. (Crutiks'k.)
Schweller<Schweller, (2 acts.)
Ryan<Clark.
Brown<Sotscheck.
Mantes<Woods.
Re Bass.
Austin<Greeley Sq H.
Rachomovitz & Sc Salkovitz.
Hauser<Hauser.
Fisher<Rapeport.
Nahabedian<Indep Consum Ice.
Brennan<Egan.
Union Est<Flanagan.
Scoville<Brunkel.
Corn Exch Bk<same.
Craine<Bergoff.
Rabinowitz<Barrett.
Rosenowitz<Etler.
Ogden Co<Turis Sons.
Schmidt<Siemund.
Robinson<McKnight.
Cohn<Cohn.
Basler<Belling.
Harney<Baldwin.
Lucashuk<Nat Biscuit
Wilson<Wilson.
Levy<Robison.
Jacobson<Jacobson.
Re Ziegfeld.
Schenkman<Sch'nkm'n
Sofranski Bros<Sonnenfeld.
Cluver<Horling.
Sullivan<Kraus.
Coates<Ford.
Morrison<Peirce Co.
Bronko<NYC Drug M.
Phibbs<NY Con Card.
Cross<Bkiyn Cooper'ge
Murray<O'Neil.
Morris<CNY.
Buckley<Smith.
Wein<Pearlman.
Benovitz<Benovitz.
Carnegie Tr<Rees.
Shalkowitz<Horton I C
Schwartz<Grossman.
Posen<Marcus.
Kaufman<Reisman.
PART II.—Hendrick, J.—Ex parte business.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM.
PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, David Lowenbein, A. Stolenbeiner.
S. Wills for probate: Ellen Reilly. Catherine Reilly.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—Litigated motions.
Frese<Robertson & Co.
Eisensohn<Feeney.
Valentine's Sons<Epstein.
Brodsol<Basheln.
Kavett<Linch.
Handel<Corp of Cohen
Willstein<Singer.
Kroll<Hershkowitz.
Kemlitz<Springer.
Mendelowitz<Weeks.
Horwitz<Goodman.
Schwirk<Strausser.
Polansky<Crown Hold
Reingewitz<Rothman.
Lewin<Schwartz.
Brandes<Stevane, (2 acts.)
Barrett<Rothschild.
Steinhardt<Hirsch.
Greenberg<Lissner.
Brown<Cohn.
Same<Hecht.
Feldman<Gottheimer.
Hofmann<Linch.
Proctor<Proctor.
Wolfe<Alton, (2 acts.)
Melcher<Van Doorn.
Friedner<Leary.
Bowe<Springer.
Demolitus<Turkel.
Deinorfo<New System, &c.
Grote<Progressive Hotel Co.
N Y T<same.
Kaune<Van Patten.
Schwersenski<Goetz.
McCarthy<Leitner.
PART II.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM.
PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J. Farmers Loan and Trust Co<Rook—John H Rogan.
Re Cook, Jr.—Edw'd W Fox. Fay<Lynch—Melvin H Dalbery. Re Cecil Hotel—Clayton J Heermance.
SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J. Stevens<Meredith—Abraham B Kene.
SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J. Re Rosenbers—Albert B Unger. Coulson<Farnan—A. Mitchell Leslie.
SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. Piefster<Galliek Co—Alfred H Townley.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J. John C Wilmerding<Rachel Lederer. (2) — John Brown.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Adjourned.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J. Undefended divorces at 10 A. M.
Wilson, Candelli, Oehler, Wagenblast, Boyd, Clark, Colton, Nordon, Bernhardt, Simpson, Derenfeld.
Baumann, Symons, Hartig, Daley, Boom, Le Vey, Marx, Hand, Hinze, Gerardi.
SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Jaycox, J. At 10 A. M.
Schmuck<F Rockaway Est.
Same, (A. J. Newton)
Roan Ox P't R'lay< same.
Edmonds<Shepherd.
Same<same.
Parshelsky<English, Quick<Sullivan.
Ahlquer<same.
Porter<Porter.
Nick<Obermeyer & Liebmann.
Huntington L & C< Schaeffer.
Ratto<Greyfus.
Oswald<Bagg.
Guedet<Guedet.
Rosg<Perlstein.
White<Bradley Oil.
Schaeffer<Schaeffer.
Re Everts.
McCunn<Keogh.
W. and R. S. Con< Creamer & Co.
Audley Clarke<Koeppel.
Wooton<Jamaica So R Co.
Underhill<Com Travelers.
Ritner<Holbrook, C & R.
Same<same.
Kelner<Murphy.
Abrahams<Abrahams.
Re Levy.
Same, (Imbessie Bldg)
Monroe<Musica et al.
Same, (Mayer.)
Bil<Johannesen.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, Wills of: Edward Sellew, Margaret McVey, Clarence Fleet, (Guardianship of H. T. Hutchington.
S. At 10 A. M. Martin T. Lynde, George V. Brower, John M. Olsen, Margaret O'Brien, W. O. Campbell, Joseph W. Foster, John G. Normann, Clara Griffin, Thomas Cady, Jan Horbau.
Adm'n of P. Shaljean. Acct. in est.: Mary J. Gallagher, Anton Bohn, Martin Michaels, Joseph Maher, Louis Adams, Frederick Westphal, Osmar Klopsch, Philip Hopkins.
Estates of: Martin Michael, Edward W. Day, Ellen Dalzer, Ellen Crystal, Benjamin Weatsier.
CONTESTED CALENDAR—Will of Julia Durand.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Weeks, J.—Ex parte. Motion calendar adjourned to Sept. 22.
SPECIAL TERM—Trials—Weeks, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Weeks, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.
Estates of: Nathan Kirshner, Edgar Holly, Solomon A. Cohn. Adoption: Martha Griesbacher by Frank and Johanna Kraybich.
Wills for probate: James Tyrrell, Adam J. Dietzel, Peter Kiernan, Henry Kohl, Marie C. Faulstich, Annie E. Aiken, Thomas F. Brady.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.
Johnson<Johnson.
Barker<Barker.
Wadleigh<City & C C.
Seibrecht<same.
Goodenough<same.
Doherty<Weldon.
Lawrence Bros<Bokelmann.
Freoh<N Rochelle.
Morgan<Sanborn.
Gelsmar<Solar.
Cornell<Child.
Kunsatler<Hopko.
Sterling<Sterling.
Hill<Getty.
Stires<Preston.
Baser<Rowlandson.
Mancleri<Schouten.
Riordan<Whalen.
NYC RR<Carpenter.
Dehman<Oakland B R
Story<Northrop, D & L.
Connolly<W Plains.
Walden<Brown.
Powers<Kennedy.
Franciulli<Badolati.
Powers<Dunning.
Pawson<Glasser.
Lange Bros<Oliva.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Platt, J.
Meyer<Knierlem.
Leeper<West St Ry.
Sinnott<Pullen.
Rubin<Rolfeen R'ty C
Sirlin<Harrison D S. (2 acts.)
Stuart<Dunn.
Caliahan<Gordon.

These causes may either be marked ready or over to another day.
Richelieu Co<Wartell Ouff, (2 acts.)
Gill<Selleck.
Lombardo<Leronzo.
Rolence<Keehan.
Rolence<Sickley.
Ruppert<Donato.
Goldowsky<Abendroth.
Gray<Bambace.
Brassington<Woodson.
Popowsky<Lopatin.
Salvo<N Y. West & Boston Ry.
McCabe<Sherer, (2 acts.)
Wuestenhoefer< Reliance.
Robinson<N Y & Stam Ry.
Schenck<Mullins.
Borden<Hoch.
Flanagan<Devine.
Dryfoos<Black.
Paschkes<Rubly.
Young Bros<Wright.
Lawrence Bros<Green, (2 acts.)
Shea<Loescher.

$1,300,000 IN NICHOLS WILL.

Trust Fund of $1,000,000 for Widow Goes to Children on Her Death.

The will of James E. Nichols of Austin, Nichols & Co., who died at Marienbad on July 21, filed yesterday, disposes of $1,300,000, but does not name the amount of the estate.

A trust fund of $1,000,000 is created for the widow, Mrs. Lizzie G. Nichols. At her death Maitland F. and John B. Griggs, nephews, are to receive $400,000 each, and $100,000 is to be divided equally among the children of each.

A trust of $100,000 is left for Mrs. Sarah J. Elkins of Concord, N. H., sister of Mr. Nichols. Upon her death the fund is to be divided into shares of $25,000 for Maitland F. and John B. Griggs, Mrs. Charles L. Dwenger of 925 West End Avenue, and the James E. Nichols Library Association of Center Harbor, N. H.

Gifts of $25,000 each are left to Fred P. Philbrick of Meredith, N. H.; Maitland F. and John B. Griggs, Charles L. Dwenger and Mrs. Dwenger. Mrs. Worcester B. Angell of Boston, Mass., receives $10,000, and Mr. Nichols's sister receives $5,000. Bequests of $5,000 each are made to the Charity Organization Society of New York, the Free Will Baptist, Calvin, and Congregational Churches of Meredith, N. H.; the Congregational Church of Center Harbor, N. H.; the Laconia Hospital Association of Laconia, N. H., Patrick Healey, coachman, of 225 East Sixty-fifth Street, gets $2,500. There are a number of minor bequests.

DISCUSS NEW BOILER CODE.

Experts Plan Uniform Regulations for All the States.

A public hearing was held yesterday in the rooms of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street to discuss the new boiler code which had been drawn up by the society for presentation to State Legislatures so that there might be a uniform law throughout the country. The meeting was attended by more than 100 delegates, including representatives of many engineering and boiler manufacturing societies.

Among the speakers, all of whom urged the necessity for uniformity, were President Humphreys of Stevens Institute, Prof. R. E. Carpenter of Cornell University, Edwin B. Katte of the New York Central Railroad, C. D. Young of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Prof. D. Jacobus of Stevens Institute, Oliver Crosby of Minneapolis, Thomas E. Durban of the Erie City (Penn.) Iron Works, and H. G. Wells, President of the Babcock & Wilcox Company of this city.

John A. Stevens of the Society of Mechanical Engineers and Chairman of the committee which has been working for three years on a uniform boiler law, presided. The code as drawn up by the committee was presented before the annual convention of the society last June and the hearing was for the receiving of suggestions on minor changes.

It was stated that the only States which had definite boiler laws were Massachusetts, Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin. The new code is to be presented to Legislatures of eight States, including Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

It was pointed out that there was great need for uniformity from the viewpoint of the safety first" movement, as the steam boilers in use throughout the United States represented about 60,000,000 horse power. These boilers are subjected to the most varied conditions of operation.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A written examination for license as substitute teacher of common branches in elementary schools will be held on Sept. 18, beginning at 2 P. M., in the auditorium of Public School 27, Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue. An oral examination will be held later at the call of the Board of Examiners.

The first regular meeting of the full Board of Education since July 22 will be held this afternoon. Among the important matters that will be considered will be the budget for 1915. About $5,000,000 more than last year will be asked.

Edward J. McManus has been nominated as chief attendance officer.

A leave of absence with pay for three months will be granted to Miss Elizabeth Burchenal, Inspector of Athletics, who is seriously ill in Europe.

Dist. Supt. Boylan has been assigned to the supervision of P. S. Districts 4 and 5.

The Committee on High Schools will probably be empowered today to inflict penalties for violation of the bylaws forbidding secret societies in high schools.

Miss Clara E. Baudry has been nominated as a teacher of music in the elementary schools.

Excise taxes amounting to $50,000 have been turned over to the teachers' retirement fund.

The art department of the city high schools has planned an exhibition to be held in the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, Oct. 15, 16, and 17. "The School Art League has co-operated in this matter. A meeting of the Organization Committee to develop the exhibition is to be held early next week, and various sub-committees will then be appointed.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

For Rent, Furnished, at Hempstead
Mr. D. G. Gautier's Country Estate, on Fulton St.; house completely renovated; has town water, electric light, two furnaces, 6 family, 3 servants' rooms, 3 baths, sun parlor, stable and garage, with two men's rooms.
WORTHINGTON WHITEHOUSE, 9 East 46th St. Murray Hill 1000.

FOR SALE.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, ETC., $12.
$1 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY
MEN'S CLOTHES ON CREDIT
READY MADE. MADE TO ORDER.
HAMILTON-MARTIN Co., Tailors
171 BROADWAY, Near 6 Corlandt St.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Standard Oil Company Files Plans for Broadway Arcade Building—Investor Buys Harlem Apartments—Big Industrial Lease in Long Island City —Sales in Queens.

The filing of plans for the novel downtown improvement to be known as the Standard Arcade which will be built on the Standard Oil Company's lower Broadway property, the leasing from the plans of a new Long Island City factory and the sale of two Harlem apartment houses, showed evidences of realty activity in and around Manhattan yesterday.

The deal in Harlem, which was negotiated by Isaac B. Wakeman for the Bond and Mortgage Company involved the sale of the two six-story apartment houses known as the Highlands and the Rosebury at 227 to 233 West 116th Street, between St. Nicholas and Eighth Avenues. They cover a plot 80 by 100.11 and have been purchased for investment. The holding price was $150,000.

Standard Arcade Plans Filed.

Plans were filed yesterday by Severance & Van Allen, as architects for the Standard Oil Company for the three-story building to be erected at 44 to 50 Broadway, extending through to New Street. The new structure will be known as the Standard Arcade as its characteristic feature will be a wide arcade, with booths and stores on each side, extending through the block from Broadway to New Street. The cost is estimated at $225,000.

It is stated by Burton Thompson, who has been appointed agent for the property, that the work will begin on Nov. 1, the building will be ready for occupancy about April 1, 1915.

Part of the site, at 50 Broadway, was formerly occupied by the Tower Building, the first tall steel frame structure erected in New York, and which was torn down last year. A picture with details of the arcade were published in the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES on Aug. 2.

New L. I. City Factory Leased.

Cross & Brown Company in conjunction with Daniel Birdsall & Co. have leased from the plans for Frederick Ayers, a five-story and basement factory building, to contain a total floor area of about 100,000 square feet, which will occupy the entire block front on the south side of Harris Avenue between Ely Avenue and William Street, Long Island City. It will cost over $200,000. The lessee is the Stirling Gum Company and the aggregate rental is about $300,000. The firm will open the plant with a force of 1,000 employes. The building will be ready for use about April 1, next.

Foreclosure on 206 Fifth Avenue.

The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank has brought suit in the Supreme Court against the 206 Fifth Avenue Company and others to foreclose a mortgage of $250,000 on the property at that number, being 56.5 feet north of Twenty-fifth Street, a plot 28.5 by 112.4 and irregular, running through to Broadway. The mortgage was made by the 206 Fifth Avenue Company on May 7, 1912.

Bronx Borough.

A lot 25 by 100 on the east side of Plympton Avenue, 244 feet north of Boscobel Avenue, has been sold by Joseph R. Wasserman for James E. Connors.

Brooklyn.

I. Salzberg sold for Max Wilner to M. Glickstein, a single family cottage on plot 40 by 100, at 1,511 Fiftieth Street, and to the Connelly Building Company a plot of twelve lots, comprising the southeast corner of Fifteenth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, 100 by 100; the southwest corner of Forty-sixth Street and Fifteenth Avenue, 100 by 100, and the southwest corner of Forty-eighth street and Sixteenth Avenue, 40 by 100.

The brick dwelling at 689 Tenth Street, near Prospect Park, has been sold by the John Pullman Real Estate Company for Mary E. Jones to a client for occupancy.

The Airmoor Realty Company has bought seven houses in Brooklyn, at 15, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29 and 31 Snediker Avenue.

Sales in Queens.

The property at 69 Franklin Place, corner of Colden Avenue, Flushing, has been sold by Mrs. August de Neufville to Lytle J. Hunter. The plot has a frontage of 296 feet and a depth of 220 feet, and contains a large brick and stone residence.

Henry C. Johnson sold at auction on Monday at the Queens County Court House a plot on Prospect, Walnut, and Chestnut Streets, in Elmhurst, belonging to the estate of the late James F. O'Brien. It was bought by Louis Kucera of Winfield for $3,550.

Long Island.

The Post & Van Nostrand farm of 100 acres at Greenport has been purchased by John Mackey of Roslyn. The farm extends from South Country Road to North Country Road, and has a frontage on Long Island Sound. The reported price was $80,000.

The Lewis H. May Company has sold for the S. Weiner Realty Company eight lots on the east side of Ocean and Mermaid Avenues, Edgemere, to Morris Asinof, for improvement.

Apartment Hotel Leased.

Homer Foot, Jr., has leased for a term of years the eight-story apartment hotel known as the Anderson, at 102 West Eightieth Street, for Mrs. Anna R. Mead. The building occupies a plot on the southerly side of Eightieth Street 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 60.1 by 102.2.

Commercial Leases.

Joseph F. Feist & Co. has leased for Wilhelmina Dorege the three-story building at 556 Eleventh Avenue, adjoining the corner of Forty-second Street, for a term of five years.

Chris. Schlerioh has sold the café business and lease of 280 West Street for Capt. J. C. Roney to Duleen Brothers, who will make extensive alterations.

Dwellings Leased.

James Sullivan has leased for Annie E. Costello the four-story dwelling at 355 West Fifty-sixth Street to Frances Harriman.

Fish & Marvin have rented the residence of Dr. Ralph R. Ryan on Woolworth Avenue, at Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y., to a New York physician for occupancy.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordan & Forman have leased for Mrs. Martha W. Stillwell the dwelling at 98 Cottage Place, Ridgewood, N. J., to Frank J. Humphrey.

Charles E. Rickerson has leased the three-story dwelling at 536 First Street, between Eighth and Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, for Louis Bonert, and the two-story house at 402 Park Place for Henry Prudhomme to Mrs. Charles H. Bayard.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

Hughes & Hammond have placed the following mortgages: $200,000 for Wetzel, Inc., on the four-story mercantile building, 2 and 4 East Forty-fourth Street; $105,000 on the nine-story building northeast corner Canal and Chrystie Streets; $55,000 on 28 East Twenty-eighth Street; $30,000 on 63 West Fifty-fifth Street; $10,000 on 177 Christopher Street; $17,000 on 118 West Eighty-first Street; $40,000 for the Purchase Holding Corporation on the five-story apartment southeast corner Vermilyea Avenue and Hawthorne Street; $22,500 for Jonas M. Libbey on vacant property at northeast corner Fort Washington Avenue and 192d Street, and $40,000 for Plough & Fox on the five-story apartment northeast corner Park Avenue and 186th Street.

Discuss Markets for Queens.

Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan, will be the guest of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens at its regular meeting on Wednesday, Sept. 30, and will speak on public markets for the Borough of Queens.

The Queens Chamber of Commerce recently appointed a Terminal Market Committee, of which Michael J. Degnon is Chairman. The members will meet this afternoon to discuss the subject of a large market such as has been proposed by the Long Island Railroad on Dutch Kills Creek, and also the subject of public markets in different sections of Queens.

Realty Notes.

J. Randolph Jacobs has completed a site for a twelve-story apartment house at 159 to 165 East Seventy-ninth Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, 62 by 102.2, title to which has just been transferred to the 161 East Seventy-ninth Street Company. A sixty-foot plot, directly opposite, at 156 to 160, was purchased last February by Hyman S. and Sydney Estal.

The property at 145 Riverside Drive will be offered at auction by Joseph P. Day on Tuesday, Sept. 22, and not Sept. 17.

Herbert J. Morris, former Vice President of the J. C. Einstein Company, Inc., is now associated with Mark Rafalsky & Co.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

124th St, 507-9 West, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 49.6x100.11x irregular, six-story apartment house; A. Wilson, trustee, against K. F. Mitchell and others; M. Rowe, attorney; H. Rogan, referee; due, $57,662.37; taxes, &c., $1,000; to the plaintiff for $55,000.

22d St, 405, n s, e of 1st Av, 23.6x98.9, four-story tenement; adjourned to Sept. 29.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

39th St, 58 West, s s, 189 ft e of 6th Av, 21x90, four story loft and store building; C. H. Freeman against A. P. Scott and others; H. W. Freeman, attorney; due, $14,154.57; taxes, &c., $895.32; subject to a first mortgage of $50,000; to the plaintiff for $56,400.

By Henry Brady.

129th St, 211 West, n s, 143.9 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11, three-story dispensary; H. J. Storrs and others against Gramercy Investing Co.; F. L. Holt, attorney; A. D. Truax, referee; due, $10,894.65; taxes, &c., $332.20; to Henry J. Storrs, individually, for $11,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Hester St, 55, n s, 87.6 ft e of Ludlow St, 22x88, seven-story loft and store building; Jacob Shevell against Reuben Satenstein and others; Strasbourger, E. & S., attorneys; M. E. Haviland, referee; due, $7,930.15; taxes, &c., $350.17; to Adani Happel, Jr., for $8,300.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Division St, w s, 162.6 ft s of 177th St, 35x70, two-story dwelling; A. L. Skinner against David Pierce and others; C. C. Ferris, attorney; E. J. Flynn, referee; due, $11,437.73; taxes, &c., $1,250; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

Walton Av, 2,482, e s, 264.2 ft s of Fordham Road, 25.1x80x25.11x79.7, two-story dwelling; Sophie Newhouse against Harriet Mintz and others; attorney S. J. Hoffman, referee; due, $1,761.77; faxes, &c., $182.89; subject to a first mortgage of $6,500; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

College Av, 1,031, w s, 106 ft n of 165th St, 22x92, three-story brick dwelling; G. Francis against Max Zargury and others; Merrill & R., attorneys; M. P. Doyle, referee; due, $9,340.56; taxes, &c., $96.22; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

By George Price.

Webster Av, 3,542, e s, 581.4 ft n of Gun Hill Road, 18x74.3, two-story brick dwelling; Bronx Investment Co. against Irving Construction Co. and others; Merrill & R., attorneys; J. F. Frees, referee; due, $5,225.22; taxes, &c., $164.53; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison Av, 812, s w corner of 68th St, 100.5x 16.8, four and five story dwelling; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Eric Dahlgren and others; F. L. Allen, attornby; Irving Washburn, referee; due, $72,088.21.

121st St, 39 West, 146 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x 100.11, three-story dwelling; Anita Howell against F. G. Young and others; A. Stern, attorney; Warren Leslie, referee; due, $15,491; taxes, &c., $353.05.

131st St, 10 East, s s, 146.6 ft e of 5th Av, 18.2x99.11, three-story dwelling; E. C. Thurston, administratrix, against Stephen McCormick and others; F. F. de Rham, attorney; A. E. Baxter, referee; due, $7,897.48; taxes, &c., $261.32.

By Henry Brady.

Ridge St, 87, w s, 152.11 ft s of Rivington St, 26x125.7x irregular; one and three story theatre and three-four-story loft buildings; W. J. Amend, executor, against Clara Lavin and others; J. E. Donnelly, attorney; H. N. French, referee; due, $32,565.82; taxes, &c., $2,538.18.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

70th St, 325 West, n s, 280 ft w of West End Av, 15x100.5, four-story dwelling; F. A. Clark against W. E. Thompson and others; Action 1; Ver Planck, P. & F., attorneys; P. H. Gregory, referee; due, $11,715.98; taxes, &c., $262.70.

70th St, 327 West, n s, 295 ft w of West End Av, 15x100.5, four-story dwelling; same against same; Action 2; same attorneys and referee; due, $11,708.42; taxes, &c., $252.70.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

149th St, East, n s, 104 ft e of Jackson Av, 50x100, vacant; Constantin Wagner against New Arcadia Real Estate Co. and others; Quackenbush & A., attorneys; J. C. Brady, referee; due, $8,753.62; taxes, &c., $115.

Stillwell Av, n s, intersected w p of road from Westchester to Ratchester, 2—, containing 9 acres; Park Mortgage Co. against William Abbatt and others; Seybel & F., attorneys; J. C. Brady, referee; due, $6,656.13; taxes, &c., $4,550; subject to a first mortgage of $21,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

66th St, 310-320 West, for two twelve-story apartment houses, each 71.11x83.2; 66th St. and West End Avenue Co., 103 Park Av., Harry B. Mulliken, President, owner; Mulliken & Moeller, 103 Park Av., architects; cost, $800,000.

Bowery, 103, for a brick store and lodging house, five stories; estate of Charles A. Chesebrough, 33 Howard St., W. M. Chesebrough, executor, 103 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, owner; Walter N. Voickening, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn, architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

HOUSTON ST, 440 East, n s, 31.2 ft w of Manhattan St, 31.2x67.8; Jerome Buxbaum and others to Nathan Buxbaum, 148 West 129th St. (mtg $34,750.) Sept. 9; attorney, Hugo Cohn, 98 2d Av. $100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, ——, 344-34, s s, 96.5 ft s of 178th St, 17x100;—William Volk and others to Max Gratzner, 802 West 181st St, 1-3 part, and Mark Ash, 816 West 105d St, 2-3 part, (mtg $130,000.) Sept. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

2D ST, 62 East, s w s, 175 ft s e of 1st Av, 25x100; Max Goldwasser to Bernet Schmidt, 252 East 116th St.; cash, all liens. Sept. 14; attorney, Herman J. Rutenstein, 5 Beekman St. $685

9TH AV, s e corner of 55th St, runs s 100.5x w 75x24.10x n w 100.9 to avenue x n 122.11 to beginning; John M. Scoble to Robert W. Chanler, 147 East 19th St, b. & s., Feb. 4, 1913; attorneys, Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St $1

10TH AV, n w corner of 53th St, 100.5x200; John M. Scobie to Robert W. Chanler, 147 East 19th St, b. & s., Feb. 4, 1913; attorneys, Ashforth & Co., 118 42d St. $1

24TH ST, 404 East, s s, 108.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Silas Downing to Ida H. Mandeville, 84 Boyd Av, Jersey City, N. J., (mtg $13,500.) Sept. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway. $100

28TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; G. Payn Quackenbos to Sidonia Weiss, 329 West 28th St, (mtg $10,000.) Sept. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $1

28TH ST, n s, 72.6 ft w of 8th Av, 22.6x98.9; Birchwood Realty Co. to New York Florist Supply Co., 127 West 28th St, (mtg $45,000.) Sept. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Martha Palmer to same, quitclaim, Sept. 15; attorney, same. $100

63D ST, 49 West, n s, 450 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; Thomas J. Mullin to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, (mtg $36,000,) Sept. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

64TH ST, 136-8 West, n s, 300 ft e of Columbus Av, 37x100.5; Alfred M. Rau to William Rau, 70 West 46th St, quitclaim, Aug. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

SAME PROPERTY; William Rau to Julius B. Fox, 520 Ocean Av, Jersey City, N. J., (mtg $33,000,) Aug. 10; attorney, same. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Julius B. Fox to William Rau, 70 West 46th St, (mtg $33,500,) Sept. 14; attorney, same. $100

95TH ST, 63 West, n s, 191 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8, (foreclosure Sept. 1;) Samuel J. Wagstaff, referee, to John A. Stewart, Morristown, N. J., and others, trustees of Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Sept. 11; attorneys, Beekman, M. & G., 52 William St. $22,900

144TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Convent Av, 30x99.11; 144th St. s s, 158 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x99.11; 144th St, s s, 116 ft w of Convent Av, 20x99.11; Max Gratzner and others to Herman Reber, 276 West 111th St, and William Volk, 808 St Av, (mtg $37,000,) all liens, Sept. 11; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway. $1

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 2,171, —x—; Frederick Ehrlich to Louise Ehrlich, 2,169 Arthur Av, ½ part, Aug. 3; attorney, Otto Greenberger, 470 4th Av. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Louise Ehrlich to William Zeller, 2,142 Arthur Av, ½ part, Sept. 14; attorney, same. $1

SAME PROPERTY; William Zeller to Frederick Ehrlich, 876 West 180th St, ½ part, Sept. 14; attorney, same. $1

ARTHUR AV, w s, 27.7 ft n of 187th St, 25x113.7; Pasqualina Sessa to Anna De Feo, 1,943 Endicott Av, (mtg $5,000,) Sept. 14; attorney, James Feredici, 585 East 185th St. $100

CEDAR AV, n s, Lots 232 and 233, map of Laconia Park, 50x100; Annie Geldfiam to James J. McSorley, 3,800 100th St, June 20, 1905; attorney, James J. McSorley, 300 East 109th St $1

CROTONA PARKWAY, e s, 109.9 ft s of 177th St, 109.9x88x100x133.3; Defender Construction Co. to Edmund Francis Realty Co., 20 Nassau St, Jan. 29; attorneys, Miller & H., 20 Nassau St. $100

CROTONA PARK EAST, s s, 175 ft w of Suburban Place, 100; Frank A. Whaling Co. to Annie E. Worm, 769 St. Nicholas Av, (mtg $42,000,) Aug. 20; attorney, F. W. Chambers, 22 William St. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Annie E. Worm to Annabeth Realty Corporation, at 3d Av and 148th St, Aug. 20; attorney, same. $100

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 88 ft e of Crotona Parkway, 104.6x101x89.11x100; Defender Construction Co. to Edmund Francis Realty Co., 20 Nassau St, Jan. 29; attorneys, Miller & H., 20 Nassau St. $100

FORDHAM ROAD, s s, 180.6 ft w of Loring Place, —x irregular to Sedgwick Av; Frank A. Whaling Co. to Mary McLaren, 90 West 163d St, (mtg $12,000,) Aug. 20; attorney, F. W. Chambers, 22 William St. $100

HUGHES AV, e s, 20 ft n of 18th St, 24.11x87.6; Clarence Y. Pallitz, referee, to Harry Mayer, 1,043 5th Av, Sept. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $11,600

LOTS 9 and 10, Block 1, map of Whitehall Realty Co.; Regina C. Holmstrom to Samuel McCarthy, 356 East 142d St, (mtg $2,000,) Sept. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

PROSPECT AV, 50 East of Fairmount Place, 50x100; Frederick W. Sauer to Oscar R. W. Worm, Jr., 769 St. Nicholas Av, (mtg $4,500,) Aug. 20; attorney, F. W. Chambers, 22 William St. $100

8TH PETER'S AV, w s, corner Macley Av, 50x85; Mary E. Eaton to Hugh R. Fitzpatrick, 274 East 146th St, (mtg $1,500,) Sept. 14; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St. $100

TELLER AV, n w corner 165th St, 99.5x irregular to Findlay Av and 166th St; Manhattan Island Realty Co. to Adolf Mandel, 56 East 82d St, Sept. 9; attorney, A. Mandel, 185 Rivington St. $1

1707TH ST, 394 East, s s, 16.11x74.4x16.8x74.4; Ardolas Co. to William H. Kirchner, 3,608 3d Av, (mtg $4,500,) Sept. 8; attorneys, Douglas, A. & McC., 233 Broadway. $1

175TH ST,

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY

527 FIFTH AVENUE, at 44th Street

Telephone 5220 Murray Hill

"The Turrets"
116 Riverside Drive
Southeast Corner 84th St
9, 10 and 11 Rooms
and 3 Baths
Moderate Rentals

252 W. 85th St
Bet. West End Av. & B'way
NEW BUILDING
5 Rooms and 1 Bath
with extra Maid's Room
Rents $1,150 to $1,250

525 West End Av
Northwest Corner 85th St
7 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rent $2,700
10 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rent $4,800

777 West End Av
"The Strafford," S. W. Cor. 86th St
10 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rent $2,750
8 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rents $2,050 and $2,500

"The Netherlands"
340 West 86th St.
8 Room Apartment
and 3 Baths
Rents $2,000 to $2,200

315 West 89th St
Between West End Ave. and Riverside Drive
NEW BUILDING
Immediate Occupancy
Apartments of 8 Rooms
and 3 Baths
Rents $2,400 to $2,900

"The Britannia"
527 West 110th St
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rents $1,200 to $1,500

"Haddon Hall"
596 Riverside Drive
Southeast Corner 187th St
Suites of 6 to 9 Rooms
VACUUM CLEANER FOR USE OF TENANTS FREE
Rents $900 to $1,400

43 Fifth Avenue
Northeast Corner 11th St.
Apartments of 10 Rooms and 3 Baths
Immediate Possession
Rents $2,000 to $3,500

REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES, OR APARTMENTS SHOWN BY APPOINTMENT CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS

West Side. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

NEW University Court
70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, COR. 117TH ST.,
Near Columbia University.

Every convenience known provided; view for 50 miles from the parlor windows; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.

4 Rooms	$480-$540
6 Rooms	780
8 Rooms, 2 Baths	1,000

HAGUE COURT
Near Columbia University.
400 West 118th St., Facing Morningside Park.

5 Large Rooms	$600
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets	900
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets	1,000

Apply Superintendent respective buildings, or
W. Alanson Alexander,
505 5th Av. Telephone 2718 Murray Hill.

ATTRACTIVE TERMS TO THOSE RENTING NOW.

HISPANIA HALL
Delightfully Situated Opposite
Hispanic Museum Grounds,
601 West 156th St., N. W. Corner Broadway, at Subway Station.
4 Rooms and Bath, $42.50.
5 Rooms, Bath, $60 (southerly exposure).
6 Rooms and Bath, $65.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $70 and $75.
(Corner) 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $100.
Southerly exposure.
Immediate occupancy on some of above.
Continuous elevator, hall, and telephone service.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., Agents,
On premises, or Broadway and 156th St.

536 W. 111th St.
AMELE HALL.
Superb apartments, one door from Broadway. Modern fireproof building. Attractively arranged. Fixtures and appointments of highest standard. Most rooms have direct outside exposure.
4 Rooms, bath, $690 to $780.
5 Rooms, bath, $840 to $900.
6 Rooms, bath, $960 to $1020.
7 Rooms, 2 baths, $1050 to $1150.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

Bachelor Apartments.
Harlem Library Apartments, 32 W. 123d St.
Delightfully located in Harlem's choicest residential section; one or two rooms; only $15 to $20. Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av. (125th St.)

38 MORNINGSIDE AVE. EAST
at 116th Street.
Elevator Apartment House.
One light 7-room apartment, top floor,
$780.00.

THE MINERVA
325 WEST 116TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
Three and eight rooms, bath; newly decorated; all conveniences; on premises.

West Side. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

4 & 5 Rooms
Also One Very Desirable
6 Room Apartment
Marc Antony
and
Prince Humbert
214 to 220
Cathedral Parkway
(110th St., near Broadway)
Rents $800 to $1,300
ALL FRONT ROOMS
Absolutely Fireproof Buildings.
Convenient to Subway and Elevated Stations.
Apply on premises, or
Thos. J. O'Reilly
Broadway and 109th St.

High Class Elevator Apartments,
2, 3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath,
$30 to $60.
Large rooms, unusual closet space.
Iradell, 420 W. 119th St.
Near Columbia College.
Hathbridge, Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
Lease. 'Phone 2927 Morningside.

The Ferncliff
N. W. Cor. 120th St. & 7th Ave.
High Class Elevator Apartments
7 large outside rooms & bath; all improvements; all-night elevator service. Rent from $55 up. Largest rooms on the Drive.

EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS
9 rooms, corner, all outside, large rooms, highly refined elevator apartment, $1,500 worth $2,500, downtown; also 8 rooms, owners' management; Subway express. Westwood Court, 180th St. and Fort Washington Av.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
To lease 4 to 6 rooms in finest elevator apartment house on heights, all night service; refined neighborhood; owners' management; Subway express, $480 and up. Westwood & Cliffewood Courts, 179th to 180th Sts., on Fort Washington Av.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
359 WEST 118TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; telephone; uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

THE HUNTINGTON
318 WEST 113TH ST.
6-7 light rooms, $40-$50.
High-class elevator apartment. Apply on premises.
ABRAHAM & ABRAHAM,
32 Nassau St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

High Class Apartments
MODERATE RENTS
Excellent Service

4 Rms	THE VICTORIA	315 WEST 97TH	$780
	THE BROADVIEW	606 WEST 116TH	$840
	THE FIORA VILLE	616 WEST 116TH	$780
5 Rooms	THE VICTORIA	315 WEST 97TH	$780
	THE ST. ALBANS	515 WEST 110TH	$1,000
	FIORA VILLE	616 WEST 116TH	$720
	PORTER ARMS	620 WEST 116TH	$780
6 Rms	THE VICTORIA	315 WEST 97TH	$1,100
	THE ST. ALBANS	515 WEST 110TH	$1,100
7 Rooms	THE VICTORIA	315 WEST 97TH	$1,140
	THE DARTMOUTH	509 WEST 116TH	$1,300
	THE ST. ALBANS	515 WEST 110TH	$1,200
	THE BROADVIEW	606 WEST 116TH	$1,150
	PORTER ARMS	620 WEST 116TH	$1,100
	BARNARD COURT	15 CLAREMONT AV	$1,300
	THE FIORA VILLE	616 WEST 116TH	$1,100
8 Rooms	THE OSBORNE	174 WEST 79TH	$1,600
	THE BROADVIEW	606 WEST 116TH	$1,400
	THE ESTLING	293 RIVERSIDE DRIVE	$1,300
	COLUMBIA COURT	451 RIVERSIDE DRIVE	$1,600
	BEAU RIVAGE	316 WEST 94TH	$1,200

—Booklet on Application—
Apply to Superintendents, or
EARLE & CALHOUN
Broadway & 72nd St. Tel. 5116-7-8 Col.

The Kenmare
327 CENTRAL PARK WEST, Cor. 93d St.
Overlooking Central Park. Convenient to "L" station at 93d St. and 91st St. Subway.
7 Rooms, $1,100; 8 Rooms, $1,050 to $1,500 Per Annum.

814-816 West End Av.
BETWEEN 99TH AND 100TH STS.
7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,050 to $1,400 Per Annum.

Amesbury Hall
610 WEST 115TH ST., Bet. Broadway and Riverside Drive.
New modern fireproof Apartments containing every modern improvement.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms, $540 to $900 Per Annum.

The Raleigh, 7 West 92d St.
Overlooking private houses. All modern improvements. Excellent location. Convenient transportation facilities. Front apartments. Southern exposure.
4, 5, and 6 Rooms, $50 to $70 Per Month.

Sharp & Company, Agents,
Broadway, southwest cor. 99th St. 'Phone, 4546-4547—Riverside.

West Side. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

The SHORE VIEW
448 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Near 116th St.
7-8-9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
$1,200 AND UP.
Passenger and Service Elevators.
Separate servants' entrance to each apartment.
Living Rooms with 3 windows facing Drive, 24.9x16.0.

The MONTANA
35 Mt. Morris Park West
6-7-10 ROOMS
$840 TO $1,200.
Superintendent on premises.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents,
72d St. and Columbus Av.
'Phone, 2700—Columbus.

The ANTLERS
603 West 111th St.
Between B'way & Riverside Drive
Handsome Apartments
7 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$1,200 to $1,400
Under Direct Supervision of the Owner.

610 WEST 136TH ST.

5-Room Apartment	$36
6-Room Apartment	$43 and $48

615 WEST 136TH ST.

4-Room Apartment	$31 and $32
5-Room Apartment	$35
6-Room Apartment	$45
7-Room Apartment	$53

619 WEST 136TH ST.

4-Room Apartment	$30 to $33
5-Room Apartment	$37 and $38

Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.,
29 WEST 34TH ST.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
NEW HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, ONE BLOCK FROM SUBWAY STATION, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE GROUNDS OF SPANISH MUSEUM.
7-8 Room Apts., 2 Baths
RENTS VERY REASONABLE

COLONIAL and EDGECOMBE
375-377 Edgecombe Ave.
Near 152d St. and 9th & 9th Av. "L."
Splendidly Kept Houses
Most beautiful location on Washington Heights. All latest improvements—Hall Service—Electricity—Showers—Exceptionally Large Closets—Fine Woodwork.
5 and 6 Light, Airy Rooms.
$28 to $38.

VALLAMONT
CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV. AND 119TH ST. Especially desirable and attractive to conservative housekeeping families; seven extra large, light rooms and closets; full service; rents extremely low; only $65 and $66. Diagrams of Superintendent, on premises, or
WILCOX & SHELTON, 2107 7th Av., at 125th.

ANITA-KATHRYN,
75 Northern Av., adjoining 180th St.
Location unsurpassed; overlooking Hudson and Palisades.
VERY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS,
3-4-5 rooms and bath; $25 to $45.
Rental representative on premises, or
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 156TH ST.

HAMILTON TERRACE
144TH STREET
Two blocks east of Amsterdam Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartments
3, 5 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS $25-$75. Exclusive residential section, near Subway and "L."

THE ROCKFALL
Broadway and 111th Street
7, 8, 9 Rooms.
Ready for immediate occupancy.
CHAS. E. HAMES, Resident Manager.

New Elevator Apartments,
4 ROOMS, $35 TO $38.
5 ROOMS, $40 TO $45.
Steam heat, hot water, tiled baths; telephone; uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.
Cor. 178th & Morris Ave.

West Side. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MR. COLEMAN
"My husband is happy and so am I in your"
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS

4 Rooms,	*$40-$45*
5 "	*$50-$60*
6 "	*$60-$70*
7 "	*$80-$85*

40 MORNINGSIDE AVE.
N. E. COR. WEST 118TH ST.

The San Maria
The Tennessee
and Arizona
508 to 520 W. 114th St.
East of Broadway.
Modern fireproof building opposite Columbia University in exclusive private house block.
7 Large Rooms
$1,050-$1,300
Also
5 Rooms....$720 to $840
6 Rooms.... 780 to 900
Apply Resident Manager,
Open Evenings.

THE ANNAMERE
609 WEST 115TH ST.
Between Riverside Drive and Broadway, one block from 116th Street Subway station. Best value in the city.
7 rooms and 2 baths; rent $800
8 rooms and 2 baths; rent 1,200

THE MARKENFIELD
605-611 WEST 111TH ST.
Overlooking the Hudson.
6 rooms & bath; rents $900-$1,020
4 rooms & bath; rents 600- 660

THE LUCETINE
35 WEST 96TH ST.
High class fireproof building, between Central Park West and Columbus Av.; express subway station at 96th St.; 7 rooms and bath; all large outside rooms; rent $1,200.

LEROY COVENTRY,
156 West 72d St. Tel. 4980 Col.

NEW
University Court
70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, COR. 117TH ST.,
Near Columbia University.

Every convenience known provided; view for 50 miles from the parlor windows; the entrance, with the splash of its fountains, unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.

4 Rooms	$480-$540
6 Rooms	780
8 Rooms, 2 Baths	1,000

Apply Superintendent, respective buildings, or
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
505 5TH AVE. Telephone, 2718 Murray Hill.

COLUMBIA COURT
High-class Elevator Apartments.
512 WEST 123D ST.
3 and 4 — large, light rooms; shower bath; parquet floors; all improvements; telephone, &c.; near Subway and surface lines. — $35 TO $45

THE POTOMAC
4-6 WEST 121ST ST.
NEAR CENTRAL PARK.
5, 6, 7 ROOMS — Exceptionally light rooms; bath; phone, electricity; near L, Subway and cars. — $30 TO $45
Supt. on Premises can be seen evenings.

Attractive Apartments **Opp. Convent Park**
102-4 Convent Ave. (nr. 133d)
4 and 5 rooms and bath. Rent $21 to $41.
Apply to Superintendent on Premises or
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co
Telephone Schuyler 3773. 2277 Broadway

$55—7 Rooms & Bath
Modern Elevator Apartments.
Large, Sunny Rooms, all facing the Street.
Office 1,678 Amsterdam Av., at 143d St.

ST. ORIMAND
CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side
Apartments
Overlooking Hudson River

The Mira Mar	**The Waramaug**
452 Riverside Drive	629 West 115th Street
10 Rooms & 3 Baths (Newly Renovated)	7 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1,800—$2,000	$1,200—$1,300

Facing Barnard College Campus

Eton Hall	**Rugby Hall**
29 Claremont Avenue	33 Claremont Avenue
7 and 8 Rooms & 2 Baths	7 and 8 Rooms & 2 Baths
$1,200—$1,600	$1,200—$1,600

Centrally Located

The Forres	**The Amidon**
251 West 81st St.	233 West 83rd Street
N. W. Corner Broadway	N. W. Corner Broadway
6, 8 & 9 Rooms & Bath	7 Rooms and Bath
$1,100 to $1,400	$1,000—$1,350

For further information inquire on premises or at our offices,
14 Wall Street 2277 Broadway
Tel. Rector 9040 Tel. Schuyler 3773

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

New 12 Story Fireproof Apartments
Ready for Immediate Occupancy.

Nos. 640 and 644 Riverside Drive
141st to 142d Street

This building is designed to fulfil every requirement of the most exacting tenant. It embodies all the comforts and conveniences to be found in residences of the higher class.
The location is unexcelled, being convenient to Subway and surface transit lines.
4, 5, 6 & 7 unusually large and light rooms, with 1, 2 & 3 baths. Chambers are separate from living rooms. Service quarters are apart from the Master's Rooms.
RENTS VERY MODERATE
Efficient Day and Night Service Assured.

NEWMARK & DAVIS, Inc., Owners and Builders,
640 and 644 Riverside Drive
Phone Audubon 6900.
RENTING OFFICE ON PREMISES.
APARTMENTS CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS.

THE PRÁSÁDA
50 Central Park West, South Corner 65th St.
Overlooking Central Park. Southern Exposure.
Every modern improvement, including refrigeration. Large foyers. Abundance of closet room.
In close proximity to subway and surface cars, restaurants, hotels and theatres.
Suites of 8, 9 and 10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents from $1,500 to $3,000.
Apartments unexcelled in every feature. Immediate possession can be had. Representative on premises, or
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
Agents, Broadway and 79th St. Tel., 9700—Schuyler.

"309 West 86th Street"
Between West End Ave. and Riverside Drive
New Fireproof Apartment Hotel, embodying every modern feature. Easily accessible to Subway, Elevated, 'Bus and Surface Lines. Surrounded by Private Dwellings, assuring light on all sides.
Restaurant in Building for Convenience of Tenants.
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT

1 Room & Bath	$450 to $600 Per Annum
2 Rooms & Bath	$720 to $1,020 Per Annum
3 Rooms & 2 Baths	$1,300 to $1,500 Per Annum

Representative on premises or
SHARP & CO., B'way & 99th St.
Telephone Riverside 4546

MANHATTAN—East Side. | MANHATTAN—West Side.

226-236 W. 70th St.
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
Two High Class Fireproof Elevator Apartments
Something Entirely New.
3 Rooms and Bath
With Kitchenette
RENTS MODERATE.
Now ready for occupancy.
Just a step to Subway and "L."

530 West End Ave.
Southeast Cor. 86th St.
Two High-Class Apartments
10 Rooms
4 Baths
$4,200
Will Be for Rent
October 1st.
Superintendent always on premises.

Stanley Court
West End Ave. & 106th St.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
CORNER APARTMENT.
MODERATE RENTAL.
Living Room, 16x20.
WHITE HALL ATTENDANTS.
VASA K. BRACHER,
2010 Broadway. Tel. Col. 361.

Bachelor Apartments
The Berwyck
65-69 West 54th Street
2 Rooms and Bath
Rents, $540 to $1,000
Service included.
Also Doctor's Apartment
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR
61 Nassau Street
or on premises.

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
312-16 West 20th St.
THE ADRIAN.
All improvements; elevator service; apartments 4 and 5 rooms and bath; rents $510-$600.
Apply on premises, or
CUSHMAN, 340 West 23d St.

55 WEST 95TH STREET.
3, 4, 5, 6 Room Apartments.
Rents $55-$100.
Fireproof elevator house; private street; near Central Park, "L" & Subway stations.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, 4 and 5 rooms and bath; 10 minutes to Times Sq.
40-42 W. 127TH

31 West 11th Street.
THE SUMNER.
8-Story Strictly Fireproof Apartment.
5-Room Suite, $90.
45 West 11th Street.
8-Story Strictly Fireproof Apartment.
4-Room Suites, $55 to $67.
J. IRVING WALSH,
73 WEST 11TH ST.

9 West 46th St.
Attractive Apartments, two rooms, bath and kitchenette; elaborate furnish.
WARNER & S...
511 Madison Av., cor. 53d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Admaston
N.W.cor. B'way, at 89th St.
Situated in a very desirable and convenient location.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE
Apartments of 5 to 8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Rentals $1,200 to $2,200.
The 7 and 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.

Evanston
West End Ave., at 90th St.
Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
MODERN IN EVERY DETAIL.
Duplex
Apartments of 9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths,
Rentals $3,000 to $3,700.

Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.
RESIDENT MANAGER. TELEPHONE, 7793 RIVER.
MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
71 Broadway.

The Van Dyck & Severn
72nd St.—Broadway—73rd St.
Subway Station at 72nd St.
High-class attractive apartments,
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths
Rental $1,800 to $3,800
These apartments are absolutely fireproof, modern in every detail.
All rooms large and light, with abundant closet space.
All improvements, including refrigeration.
Solid porcelain bathtubs with shower appliances.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service elevator.
Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.
RESIDENT MANAGER. TELEPHONE 3547 COLUMBUS
MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY
71 Broadway

FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Corner Broadway at 113th St.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
7 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals, $1,700-$2,400.
Resident Manager. Telephone, 6261—Morningside.
MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING CO.,
71 BROADWAY.

JUST COMPLETED
158-166 West 95th St.
One 6 Room Apartment
2 Baths, Extra Basin.
ALSO A FEW
5 Room Apartments.
Extra Servants' Lavatory.
ATTRACTIVE RENTALS
High Class Fireproof Apartments, Ready for Occupancy.
1 Block Subway Express Station.
2 Blocks 6th and 9th Av. Elevated.
Embodies all the Newest Improvements in Up to Date Construction.
JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS,
18 East 41st Street. Telephone 7518—Murray Hill.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

8 ROOM CORNER APARTMENT $1800
MODERN HIGH-CLASS HOUSE OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
Exceptionally large rooms, attractively arranged; most convenient location.
Inquire of Superintendent.
65 Central Park West,
Northeast Corner 66th Street

202 WEST 78TH ST.
7-8 Rooms and Bath, $47.50-$55.
Hall service, heat, hot water.

422 WEST END AV. (80th St.)
7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths, $1,450-$1,700.
Corner house; all outside large rooms. Electric light free; standard service.
BROADWAY, REMCO 99TH STREET.
'Phone, 1300—Riverside.

STRICTLY MILANO FIREPROOF
125-127 WEST 88TH ST.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200-$1,300.
Standard service and all night elevators.
Broadway REMCO 99th Street.

THE MILLARD
High-Class Elevator Apartments,
18-20 WEST 107TH ST.
4 to 8 Extra Large Light Rooms.
Rents $35 to $75.

COBURG,
215-221 West 34th Street.
Apartments of 6 and 7 rooms and bath, with every modern convenience; electric lights; electric elevator; steam heat; hot water; telephone service, &c.; with rentals from $30 to $80. Apply Supt. on premises, or POST & REESE, Agents, 2 Rector St.

THE DALHOUSIE
40-42 WEST 89TH STREET
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.
Facing Central Park; also Southern Exposure
APARTMENTS, 3 TO 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, $1,600 TO $3,000. APPLY SUPT.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors; electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,200-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

46 WEST 93D ST.
Choice studio apartments; seven and eight large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; electricity; convenient to elevated, subway, and park entrance; $600 up.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

166 W. 72d St.
Superb Apartments
Three and Four Rooms
EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE. Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms, with tiled alcove showers. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired.
AN APARTMENT OF TWO ROOMS AND BATH ON FIRST FLOOR IS PARTICULARLY SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIAN.
3 Rooms and bath $900 to $1200
4 Rooms and bath $1400 to $1800
MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

Ponchartrain
312 West 109th St.,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
6 Rooms, $890-$950.
7 Rooms,
$1,050 to $1,250.
All Up-to-Date Improvements
Louis Kempner & Son, 2,443 B'way.
Tel., 8120—Riverside.

342 Riverside Drive,
Between 106th & 107th Sts.
15 rooms, three baths; American basement dwelling; latest improvements; house in excellent condition; must be sold to close an estate; a small cash payment; owner will carry balance at 5 per cent.; can be seen only by appointment.
Geo. W. Meacham, Broker,
90 William Street, N. Y.
Telephone, 2685 John.

TO SUBLET
320 West 87th St.
8 large rooms, 3 baths.
Lessee, now abroad, will make liberal concession to Oct. 1st, 1915, to responsible party. Owner will continue lease.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
148 West 72d. 9010 Columbus.

NEAR BROADWAY
109th St., 204 West.—Four and five rooms, bath; beautiful apartment; electricity; telephone; hall service; hardwood floors, &c.; beautiful entrance; management of owner; rent, $29 to $40.

Excellent Location
342 West 71st Street, near Riverside.
HIGH CLASS HOUSE.
Subway Express 72d Street & Broadway.
Eight immense, sunny, light rooms. All night elevator service; every modern improvement. Rents very reasonable. Apply to the renting agent on premises.

"THE LOCATION"
308 West 97th St. and Riverside Drive
HIGH CLASS HOUSE
Subway Express 96th St. & Broadway
Five spacious, sunny rooms.
All night elevator service. Every modern improvement. Rent $60. Apply janitress.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. — APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Following Houses Under the Management of

Telephone, 6410—Bryant. **BING & BING,** 119 West 40th St.

SMALL APARTMENTS
KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES

The Dearborn 350 West 55th St., Bet. 8th and 9th Aves.	**2, 3 & 4 Rooms**	*LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS. Unfurnished. $50 to $80. Fireproof. Furnished, $60 to $97.50*
The Stanwood 321 West 55th St., Bet. 8th and 9th Aves.	**3 & 4 Rooms**	*Living Rooms, 18x19. Bedrooms, 13x14. Unfur'd, $65 to $90. Fur'd, $80 to $110.*
135 West 79th St. Bet. Columbus & Ams. Avs. New Building.	**3 & 4 Rooms**	*NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING OPEN FOR INSPECTION. Living Rooms, 19x20. Chambers, 13x16. Rental, $900 to $1,300.*
Strand View 309 West 99th St.	**3 Rooms**	*LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS. Fireproof. Rental, $60 per Month.*
The Poinciana 434 West 120th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.	**2, 3 & 4 Rooms**	*Unfurnished, $40 to $72.50. Furnished, $50 to $87.50. Overlook's Col'bia Campus. Large, Light Rooms*
The Garland 580 St. Nicholas Av., Cor. 139th St.	**2 & 4 Rooms**	*NEW BUILDING, OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS PARK. Unfurnished, $30 to $40. Fur'd, $40 to $55.*

Superintendent on Premises at Each House. Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

4-5-6 Rooms

newly completed fireproof elevator apartment houses at reasonable rentals.

35 West 82nd St.
near Central Park West.

115 West 71st St.
near Broadway.

419 West 114th St.
near Morningside Drive.

Inquire Superintendent on each premise, or telephone 8433 Schuyler.

The Umatilla
237 West 74th St.
Bet. B'way & West End Av.

This new and modern high class fireproof building, convenient to all transit lines, will have 1 apartment vacant this Fall, of 7 unusually large and light rooms with Foyer hall, 2 Baths and 8 spacious closets.

Rental, $2,000

Superintendent on premises, or

Braisted, Goodman & Hershfield
Broadway & 113th Street.

562 WEST END AV.
AT 87TH STREET.

New Fireproof Building.
Unusually Large Apartments.

8 & 9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS,

RENT $2,100 & UP.

SUPT. ON PREMISES.

DORILTON

MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE

Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. 7, 8 and 10 room vacancies at $2,000 to $3,500. See resident Superintendent.

BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

10 ROOMS and Three Baths.
Modern Fireproof House.
THE EL DORADO,
300-302 Central Park West, 90th to 91st St.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
BROADWAY AND 80TH ST.

9 ROOMS & BATH, $1,200, SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,200-$1,300
NEW WINDSOR
294 CENTRAL PARK WEST, Near 89th St.
Ready for immediate occupancy. Convenient to "L" station and surface cars. SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72d St.

The Brockholst
101 WEST 85TH ST.
HOUSEKEEPING AND NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
3 and 8 rooms and bath, $720 to $1,100.
MAID SERVICE—RESTAURANT.
Apply Superintendent, on premises, or
FEASE & ELLIMAN, 165 West 72d St.

THE CAMDEN
206 West 95th St.
5 and 7 Rooms
MODERATE RENTAL
V. K. BRACHER, 2,010 Broadway.

94th St. *NEAR RIVERSIDE* 314 315 321
High class elevator apts.; all improvements. Large, light rooms. 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms & bath, $42.50 to $87.50.

$150 a Month Rent.
Modern elevator building, near Fifth Avenue and 59th Street; unfurnished 8-room apartment, newly decorated, all references strictly investigated.
Wm. B. May & Co.,
749 Fifth Ave. Tel. Plaza 370.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 6 rooms and bath, also 8 rooms and bath from Oct. 1st.

226-236 West 70th St.
Bet. Broadway & West End Ave.

FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APARTMENTS JUST COMPLETED

5 & 6 Rooms and Baths

All Outside Rooms

Rents $1,250 to $1,500,

with every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartments.

Just a Step to Subway and "L."

130 WEST 57TH STREET

On the widest cross street in the city—convenient to Central Park—in the midst of the musical, literary, artistic, and social life of the metropolis—is a choice spot for residence.

This building is not only fireproof and equipped with all the modern conveniences, but is so supervised as to make it peculiarly safe and homelike.

There Are Now Available

13 rooms, 3 baths, $5,000; also a similar apartment, furnished, for limited period, $550 per month; suites of 2 rooms and bath, southwest exposure, $900 to $1,100; one choice studio and bath, north exposure front, $840.

These are all specially desirable and should be inspected.
Apply to BENJAMIN L. WILLIAMS, Resident Supt.

BRENTMORE
69th St. & Central Park West

8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, **$2,000 Per Annum.**

9 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS, **$4,000 Per Annum.**

Private House Rooms and Large Closets.

Chamber, 17x17. Parlor, 18x21.

BING & BING, 119 West 40th Street. Telephone 6410 Bryant.

Dining Room, 19x20. Superintendent on Premises.

The World's Largest Private Open Air Garden—
for recreation and repose after the active business day or social round is but one of its features. This splendid house is worth investigating before deciding upon your October lease.

For full particulars agent on premises, or inquire
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents,
Broadway, cor. 80th St.

The BELNORD
The perfect apartment home in the heart of New York City.
Broadway, 86th to 87th Street

MANHATTAN—East Side.

DUFF & CONGER
Madison Ave., Corner 86th St.
Offer the following elevator apartments in choice residential neighborhoods:—

1261 MADISON AVE., Corner 90th St.
Handsome seven-story building. Corner apartments of eight and nine rooms and two baths. First-class service.
RENTS $2,100.00

THE FAIRFAX
1326 MADISON AVE., Corner 94th St.
Private house location. Very desirable apartments of 7 large rooms and bath.
RENTS $1,200 & $1,320.

Resident Superintendent in each house. Floor plans and full particulars of all new east side apartments.

771 Madison Av.
S. E. Cor. 66th St.
Telephone Plaza 7735.

10 Rooms, 4 Baths, $4,500.

One apartment to a floor. Every modern convenience.

Supt. on premises or your own broker.

STRICTLY NEW ENGLAND FIREPROOF

42, 47, 51 E. 58th, 480 Park Av., 54 E. 59th.
7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths.....$1,200-$1,500
3 Rooms and Bath.....$540-$600
All improvements. Standard service.
Broadway **REMCO** 58th Street.
Or Superintendent on premises.

53-59 East 96th Street,
ADJOINING MADISON AV.
4-ROOM { Elevator and telephone service. Especially light, cool rooms. Personal supervision of owner. Price $37.50.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements in The New York Times received at Altschuler District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

$40 Per Month

for single room with shower bath, basin and toilet, for bachelors, in highest class building. Full hotel service. Furnished if desired.

Also two-room suites.
References Essential.

Carlton Chambers
402 Madison Avenue,
at 47th St.
Herbert Gulick, Manager, on premises.

Hollywood
All Leased But One.
Comfort and Refinement.
S. E. Cor. 94th St. and Madison Av.
Eight large rooms, two baths; southern exposure; corner; every room light as day; reasonable rents; superintendent, on premises.

29 EAST 48TH STREET
CORNER OF MADISON AV.
2 ROOMS, FOYER and BATH
Elevator and Maid Service
Rents $780 per annum and up
N. Brigham Hall & Wm. D. Bledgood
542 5th Ave. Or on premises

1340 MADISON AVE.,
N. W. COR. 94TH ST.
8 Room Cor. Apartment $1,000
Elevator and all modern improvements. All rooms large and light.
Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.,
29 WEST 34TH ST.

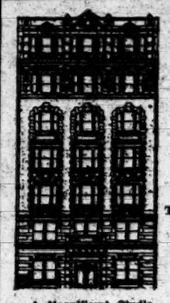
A—CORONADO—A
Park Av. corner. Ideal location. Sun all day, eight rooms, bath to suit. Service unexcelled. 72 E. 86th. Choice to desirable party for the winter.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
421 Madison Ave., Near 48th St. Telephone 850 Murray Hill.
PARK AVENUE APARTMENTS
AND OTHERS IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY

383 Park Ave. Near Cor. 53d St.	7 Rooms	3 Baths	Rents $2500 to $3000
969 Park Ave. N. E. Cor. 82d St.	9 to 12 Rooms	3 & 4 Baths	Rents $2700 to $4000
981 Park Ave. N. E. Cor. 83d St.	9 Rooms	2 Baths	Rents $1750 to $2200
21 East 82nd St. The Schermerhorn.	8 & 9 Rooms	3 Baths	Rents $2500 to $4000
3 East 85th St. At Fifth Ave.	11 Rooms	3 Baths	Rent $4250
901 Lexington Ave. N. E. Cor. 67th St.	6 to 9 Rooms	2 & 3 Baths	Rents $1600 to $3000
274 Madison Ave. At 40th St.	7 Rooms	2 Baths	Rents $2500
103 East 86th St. At Park Avenue.	5, 6, 7 Rooms	2 & 3 Baths	Rents $1400 to $2100
2 ROOMS and BATH	274 Madison Av., 34 E. 58th, 18 E. 48th.		Rents $450 to $900

APARTMENT RE TING GUIDE GLADLY SENT UPON REQUEST.



A Magnificent Studio with dining room, bedroom & bath, on top floor. At annual rental of $1,800

HATFIELD HOUSE
101-103 East 29th St.,
A few steps from Park Avenue.
Subway Stations at 28th and 33rd Streets
UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS
NON-HOUSEKEEPING
SUITES OF **1-2-3** ROOMS & BATH
ATTRACTIVE RATES

To Persons Desiring a Quiet and Homelike Residence
1 Room and Bath, $30 to $40 Monthly.
2 Rooms and Bath, $50 to $80 Monthly.
3 Rooms and Bath, $70 to $100 Monthly.
A complete course of restaurant service.
3 meals daily, served in apartments, $10 weekly.

A FEW FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO RENT AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES. APPLY ON PREMISES.

In the Exclusive Park Avenue Section

115 EAST 53rd STREET
NEW APARTMENTS

One of three buildings under the same ownership, with court 32 feet wide, extending out to 53rd Street, making this apartment house practically a corner building and guaranteeing permanent light and air.

7 ROOMS, Extra Servants' Rooms **$1950 TO $2600** **2 & 3 BATHS** Booklet Upon Request

PHYSICIANS' APARTMENTS of two and three rooms and bath.
MOORE & WYCKOFF, 546 5th Ave., Corner 45th Street. Phone 1263 Bryant.

116-122 East 63d St.
Just completed
8 and 9 rooms with 3 baths in new apartment house.

Rents $1,800 to $2,650.

Renting Agent on Premises.
Floor Plan Mailed on Request.
Three room apt., $750. Suitable for physician.
Samuel A. Herzog, 299 Madison Ave., or
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Ave.

BROOKLYN. | BROOKLYN.

GEORGIAN COURT,
Brooklyn's Most Exclusive Apartment House. Elevator Day and Night.
277 GATES AVENUE, Corner Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn.
Several choice apartments of 6, 8 and 9 rooms can be leased at once; rents, $65 to $85. Apply Superintendent.

New Buildings on Brooklyn Heights
Now open for inspection. Two blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths.	**The Montana** 11-13 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. Two apartments on a floor. All rooms exceptionally large.	**Rental, $1,900 to $2,100.**
3 and 4 Rooms.	**The Colonial** 38 Livingston St., Brooklyn. Exceptionally large living rooms and completely equipped kitchens.	**Rental, $60.00 to $90.00.**

All night elevator and telephone service.
APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Bing & Bing,
19 West 40th St.
Tel. 6410 Bryant.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

515 Madison Ave.
(Corner 53d Street)
CHOICE APARTMENTS.
Six rooms and one bath.....$1,700 per annum
Eleven rooms and 3 baths...$3,200 per annum
MARSTON & CO., Agents,
477 Fifth Avenue. Tel. 540 Murray Hill.
or Superintendent on premises.

BACHELOR APARTMENT
30 East 58th Street
Entire floor consisting of suite of large living room, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths and private hallway. All modern improvements.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
31 Liberty St. 489 Fifth Ave.

109-111 E. 56th St.,
NEAR PARK AVENUE.
1 & 2 Rooms & Bath.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
Rents from $600 to $900,
Including Unequalled Service.
Superintendent on Premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.
160 feet east of 5th Ave.
THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS.
3 ROOMS AND BATH.
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
ELEVATOR SERVICE FOR MAIDS.
VERY LOW RENTS FOR CHOICE LOCATION.
$1,600 to $1,800.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

6-8 EAST 37th STREET
Beautiful light two and three room bath and kitchenette apartments; electric light, elevator, hall, and all-night service; unfurnished or furnished. Apply superintendent, or MCCARTHY & FELLOWS, AGENTS, 32 B'way.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn's Newest Apartments
315 to 327 Eastern Parkway,
Cor. Franklin Av.
2-3-4 & 5 ROOMS WITH KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.
20 Minutes to Manhattan

Every conceivable improvement has been embodied in these apartments. Supt. on premises. Take Brighton Beach "L" to Park Pl., St. Johns Pl. car to Franklin Av., or Franklin Av. car to Eastern Parkway. RENTS, $28 TO $50.

BRONX.

TILBURY COURT
960 Prospect Ave., 2 Blocks From Subway Station.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
Excellent neighborhood; parked street.
4-5-7 & 8 ROOMS
(8 Room Suites have 2 baths.)
Rents $36 to $68—Concessions.
Apply Supt. on premises.

224 & 228 E. Tremont Ave.,
ADJOINING GRAND CONCOURSE.
Mount Hope's Residential Section.
6 ROOMS, $40 TO $43.
TWO FAMILIES ON FLOOR.

5-6 GRAND ROOMS.
New building, ready Oct. 1st; all modern improvements; telephone in each apartment; Broadway Subway to 231st St. station, two blocks east to 3067 Bailey Av. Apply owner.

NEW JERSEY.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
HADDON HALL, FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION.
New Building, eight-story elevator apartment, 7 rooms and bath; modern in every particular. Five minutes Lackawanna Station. Immediate possession. Booklet. Inquire Supt., 57 Union St., Montclair, N. J.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS.
FRANCHISE MATTERS.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURsuant to law that at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, held June 19, 1914, the following petition was received:

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York:

The Steinway route of the rapid transit railroads bisects our North Shore Freight Yard. We are about to grant to the City of New York an easement for construction through our property. In order to do this it will be necessary for us to rearrange our yard, and the plan by which this will be done, which plan and rearrangement is a condition precedent to the easement grant, will require the occupation of public streets beneath the surface, as shown on map and plan hereto annexed, in red.

We, therefore, ask the consent of your Board to the end that we may occupy the streets as indicated and operate our railroad on tracks to be placed therein.

The existing tracks shown on said map and plan, hereto annexed, in white, beneath Vernon, Jackson and East Avenues, were constructed as part of the original charter route of the Flushing and North Side Railroad Company in or about 1868.

Your petitioner is at present occupying beneath the surface of Vernon Avenue 4,000 square feet and under East and Jackson Avenues 4,018 square feet. The existing tracks number four under Vernon Avenue and two under East Avenue and two under Jackson Avenue.

The Railroad Company contemplates construction and operation of four additional tracks under Vernon Avenue and two additional tracks under Jackson Avenue and under East Avenue.

The additional amount of subsurface to be occupied by these tracks is in the case of Vernon Avenue 3,300 square feet; in the case of Jackson and East Avenues combined, 4,986 square feet.

The proposed wall along the south side of 6th Street will occupy 6,567 square feet of the subsurface of that street and the proposed northerly retaining wall under Jackson and East Avenues will similarly occupy 1,972 square feet.

The changes in grade proposed for Vernon Avenue contemplate a maximum rise of 1.3' of the railroad and the total length of street affected is 300'. The change in grade proposed for 6th Street contemplates a rise of 1.7' at 6th Street and Vernon Avenue and the total distance throughout which change of grade is proposed is 290'. Change of grade at East Avenue contemplates a maximum rise of the railroad of 1.5' and the total distance over which change is contemplated is 195'. The change in grade of Jackson Avenue contemplates a rise of 1.8' of the railroad and 230' of street affected by the changes proposed.

Dated, New York, June 10, 1914.
Respectfully submitted,
THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY
By FRANK E. HAFF, Secretary.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
On the 10th day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, before me personally came Frank E. Haff, to me known, who, being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that he resided in Richmond Hill, Borough of Queens, City of New York, that he is the Secretary of The Long Island Railroad Company, the corporation described in and which executed the above instrument; that he knew the seal of said corporation; that the seal affixed to said instrument was such corporate seal; that it was so affixed by order of the Board of Directors of said corporation, and that he signed his name thereto by like order.

HARRY K. HOWLAND, Notary Public, Queens County, No. 2261. Certificate filed New York County, No. 46. Term expires March 30, 1916.

—and at the meeting of August 27, 1914, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The foregoing petition from the Long Island Railroad Company, dated June 10, 1914, was presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held June 19, 1914;

Resolved, That in pursuance of law, this Board sets Monday, the twenty-first day of September, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and Room 16, in the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, as the time and place when and where such petition shall be first considered, and a public hearing be had thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary is directed to cause such petition and these resolutions to be published for at least twice in two daily newspapers in the City of New York, to be designated by the Mayor, and for at least ten (10) days in The City Record immediately prior to such date of public hearing. The expense of such publication to be borne by the petitioner.

(The Globe and New York Times designated.)

JAMES D. McGANN, Assistant Secretary, Municipal Building, Centre and Chambers Streets, Borough of Manhattan, Room 1,307. Telephone 4560 Worth.
New York, August 27, 1914.

City Property.
Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale.

50-foot, six-story elevator apartment house, Manhattan; institution mortgage. Great Sacrifice, F 353 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual subway; sacrifice; only $3,000 required. Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Oakwood Beach Bungalows and lots for sale; houses built to order; permanent beach rights. Oakwood, S. I., or 'Phone New Dorp 449-W.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

49TH ST., adjoining MADISON AV.
Four-story, 21.6, private house, 15 rooms, 4 baths, newly renovated, suitable for private family or bachelors on three upper floors, dancing lessons on parlor floors, ten room or milliner in basement, which has a new direct entrance; opposite the New Weston Hotel; near Ritz-Carlton and the Union and University Clubs.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 41 E. 41st St., and 20 Nassau St.

2 EAST 81ST ST.
12 rooms, 2 baths; $2,700 per year. E. D. Farrell, 153 West 125th.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN AT MOUNT VERNON.
$10,500 for attractive stucco house, ten rooms, two baths, billiard room; hardwood floors, electric lights; choice neighborhood; one-third acre corner property; garage, garden. Anderson Realty Company, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Ideal all-year country home; exclusive Greenley Park, Chappaqua; Grand Central, sixty minutes; five acres; improvements; garage; station ten minutes; elevation, 540; commanding views; $32,000; attractive terms to close estate. George Dean Russell, Trustee, Tribune Building.

At a sacrifice, 10-acre estate; excellent neighborhood; high elevation; modern dwelling and stable; large shade trees and fruit orchard; no reasonable offer refused. Fox Realty Company, 22 East 42d St.

New Rochelle.

Elegant English manor residence, fourteen rooms, three baths, garage; beautiful location; exclusive neighborhood; $40,000; satisfactory terms. Charles H. Noxon, Attorney, Temple Court, City.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

At Huntington.—Will sell to quick buyer for $100 cash and give free and clear deed to very fine piece of land in very fine neighborhood; handy to trolley and station; a big chance for some one with $100 cash. C. Brand, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Floral Park.—Two lots, a corner, must be sold at once; bargain price—50x4x of it—at $125 each; $25 cash, balance $2 a month; get quick if you want a bargain. Owner, 308 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Mortgage Loans.
Thirty-five cents a line.

$2,000 to $5,500 to loan, Manhattan, Bronx; 50% assessment. Write Austin Myres, 601 West 164th. St. $12,000 wanted.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN, $7,000; very easy terms; new suburban home; large plot; high in healthy Orange Mts.; superb views; 7 rooms; huge living room with open fireplace; tiled bath, pantry, &c.; huge veranda; electricity; all city conveniences; 35 min. to city, Lackawanna R. R., near ex. st.; steam heat; parquet floors, oak trim, beamed ceilings; near station, schools, country club; 20 min. to lake, neighborhood tennis club. S. M. C., Room 804, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Bargain; rent, $50; furnished, $80; sell $7,500; easy terms; craftsman suburban home; new hollow tile; high in Orange Mts.; superb views; fine neighborhood; 7 rooms, tiled bath, pantry, &c.; huge living room, with open dining room, has open fireplace; large veranda; electricity; parquet floors; near station, lake, country club; neighborhood tennis club; 35 Lackawanna R. R. Owner, Room 804, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Heiderich, Accountant, 50 Broad St., New York. (Tel. 4794 Rector,) and Ridgewood, N. J.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

80% Sacrifice to Close Estate! 195-acre farm, best valley land, all under cultivation, on macadam road near 3 stations; cost deceased owner $136 an acre; price $68. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

$3,400.—Owner facing foreclosure has instructed me to sell Rutherford, N. J., home; 8 rooms, bath, heat, all improvements; good section. Wm. Vandenburgh, 30 Church St., New York.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., FOR RENT.
Beautifully situated residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths, hot water heat, electricity, gas; low rent. Owner, P. O. Box 148, South Orange.

CRANFORD.—Two attractive modern houses 8 rooms, 2 baths; convenient station; satisfactory terms. Droasher, 77 Warren St., N. Y.

Montclair.—Beautiful 14-room house; $11,500; best location; worth $15,000; give $2,400 automobile to purchaser. E 215 Times Downtown.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, 300 acres in Berkshires, with 3 cottages; hunting, fishing; $7,500; easy terms. J. A. Ayers, 26 Liberty St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Would exchange for country place 25 miles from New York, 50-foot, 6-story elevator apartment house, Manhattan, opposite park; one institution mortgage, equities adjusted by cash payments. Owner, Room 609, 10 Wall St.

Country Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

TO RENT FOR THE WINTER TO MAY 1.
$500.00
Old-fashioned country house; elevation 700 feet; 30 miles from New York; four miles from station; steam heat; running water; nine bedrooms; two bathrooms. Address Westchester, Owner, R 248 Times Downtown.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

CALDWELL, N. J.—Furnished, bungalow cottage, for Winter, from Oct. 1, 7 rooms and bath; large living room; fireplaces; all conveniences; large plot of ground; convenient to station. Chapin & Brady, 228 Bloomfield Av., Caldwell, N. J. Phone 248.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

To let, attractive price, desirable office space, 2,400 square feet, and 1,255 square feet on West 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av. M 97 Times.

To Sublet at a Loss.—Large loft, 1 flight up; elevators; suitable any business or light manufacturing; new building; immediate possession. H. S. Crouch, 30 East 23d St.

Studios, offices, floors, $10 upward; all improvements; always open; great location; please inspect; L and Subway stations. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

To sublet, part large office; responsible party; $20; electricity, service. Call 9-10, Room 516, 366 5th Av.

121 West 83d St.—Parlor floor; very suitable for dressmaker or milliner; electric light; bay show window; reasonable.

Brooklyn.

25,000 square feet on five floors; entire building, 124 Washington Av., Brooklyn; 150 H. P. boiler; 40 H. P. engine; $4,000. New York Dock Co., 10 Bridge St., New York.

Jersey City.

For Sale.—Up-to-date vinegar factory, including latest design of copper still; also deep well on property; can be bought separate or with property at very low figure to quick buyer on account of having two different businesses and one partner being sickly. 38 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $28, $35, $42; elevator, hotel service; near "L," and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Physician, with good clientele, left for war zone; to sublet, rent, or lease to doctor or dentist, fully furnished, office or office and apartment; reasonable; 7 rooms and 2 baths. Haim, 385 Central Park West.

Want to share my comfortably furnished bachelor apartment at Central Park West, near 98th St., with one or two gentlemen of responsibility; have a good servant cook. Write, with references, G 60 Times Annex.

Sudden departure, will rent to responsible party, furnished, high-class apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; telephone; $80 a month. Haim, 385 Central Park West.

124th St., 510 West.—Five and six all sunny outside rooms; elevator; electricity; telephone; piano and sewing machine; to lease nine months.

REASONABLE—HIGH CLASS, completely furnished, beautiful elevator apartments, 4 and 6 rooms, 3 and 5 West 104th St.

Five-room handsomely furnished apartment, sublet, 805 West End Av. Phone Riverside 869.

Apartment, fully furnished, housekeeping; $60 monthly. 527 West 121st. Cannon.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished and unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices. Now ready for occupancy for Fall and Winter.
2 rooms and bath, $40 month, upward.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

FACING GRAMERCY PARK.
A large, handsomely furnished 8-room apartment, four open fireplaces, $200 monthly; 7 or 8 months.
MISS LEWIS, 500 5th Av.

For Rent—Furnished housekeeping apartment in new building near Park Av. and 81st; four sunny rooms; electric light; hardwood floors; $75 per month. Z 261 Times.

Madison Av. 348, (44th.)—Two room and bath apartments, furnished, unfurnished; redecorated; also studio room; piano; leases preferred.

Five rooms and two baths, 122 East 83d St.; old mahogany furniture. Apply Superintendent on premises.

Furnished apartments; choice localities; long, short leases. Claremont Morris, 30 E. 42d.

45th, 19 East.—Handsomely furnished two, three rooms; bath; kitchenette; $65, $85.

High-class furnished apartments, short leases. Clark & De Flores, 30 East 42d St.

Elegantly furnished apartment; Park Av. corner; eight rooms. 75 East 81st St.

58th, 127 West.—Seven rooms and bath; standard service; all-night elevator.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents a line.

Small furnished apartment, two or three rooms, with privilege of kitchen or with kitchenette, between 145th and 168th, west of Amsterdam Av.; rent reasonable. Box 2 268 Times Annex.

Wish to rent furnished apartment ten or eleven rooms, containing four master bedrooms, three baths, three servant rooms; first-class condition. E 212 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Four-five room furnished apartment, 72d to 116th, west of Broadway, one year; $75 per month; responsible couple. Phone Murray Hill 5362.

Wanted — Furnished apartment about six rooms; refined neighborhood; reasonable rent; references; owner price and location. W. P. M., 505 Times.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

BEST VALUE IN CITY.
High-class apartments, six and seven rooms, all improvements; all-night elevator service; $45 up; convenient to car lines, subway, restaurants, theatres. Superintendent, 129-A West 125th St.

552 Riverside Drive.—Six rooms, two baths; facing Riverside Drive; bright and sunny; unusually attractive as to arrangement and furnishings; one block to Manhattan Subway station; references essential. Apt. 1G.

At the Manitou elevator apartments; 4, 6, and 8 rooms; light, beautiful suites; $32.50 up; concessions; also doctor's apartment, 221 West 141st St., (7th Av.,) near "L" and Subway stations.

UNIQUE BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
822d, 105 West.—Absolutely private one room, bath, $35 up; maid service; outside light; also doctor's suite, ground floor, 2 or 3 rooms.

IN THE GRAMONT, 215 WEST 98TH ST.—BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT, 7 ROOMS, LARGE FOYER, 3 BATHS; APPLY ON PREMISES OR N. E. BACHMANN; TELEPHONE 1620 GRAMERCY.

Five rooms, all outside, Washington Heights; second floor; unusually well arranged; fine river view; will rent quickly; only $40. Holmes, 825 West 180th.

851 WEST END AV., (102D ST.)
Five light rooms, bath; fine location; all improvements; telephone; hall service; $45-$50. Superintendent.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON,
318-328 W. 51st. Attractive Elevator Apts.
5-6-7 Rooms. Rent, $360-$900.
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 FIFTH AV.

60th St., 16 and 18 West, near Broadway.—Elegant apartments, 7 and 8 large, light rooms and baths; all modern improvements; rents exceptionally low; $45 to $55 month.

57th, 322-328 West.—All transit facilities; modern elevator apartments; eight large, light rooms, bath; rent, $1,000-$1,300.

10th, 60 West.—Exceptionally attractive, four-room housekeeping, elevator, high-class apartment; immediate possession.

A.—156 WEST 72D ST.
Bachelor apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, maid service; rent $600 to $900.

515 AND 523 W. 122D ST.
High-class elevator apartments, 4, 5 and 6 rooms; night service; mail chute; $32-$60.

13th, 106 West, (west of 6th Av.)—High-class apartment, two and three rooms, with kitchen and kitchenette. Tel. Chelsea 5070.

117th St., 368 West, cor. Morningside Av. 4 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, $30.
All outside, facing street.

Attractive one and two rooms and bath, with maid service; large and comfortable rooms. 150 West 52d St.

84th, 21 West.—Seven large, light rooms, bath; improvements; excellent neighborhood; $60.

Doctor's office, three rooms, corner 116th and Amsterdam; apartments of 3-7 rooms.

Studio, music, and attractive living rooms; electricity; $1,000 yearly. 40 West 36th St.

For Rent.—Apartments of all sizes. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, 79th St. and Broadway.

Corner, six and bath; all outside; modern; steam heated. 130 East 31st.

96th, 67 West.—Seven unusual rooms, single, private house apartment; exclusive; $80.

176th St., 611 West.—Seven grand rooms; two baths; rent, $50 to $54.

East Side.

Sublet.—Very desirable apartment, eight rooms and three baths in up-to-date apartment house in East 62d St., near New Colony Club site. Walter Tighe, 1,926 Broadway.

REASONABLE RENTS.
High-class elevator apartments, 2 rooms, $26; 5 rooms, $45; 7 rooms, $80. Tuxedo Court, s. w. cor. 128th St., Madison Av.

39th, 146 East.—Non-housekeeping apartment; three rooms and bath; meal service; rent $660 per annum.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $960.

Washington Place, 88.—Seven large rooms; steam, hot water, parquet floors, electricity.

7 LARGE CORNER ROOMS, $45.
N. W. corner Lexington Av. and 60th St.

Corner, six and bath; all outside rooms; modern. 30 East 31st St.

PARK AV., 925, N. E. COR. 80TH ST.
Single apartment, 4 rooms and bath, $1,200.

79th, 112 E.—Two upper floors, private, 7 large rooms, kitchen, bath. 6868—Lenox.

Brooklyn.

357 Sterling Place, The Underhill.—All outside rooms; all modern improvements; maid service, hallboy; $25 up; overlooking Prospect Park.

Eight rooms, two baths; best section; all improvements; $45; will sell on installments. Palmer, 68 William St.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished
Thirty cents a line.

Wanted—Three or four room housekeeping apartment, good location, between 23d and 72d Sts.; with full particulars. R 249 Times Downtown.

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.

Staten Island.

St. George Heights.—Superior accommodations; large grounds; overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Westchester County.

FOR FALL AND WINTER SEASON engagements now made; large and thoroughly furnished rooms, singly or en suite, with or without private baths; all known improvements; well-heated house; ideal Winter location, close to Travers Island; 32 minutes to Grand Central; terms moderate considering apointments, table, and service; references. W 35 Times.

New York State.

Dr. Knipe, physician, trainer. Health Farm, Sparkill, N. Y. City gymnasium, 85 Franklin.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Cor. Arlington Av. and William St., EAST ORANGE, New Jersey.
We have only eight suites left for Winter booking. Reservations can be made on deposit of $10. Suites consisting of parlor, one or two bedrooms and a private bath, with unsurpassed dining room service, from $25 to $50 per week for two persons. Exclusive and homelike; beautifully furnished and warm and comfortable. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. One block from East Orange Station. 300 trains per day. W. T. READE, Prop.

German-American family owning large country home wishes few more convalescents or persons who want a change of surroundings; clim

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH ST., 37 WEST.—Newly furnished family suite, large, small rooms; private baths; excellent meals; all conveniences.

69TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

69TH, 67 WEST.—Large room, small room; continuous hot water; Subway, "L."

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; private bath; table guests accommodated.

71ST ST., 135 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; STEAM HEAT; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms; private baths; well-appointed house; reference.

72D, 264 WEST, (formerly 14 East 44th.)—Two rooms; table guests.

72D ST., 142 WEST.—Handsome suites; other rooms; all improvements; board optional; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Second floor; front suite; private bath; telephone, electricity, steam heat; other rooms; private bath; excellent table.

74TH, 181 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 280 WEST.—Refined patronage desired; rooms, furnished, unfurnished; reference. 8221—Columbus.

75th 134 West.—Desirable second floor rooms to rent for Winter; reference.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Comfortable, single, double rooms; homelike surroundings; excellent table; home cooking; references.

76TH ST., 241-243 WEST.—Desirable large and medium sized rooms; parlor dining room; references.

76th, 111 West.—Large and medium-sized attractively furnished rooms; excellent table.

76TH ST., 127, 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure single room; steam, phone; first-class board.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable single or double rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select private home; new, exquisite furnishings, in blue, red rose color; suites, single rooms; superior table; electricity; phone.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; medium room; references; table guests.

78TH, 155-157 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; excellent table; all conveniences; references.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—In private family; large, single room; shower; gentlemen.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, taaroom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 133 WEST, (The Rochester.)—Desirable rooms; home cooking; special dinner rates.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, (THE HOUSE RICHARDS.)—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; purebred; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations, en suite or single; hot-water supply; convenient subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 129 WEST, "Kenilworth."—Light, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

80TH, 141-143 WEST.—Parlor suite; private bath; small rooms; refined; references.

80TH, 140 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, well furnished; excellent table.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; table guests. Schuyler 8510.

82D, 45 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent home table; well appointed house; table guests.

82D ST., 117 WEST.—Three double rooms, suite or separate; table guests; telephone.

82D, 55 WEST.—Exclusive, private house; second floor front; also medium room.

82D, 40 AND 52 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; breakfast or table board.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; baths; excellent table. Phone 10182 Schuyler.

83D ST., 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms; newly decorated, excellent French cooking; table board; parlor; telephone.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, private baths modern improvements; house and table unsurpassed.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private bath; high-class home; Jewish; reference.

84TH ST., 46 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; home cooking.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Desirable sunny front rooms; baths; smaller rooms; meals; table guests.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

86TH ST., 51 WEST.—Attractive rooms in refined home; all appointments first class.

87TH ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; refined neighborhood; references.

88TH, 261 WEST.—Desirable room; all conveniences; private family; few boarders.

91ST, 68 WEST.—Beautiful second-floor suite; other rooms; excellent table; references.

93D, 128-130 WEST.—Rooms; high-class house; superior cuisine, service; table guests.

93D ST., 252 WEST.—Desirable room; newly decorated; single, en suite; private bath; excellent meals; telephone; references.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

93D, 109 WEST.—Large room; private bath; other rooms; parlor dining room.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; electric lights; convenient "L;" telephone; reference.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Sunny rooms; parlor dining room; private bath; telephone; electricity.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, single and double rooms, with bath; private American home; superior table; references.

101ST, 215 WEST, (the Chesapstow.)—Rooms; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table. Maslin.

118TH, 625 WEST, (Morningside 8136.)—Large room, overlooking Riverside; unsurpassed table; reasonable.

118TH, 528 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor dining; table guests; home cooking.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Attractively situated, large and small rooms; table guests.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, small room; refined house; home cooking; reference.

123D, 114-116 WEST.—Large and small rooms; superior table and service; references exchanged.

EXCEPTIONAL large room; home cooking; twin beds; running water; accessible location; high class in every detail. Home, 810 Times.

LENOX AV., 210.—Large, medium rooms; excellent board; telephone; refined Jewish family.

ROCHHURST.—Comfortable; year around; private home; city limits; grounds; home cooking; references. Lesley, 227th St., Spuyten Duyvil. (104M Kingsbridge.)

ROOM, bath, breakfast, dinner, equalling first-class hotel service, use of apartment, offered business man; strictly private family; fair price; appreciated if seen; highest reference. R 250 Times Downtown.

THE NORWOOD, 174 West 126th St., corner 7th Av.—Family hotel, restaurant; every room newly renovated; reasonable rates; refined location; convenient cars.

WEST END AV., 524, near 86th.—Rooms and board in refined house.

Brooklyn.

19TH ST., 1,567 EAST.—A nurse, having her home in a beautiful section of Flatbush, would take one or two invalids to board. L 8.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

One or two rooms, with board, for lady, with two children; private family preferred; above 190th St., west of Amsterdam Av. Box Z 267 Times Annex.

Young single man wishes nice, comfortable room with board; private family, south 42d St. preferred. W. Elsasser, 525 River St., Hoboken, N. J.

Refined widow wants sunny, clean, well-furnished room, with board, close to Subway, 116th St.; references. W 7 Times.

Young woman wants attractive room and light breakfasts; moderate charge; near Washington Square. Z 266 Times Annex.

IN Spanish or French cultured family, where native language is spoken, one young man want to board. Y 254 Times Downtown.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 606.—Two rooms, with fine bath, for one or two months. Chaffee Studio.

9TH, 18 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable large and small rooms; reasonable.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large rooms, running water, also small rooms.

45TH, 27 EAST.—For gentleman, large front, corner room; private bath; references.

16TH, 132 EAST.—Beautiful large, elegant room; conveniences; telephone; fine location; references.

47TH, 131 EAST.—Very large, handsome room; one or two gentlemen; private house.

49TH, 88 EAST.—Very desirable room in private residence for gentleman; references.

55TH ST., 63 EAST.—Large, light rooms, with all conveniences; gentleman preferred; references.

83D, 163 EAST.—Large room; private house; all improvements; gentlemen only; references.

GENTLEMAN, tired of club or hotel life, will find comfortable room, with bath, at 16 East 43d; breakfast optional.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike room; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th.)—Desirable large and small room; electricity; phone; table guests.

LEXINGTON AV. 265, (Near 35th.)—Well-furnished, sunny room; bath. 728 M. H.

MADISON AV., 1,041, (near 79th St.)—Physician's office, extension, waiting room; private house; desirable living accommodations; excellent location; reasonable. 101 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 175.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; private baths; smaller rooms; breakfast.

PARK AV., 947, (81st.)—Large room; use of kitchen; all conveniences. Hutter.

SWANNANOA.

15th St., 105 East.—Two handsomely furnished rooms; elevator apartment; all conveniences; Subway express; business men; references exchanged. Apartment 61.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; single; gentlemen; permanent; electricity; references.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Newly decorated single and double; private bath; also suite 3 rooms; steam; electricity; telephone.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, just east of B'way.—Rooms with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $80 per month; same price for one or two persons.

47TH, 56 WEST.—Handsome large room, private bath; steam, electricity; phone; moderate.

47TH ST., 31 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; private bath; electricity; steam; elevator; gentlemen only.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms in quiet residence.

49TH ST., 66 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; single, en suite; private house; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; cozy single room; references.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—Small room; hot, cold running water, telephone; gentleman; references.

55TH ST., 101 WEST, (Apartment 2.)—Attractive outside rooms; southern exposure; freshly renovated; running water; scrupulously clean; references.

55TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, bath, shower; gentlemen; references.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Furnished rooms with private bath, steam heat, electric light; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Handsome room; private bath; electricity; splendid location; reference; telephone.

58TH ST., 346 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room, $5; large room with private bath, $8.50; every convenience.

58TH, 522 WEST.—Attractive suite, suitable for four; other rooms; clean; telephone; refined.

61ST ST., 102 WEST.—Splendidly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; telephone; Subway, Clark.

68TH ST. 70 WEST.—Handsome rooms, with or without bath; single hall room.

68TH ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant suite 2 rooms and bath; electricity; perfect service.

68TH, 58 WEST.—Large room; private bath; near Central Park; other rooms.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive two rooms, bath; also single room; charming apartment. Wilde.

69TH, 108 WEST.—Fine rooms; private bath; steam, continuous hot water; references.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Large front room, 2d floor; also medium, sunny room; every convenience.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

70TH, 117 WEST.—Nicely furnished medium rooms; suitable gentlemen; small rooms; references.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large rooms; private bath; electricity; steam heat.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, also two parlors, separately or connecting; one minute from Subway express; telephone.

71ST, 282 WEST, (corner West End.)—Furnished, unfurnished medium rooms; electricity; reasonable.

71ST ST., 143 WEST.—Gentlemen wishing large, light room, private bath, private family, 11 elegant apartment, phone Columbus 8475.

71ST, 243 WEST.—Attractive, large front room; suitable gentlemen, couple; running water; telephone; Subway.

71ST ST., 71 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and double; elegant parlor; suitable doctor.

71ST, 104 WEST.—Large, bright, well-furnished room, private family.

72D, 248 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite; also front basement; finest appointments; telephone.

73D, 272 WEST.—Newly furnished single, en suite; private baths, showers, electricity; references.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Comfortable, large, medium private house; telephone; reference; gentlemen.

73D, 101 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, double, single; water, electricity, bath, phone.

73D, 160 WEST.—Large front room; every convenience; gentlemen. "L" and Subway.

73D, 273 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, en suite, for bachelors; private house.

73D ST., 255 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; breakfast optional; select.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and double, adjoining bath; private house.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including back parlor, with private bath; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractively furnished, small, medium rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; electricity; plenty hot water; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium, sunny rooms; electric light; telephone; reference.

76TH, 803 WEST.—Large and small rooms for men; references; electricity.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; back parlor; doctor or studio; reference.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive rooms; twin beds; back parlor extension; physician's office.

77TH ST., 150 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; large room, with kitchenette.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Comfortable, well-furnished rooms, single and en suite; private bath.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Elegant room, bath, kitchenette, doctor; private party; first class.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable rooms, parlor floor; hot water heat; electric lights.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; private house; references.

78TH, 223 WEST.—Two minutes to Subway; newly decorated large and small rooms; twin beds; hot water; parquet floors; electric light; telephone; everything new.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large and single rooms; bath adjoining; references.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Newly decorated, large rooms; private bath; breakfast optional; reference.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive rooms; refined home; shower baths; phone; references.

78TH, 135 WEST.—Double front room; all conveniences; HOMELIKE; gentlemen only.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful large room, housekeeping privileges, also small room; Subway; references.

80TH, 128 WEST.—Parlor bedroom; private bath; also large and small rooms; bath adjoining.

80TH, 219 WEST.—Comfortable living room and bedroom, $12.50 weekly. Apt. 56.

81ST ST., 119 WEST.—Newly renovated private house; large, small rooms, well furnished; telephone; moderate; references; parlor suitable dentist.

81ST, 204 WEST.—Immaculate, desirable rooms, single, en suite; $4 to $10. Sharples.

82D, 182 WEST.—Large room, suitable for two; also single; all conveniences; reasonable.

82D, 148 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, outside; electricity; elevator; lavatories; excellent service. Hawkins.

82D, 115 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for business purposes; also other rooms; all conveniences.

82D, 134 WEST.—Spacious room; private bath; reasonable rate; telephone; gentlemen only.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

82D, 68 WEST.—New house; large, small rooms; rates moderate; excellent table.

83D, 311 WEST.—Large, small rooms, beautifully furnished; every convenience; private residence.

84TH ST., 14 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; telephone.

84TH, 17 W.—Exceptionally comfortable 7 well furnished rooms; entire, part; excellent location. Healey.

84TH, 18 WEST.—Newly furnished, cozy, comfortable rooms; beautiful back parlor; references.

85TH ST., 120 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive large room; smaller room; references.

85TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large room; private bath; medium room; telephone; reference; reasonable.

86TH, 341 WEST.—A large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside. Subway.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Large, connecting small rooms; running water; refined surroundings. Bruna.

87TH ST., 53 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, bath adjoining; private house; gentlemen; references.

87TH ST., 330 WEST, (Riverside.)—Well furnished large front room with bathroom; reasonable.

88TH ST., 180 WEST.—Few refined gentlemen find attractive, comfortable rooms, select apartment, on second floor; absolutely private; near subway, "L." Bell 2.

88TH ST. 309 WEST.—Newly renovated house; all modern improvements; large and small rooms; all transportation facilities; near Riverside Drive; references.

88TH ST., 69 WEST.—Comfortable room; private. Call, between 6 and 8 P. M. Deglise.

91ST, 70 WEST.—Attractive, large back parlor, with extension private bath and toilet; newly decorated; homelike surroundings; reasonable.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Desirable rooms; newly decorated; select house; shower baths; references.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; medium room; telephone; gentlemen.

93D, 63 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms, above parlor; private baths; Subway, "L."

95TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive, homelike room, small family; private residence; conveniences; telephone.

95TH, 50 WEST.—"L" Subway express; only few accommodated; breakfast optional; references.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Most attractive furnished room; one minute Subway express station. Macfarland.

96TH ST., 52 WEST.—Excellent location; parlor floor, suitable physician; suites, single rooms; electricity; steam; telephone; references.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional; corner; Subway; very reasonable. Apt. 7C.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive room; large closets; bath; telephone.

97TH ST., 226 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large, delightfully cool, beautifully furnished outside room, adjoining bath and shower; bay window to south; parlor, piano, home privileges; moderate rates. Huet, 8A.

97TH ST., 136 WEST.—Suites; vacuum cleaned; private baths; newly furnished; $8-$15.

102D ST., 254 WEST.—Attractive single room, adjoining bath; private house; refined environment.

108D, 128 WEST.—One or two beautiful rooms, dressing room, bath; private house; block Subway, "L"; $5, $6.50.

108D, 246 WEST.—New England woman has newly furnished rooms; meals optional.

106TH, WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished suite for fastidious gentlemen; references. 1627 Riverside.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished, outside room in elevator apartment, near Broadway; strictly private family. Apartment 35.

107TH ST., 205 WEST.—Well-furnished room, with, without parlor; refined home. Virtue.

112TH, 606 WEST.—Large room; Apartment 52; conveniences; board optional.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Outside rooms; modern bath; shower; electricity; telephone; elevator. Lyman.

119TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH ST., 430 WEST.—Attractive outside rooms; southern exposure; elevator; modern conveniences. Herbert.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive suites and single rooms; shower; elevator. Apt. 32.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Specially desirable light rooms; business people; permanent. Cooper.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Sunny room; business woman, teacher; accommodate two; no other roomers; modern elevator apartment; permanent; references. Apartment 56.

122D ST., (130 Claremont Av.)—Wide outlook; conveniences, cleanliness, refinement. Apt. 62.

122D, 540 WEST, (Morningside 4880.)—Attractive corner rooms; elevator; references. Apartment 41.

122D ST., 500 WEST.—Tastefully furnished front rooms; every convenience. Apt. 3A.

122D ST., 523 West.—Unusually comfortable double and single rooms; $3 up. Sherman.

123D, 526 WEST.—Choice rooms for teachers, students, business people; references. Dana.

123D ST., 363 WEST.—Refined private house; large, well furnished rooms; telephone.

124TH ST., 510 WEST.—Front rooms, with kitchen; single or en suite; corner apartment; elevator; shower bath; telephone. Weber.

125TH, 215 WEST.—Large room, suitable two; small one; no other roomers.

129TH, 1 WEST.—House, newly furnished, large and small. $2.50 upward; also parlor.

130TH, 601 WEST.—Front room in elevator apartment; private family; gentlemen. Hardy

104TH, 144 WEST.—Tastefully furnished suite and single room; every convenience. Kratz.

140TH, 520 WEST.—Nice room; gentlemen; private house; every convenience; reference; $3.50.

148TH, 413 WEST.—Attractive rooms, newly furnished; private residence; exceptional service; reference.

180TH, 718 WEST.—Outside room; private family; Subway; business woman; references. Flack.

BROADWAY, (Cor. 96th.)—Wellaston; exquisitely furnished front room; exceptionally large; facing Broadway; high-class; also other rooms, 8D.

BROADWAY, 3,089, (122d St.)—Large and small sunny, newly furnished rooms; clean, refined; near Subway; $3, $4. Brown.

BROADWAY, 2,787, (107th.)—Attractive front rooms, with bath; modern conveniences. 1702—Riverside.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 94TH ST.—Large, attractively furnished rooms, highest class corner apartment; every convenience; gentlemen; reference; moderate. Telephone Riverside 3728.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (corner of 127th St., Apartment 37.)—Business woman will rent one single or two connecting rooms to lady or married couple; kitchen privileges.

CONVENT AV., 425, (146th St.)—Large and small rooms; gentlemen; references. Owner.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, (141st. Convent Av.)—Handsome suite, dressing room; very reasonable.

MANHATTAN AV., 83.—Two front rooms; nicely furnished; running water; telephone; will rent together or single.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS, EACH WITH BATH, AT 140 WEST 116TH ST., FURNISHED; RENTALS AT $25 PER MONTH AND UPWARD, INCLUDING SERVICE. PHONE 5800 MORNING.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Large front or back room with private family; references. Phone Riverside 2868.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 102.—Exceptionally clean, light rooms; elevator apartment; $3, $5. Brown.

WEST END, 611.—Magnificent room, elegantly furnished; private bath; electricity; also smaller room; private family; 91st Subway; references.

Brooklyn.

174A 6TH AV.—Large, sanitary rooms, modern conveniences, refined surroundings, near Subway.

WASHINGTON PARK, 208.—Elegantly furnished rooms; private house; hot-water heat; electricity; telephone; walking distance Subway; breakfast if desired.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

Twenty cents a line.

YOUNG French lady wants nicely furnished room in private family or lady's apartment, between 40th and 55th St.; moderate. Write Anderson, 148 East 58th.

TWO rooms, with board, furnished or unfurnished, between 87th and 87th, west side, by two business women; not over $35 monthly. T 149 Times.

WANTED—Two nicely furnished rooms, with bath, in strictly private family, either with or without board, for two gentlemen. Room 920, 61 Broadway.

GENTLEMAN desires room, west side; $5 weekly; give particulars. T 148 Times.

Agents Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

AGENTS wanted; good selling article. Lasher, 468 West 143d St.; early morning.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

40TH ST., 26 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, single, en suite; private house; references.

50th, 60 West.—Large studio and bath; American basement, private dwelling; $800.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SILVERWARE DEPARTMENT — Requires experienced saleswomen.

ALSO

WOMEN'S SUIT DEPARTMENT.—Saleswomen with first-class experience needed for our tailor-made suit department. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

CARPET SEWERS.—FREDERICK LOESER & CO., Brooklyn, require a number of experienced carpet sewers. Apply at Carpet Department, third floor.

FITTER.—Experienced in cutting and fitting waist and skirt linings in a high-class dressmaking establishment. Eighth Floor, 2 West 45th St.

FUR OPERATOR, ONE WHO IS CAPABLE OF FINISHING FUR COATS, &C.; ONLY FIRST-CLASS WORKERS NEED APPLY. BONWIT TELLER & CO., 5th Av. and 38th St. Apply Supt.'s office, 38th St. entrance.

NURSE.—Refined, practical nurse for lady; references required; state wages. G 59 Times Annex.

SALESWOMEN, (OUTSIDE,) AMERICAN, EDUCATED, ENERGETIC, AND AMBITIOUS FOR FUTURE; COMMISSION. CALL MORNINGS, ROOM 1,806, 100 BROADWAY.

SALESLADY wanted on ladies' gowns; must be experienced and have references. B. Plumer, 840 7th Av., corner 54th St.

TEACHER wanted; high school subjects. Apply in person 386 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Staten Island.

WE NEED THREE WOMEN of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company ladies specialising in high-class educational work; expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call between 4 and 5 P. M., Hansen-Bellows Co., 303 5th Av.

WOMAN of ability, reliability, stability to travel; salary. Ask for Mrs. Insley, Room 1,014, 225 5th Av.

YOUNG GIRL wanted, 16 years old, for light office work. Apply by letter only, P. C. Sieger, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students subject to probation. Graduates registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D STREET.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES,
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 62-64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

AMBITIOUS, energetic young man is offered excellent business training plus $6 a week to commence; good opportunities for advancement. Reply, stating age, education, and references to Box F Times, 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Gas company, one hour from New York; experienced on merchandise ledgers; state age, salary, and references. E 234 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR MECHANIC, experienced with Renault cars, also shop training necessary. In reply state wages, references, &c. Address R. B. S., Normandy Farm, Gwynedd Valley, Penn.

COLLECTOR.—Catholic young man; neat appearance; reference; cash security $25. Apply 4 P. M., Room 813, 154 Nassau St.

COTTON, WOOL AND HAIR.
Salesman, industrious, thoroughly experienced in all branches and well acquainted with the trade, wanted by a new concern on commission basis; chance for executive position. E 208 Times Downtown.

INSTRUCTOR.—Wanted, by private school in this city, instructor in chemistry and biology, with some knowledge of French, for mornings; and instructors of romance languages, of physics, chemistry, biology, mathematics, and of languages for evening. T 154 Times.

MANAGER for vaudeville and picture house; must understand all angles of the game; only those who are thoroughly experienced and have handled large houses need apply. Address, stating salary expected and references. Live Wire, T 148 Times Square.

PRINTING SOLICITOR for large concern. Address, stating age, experience, and salary desired, E 227 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGERS AND FLOOR SUPERINTENDENTS.
A HIGH-CLASS DEPARTMENT STORE IN THIS CITY WANTS COMPETENT AND ACTIVE YOUNG MEN AS SALES MANAGERS AND FLOOR SUPERINTENDENTS; DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL; TO MEN OF INITIATIVE, TACT, AND SURPLUS AMBITION GOOD SALARIES AND PERMANENT POSITIONS, WITH MAGNIFICENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT. C 91 TIMES.

SALESMAN, — THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SILK PETTICOAT SALESMAN FOR THE MIDDLE WEST; ONLY THOSE COMMANDING TRADE NEED APPLY; COMMISSION BASIS. LEWIS-HURWITZ CO., 54 WEST 21ST.

SALESMEN wanted to sell fine quality of chewing gum, fresh from factory. Send for samples and full information; commission basis. The Greenwood Gum Co., Youngstown, Ohio.

SALESMEN.—Widen your wants by call to trade; new lucrative health biscuit; good commission. Health Food Co., Room 320, 38 Park Row.

SALESMAN for out of town to sell feather boas on 10 per cent. commission; Western territory preferred. L 21 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man as stenographer and typewriter and office assistant; one who understands the Elliot-Fisher billing machine; state salary expected. B. L. C., L 28 Times.

THE SERVICES OF PAINTER'S HELPERS FOR AUTOMOBILE WORK ARE REQUIRED.
Apply at 513 West 24th St., New York City.

TWO YOUNG MEN, 25 to 35 years of age, with accounting experience and knowledge of office routine; must be well educated and anxious to get into the selling end with a first-class firm where they will be paid a salary while being trained to sell established line of high grade accounting forms and devices; men who can qualify will be trained and placed in territories where they can make some money. Write, stating why you think you can sell, and give full experience. D 230 Times Downtown.

VALET.—Good opportunity and permanent position for man who is an experienced valet and can take charge of bachelor's apartment; must understand plain cooking and be able to serve; applicant must have a good record and present unquestioned references from former employers. Address F 13 Times Annex.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, No. 37 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Boys find excellent board, kind treatment, careful supervision, thorough help in studies; best schools; country parsonage. D 100 Times.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment, and improvement guaranteed; civil service; ass ostalogue. WADSWORTH INSTITUTE, (Founded 1858.) Broadway, at 72d St.

INVEST YOUR EVENINGS in the study of practical advertising; prepare yourself to earn more money in a field of unlimited opportunity by attending 23d St. Y. M. C. A. Advertising School; class now forming. Ask for booklet.

Employment Agencies.

E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE AGENCY, SINGER BUILDING.
Auditor, hotel experience, $2,500 to $3,000; Superintendent, apartment house or hotel construction, experience, $1,500; surveyor, A1 draughtsman, ability to plot and compute accurately, $75; salesmen, (2) office systems and furniture experience, $1200 to start; clerks, junior, (3,) A1 at figures, $16 to start.

DESIGNER-ARTIST, thoroughly experienced in jewelry and silver; salary $1,000 to $3,000. National Employment Exchange, 30 Church St.

COMPETENT SERVANTS procurable at Progressive Agency; personal references guaranteed. Harlem 3270, Colored.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ACCOUNTANT, stenographer, typewriter seeks position as secretary or office manager. W 75 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, some stenography; trial balance, controlling accounts; 6 years' experience; highly recommended. E 219 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Practical experience double entry; excellent references. E. G., 343 St. Nicholas Av.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; trial balance; controlling accounts; typist. $12-$15. M 191 Times.

CLERK.—Young lady seeks position in office, with chance for advancement; have had about two years' experience in office routine; am willing and obliging; can furnish best of references as to my character, honesty, and ability. If you have a position open in your office consult L 17 Times before filling same.

COOK, WAITRESS, NURSE.—Mother and daughter; city or country; best references. Shields, 749 Columbus Av., 96th-97th Sts.

COMPANION, &c.—A cultured woman, forty, cheerful temperament, desires position as companion or managing housekeeper; will teach French, German, music; any part of country. W 57 Times.

COMPANION.—Educated and refined middle-aged lady would like position as companion or nurse to lady or elderly gentleman; best references. Mrs. C. E. Drake, 88 O'Neil St., Kingston, N. Y.

COMPANION, GOVERNESS.—Lady desires position companion, governess; speaks four languages; excellent references. T 187 Times.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS wanted by a Swedish young woman; wages, $30. 1,132 Clay Av., Bronx, care janitor.

DUTCH-AMERICAN.
Couple, man employed, wishes to take care of physician's (bachelor) apartment in exchange for free rent; references. Address Box 5, 1,515 3d Av.

EXPERT TUTORING by college graduate; all high school and elementary subjects. G 58 Times.

GENTLEWOMAN, understanding children; capable of assisting mother in household, where trustworthy, companionable person is needed. L. L., Times Harlem.

GOVERNESS OR NURSE to one or two girls; age, 24; inexperienced, but willing; also speaks German. L 2,110 Mapes Av., Bronx.

HIGH SCHOOL girl (15) desires position after 3. Muller, 412 East 51st.

INVESTIGATOR, &c.—Able woman wants position investigator and confidential secretary to philanthropist; English, Spanish, German, typing, bookkeeping; ten years' experience organized charity; references. T 150 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Neat, bright American girl; good penman; graduated in June; $5. Miss Reed, E 205 Times Downtown.

OFFICE WORK without stenography; real estate preferred; former school teacher; some office experience; understands typewriter; small salary, with chance of advancement. Z 264 Times Annex.

SEAMSTRESS.—Young woman desires position as seamstress. R. F., 2,102 Amsterdam Av.

SECRETARY and HOUSEKEEPER.—Mrs. Stephen Pell highly recommends and wishes to secure position for young lady as secretary and housekeeper; best reference. Answer 3 East 69th St., City.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, losing position account of war, desires opportunity show efficiency; nine years' experience; executive ability; refined, exceptionally good references; employer vouches for capability; salary commensurate ability. D 214 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, NINE YEARS' SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE, OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT; SALARY REASONABLE; HIGHLY INDORSED. D 213 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECRETARY.—Experienced bookkeeper, stenographer, possessing unusual ability, tact, initiative, desires executive position; exceptional references. S. W., 23 Avenue A.

STENOGRAPHER.
TEN YEARS' SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE WITH ONE CONCERN; FORCED TO MAKE CHANGE, OWING TO EUROPEAN SITUATION; EXECUTIVE ABILITY; EXCEPTIONAL REFERENCES. J. A. B., F 14 TIMES ANNEX.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, secretary; seven years' manufacturing and advertising experience; capable taking full charge of office; excellent education; conscientious; highest references. F. S., 921 Whitlock Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent and reliable young woman desires permanent or temporary position with first-class house; highest references. Address Competent, E 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Refined, highly educated young lady; five years' experience; seeks position where conscientious work and ability are appreciated; highest references. W 18 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, (18;) 3 months' law experience; bright, rapid, accurate; neat appearance; $7. Miss Booth, E 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Part time position by young woman who is secretary to literary woman; can give all mornings, or alternate days; references. T 180 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptional ability; experienced handling technical, commercial, legal, office detail; moderate salary start. Van, 155 West 117th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Giving up business; desirous securing position for my stenographer secretary. J. S., Room 1,022, 116 Nassau Street.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; intelligent girl; six months' experience; neat appearance; excellent school record; no agency; $6. D 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Twelve years' experience; capable of taking charge of office; A1 references. D 285 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; age 30; good mathematician, grammarian; reliable; $8. E 237 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 4 years' experience; discreet, intelligent; $10. E 236 Times Downtown.

STENOTYPIST.—Experienced in law; willing; Underwood; $15. McNulty, 156 West 106th St.

STENOGRAPHER, brainy, good grammarian, speller, businesslike, accurate transcriber; $10-$12. F 186 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent to make good; do utmost to please. Bessie Liebowitz, 606 Madison Av., Phone Plaza 2904.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, high school graduate, desires position stenographer; short experience. E 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; experienced in commercial lines; desires position; $12-$15. D 282 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; read accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER, ASS

DISPUTE SUCCESS OF FREE MARKETS

Some Members of Mayor's Food Committee Vote Against Making Them Permanent.

BUT RESOLUTION IS CARRIED

Mr. Buckle Asserts Quality of Produce and Prices Are Not Up to Standard.

Reports that have come from beyond the closed doors of the Mayor's Committee on Food Investigation would indicate that the Executive Committee is not working in harmony. In the Open Market Committee of Borough President Marks there has been the same indication that all are not in accord on the question of the success or the usefulness of the four free markets. George W. Perkins denied officially yesterday that there is any friction in the Mayor's Committee, but he admitted that every one has a right to his or her opinion. In the Open Market Committee the opposition to the free markets found voice yesterday at a committee meeting. The exchange of opinion was vigorous.

The trouble began when a resolution was introduced advocating that the new markets be made permanent. Borough President Marks presided and was enthusiastic over the prospects for the markets. When the resolution came to a vote John Buckle, President of the Greenwich Market Men's Association and a dealer in foodstuffs, said emphatically that he would not vote to make them permanent. "I voted for the markets," he said, "and I am sorry I did."

Mr. Buckle said that his reason for not wishing to vote in favor of the resolution was because the markets are not a success so far as bringing the producer and the consumer together. He added that he was not speaking selfishly, but that he had been to the markets every day. Mr. Marks held up his hand and Mr. Buckle amended: "Every day except last Saturday, when you asked me. I was there this morning, and I saw one farmer in the Fort Lee Ferry Market and the Harlem Bridge Markets."

Mr. Marks asked what time he was there, and Mr. Buckle replied that he had been there between 10:30 and 11 o'clock. This caused the Borough President to remark that Buckle ought to have been there earlier. "That's the time the housewife goes to market," he replied.

Not only did Mr. Buckle complain of prices, but he said that about one-third of the stuff offered for sale ought to have been destroyed, as it was a disgrace to the city. At that Mr. Marks said that it was a grave charge to make against the Health Department, which had inspected the markets and declared the food offered for sale excellent.

Another committeeman remarked that the markets were performing a mission in that they opened an avenue for the sale of food which might not have found a market. J. L. Lippmann, who is a wholesale dealer in country produce, suggested that the vote be deferred for two weeks. Committeeman Wineberg, who has been canvassing the farmers on Long Island in the interest of the markets, said that he had interviewed twenty-two farmers, and their chief anxiety seemed to be whether the markets would be continued. He told of the success that they had met in selling their produce. He told of one farmer who said that he got $122 for a load which would have brought him only $85 in the Gansevoort Market. Mr. Wineberg added that the free markets had cut the cost of living 20 per cent.

The prices had been investigated by women, said Mr. Marks, and they had reported favorably on them, as they did on the quality o fthe goods sold. This brought from Mr. Lippmann the retort that the markets had received $50,000 worth of advertising, and that he could sell gold bricks with that advertising.

Mr. Buckle thereupon broke in with some heat: "If the gentleman says that a farmer said he could not go to Gansvoort Market because of speculators, he is telling what is an absolute —."

"That was not said," broke in the Borough President.

The discussion continued for some moments, and S. Walter Hauffmann, who has just returned from studying market conditions abroad, asked whether any of the farmers were opposed to the markets. To this Mr. Marks said that it is always possible to find opposition to every big movement.

In the end the resolution making the markets permanent was adopted.

The Bureau of Weights and Measures has established permanent stands in each of the new markets, to hear complaints and to test weights and measures. A site for a possible market at 181st Street and the Bronx end of the Washington Bridge is being considered by the committee. It is admirably located for freight facilities.

SAYS PACKERS WORK AS UNIT.

Food Inquiry Witness Asserts Retailer Is Being Driven Out.

Eugene F. Devlin, of 100 Sherman Avenue, the Bronx, principal witness at the investigation into food prices before Chief Magistrate McAdoo in the Criminal Courts Building, yesterday, told how the retail dealer is being driven out of business by the meat packers. Mr. Devlin is a former inspector of the Department of Health and he went to Argentine to investigate the beef trade there. He charged that the packers were working as a unit to crush the retailers and open chains of stores. He said the packers have absorbed the Argentine meat industry and are now planning to get control in Africa.

In 1907, he said, the Plata Frigorifico, originally owned by the Imperial Cold Storage Company, passed into the hands of Swift & Co. for $1,750,000. In 1911 Swift opened in Argentina a $2,000,000 modern plant. About 1909 La Blanca Frigorifico was taken over by American packers, generally conceded to be Armour and Nelson for $1,700,000.

"I believe," said Mr. Devlin, "that the city should own and control a modern slaughter house provided with adequate facilities for handling to the best advantage all by-products."

The witness said that Argentine beef was as good and palatable as the native dressed brand. He figured the profit on a South American steer was about $87.20.

The statement of fresh meat imported from July 1 to Sept 5, was submitted by J. H. Lant, in charge of statistics in the New York Custom House.

	Pounds.	Value.
Fresh beef in quarters	34,352,012	$3,018,892
Lambs and mutton	2,214,220	22,484
Veal	392,054	36,085
Sundry meats	3,788,887	331,106
Canned Corned beef		301,713

Alfred W. McCann, food expert of The Globe, testified, and the hearings were postponed indefinitely.

JUDGE ATTACKS HAGUE.

Jersey City Commissioner Says He Will Fight Hoodlums.

Criminal Court Judge John Warren of Jersey City issued a statement yesterday charging that Commissioner Frank Hague, Director of Public Safety, had selected police to arrest certain young men in a raid on a picnic at Greenville Schuetzen Park on the night of Labor Day; that they were blackjacked, and were railroaded by Hague's order obeyed by Judge Charles O'Brien after they had been fined by Acting Judge Kelly. Judge Warren said:

"I believe that many of the decisions of the Judge of the Second Criminal Court, Charles F. X. O'Brien, are at present dictated or controlled by Commissioner Hague."

Commissioner Hague replied promptly, and denied that he selected the raiding policemen. He said:

"As Director of Public Safety it is my business to do everything in my power to protect the citizens of Jersey City. That is all that I have tried to do in the present case. Every citizen who has been the victim of hoodlums knows that fines will not eradicate this evil. Only jail sentences will strike terror into the hearts of these evildoers."

Judge O'Brien declined to make any statement.

Would Hold Up Hatch Commissions.

Attorney Albert B. Kerr appeared before Surrogate Cohalan yesterday and asked for delay in the payment of $82,000 as commissions to the executors of the estate of Edward P. Hatch, President of the Lord & Taylor Company, at the time of his death on Sept. 20, 1900. Kerr explained that an appeal to the Appellate Division has been taken in an effort to set aside a referee's findings in favor of the executors in selling Lord & Taylor stock to John Claflin at 27 when the will of Hatch provided that it could not be sold at less than 110. The difference involves about $650,000. Kerr represented Edward Hatch, son of the decedent, who is contesting the sale of the stock to Claflin. The Surrogate reserved decision.

STEUER ON TRIAL, EDITH ST. CLAIR ILL

Jerome Prosecutes Lawyer Accused by A. L. Erlanger of Blackmail.

REFEREE BARS REPORTERS

Theatrical Manager Repeats His Story and Will Be on Stand Again Today.

The hearing of charges of unprofessional conduct against Max D. Steuer, the lawyer accused of prompting Edith St. Clair, an actress, to make false statements in her suit against Klaw & Erlanger, began yesterday in the offices in the Woolworth Building of George C. Holt, appointed as a referee to take testimony by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Abraham L. Erlanger, who has sought for more than two years to bring to an issue charges of blackmail that he made against Steuer, was the first witness. He was cross-examined at length by Steuer personally, and the hearing was adjourned until today, when the cross-examination will be resumed. While the accused lawyer handled his own case yesterday, he is represented also by John B. Stanchfield and Charles F. Mathewson. The charges are being prosecuted by ex-District Attorney William Travers Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Manley.

Erlanger testified that in September, 1900, Steuer and "Little Tim" Sullivan came to his offices. When Sullivan left Steuer said, according to Erlanger, that he might as well come to the point at once: that he had been instructed by his client, Edith St. Clair, an actress, formerly employed by Klaw & Erlanger, to bring a suit against him.

"What kind of a suit can she bring against me?" said Erlanger, according to his testimony. "I haven't seen her for months."

Steuer, the witness said, explained that Miss St. Clair insisted that Erlanger had made a promise to give her $75 a month for life, and he added:

"You know that women who bring suits in New York are given great latitude in court and that you could be subjected to a very unpleasant cross-examination which might disturb your marital relations."

"That is the only thing you have said that appeals to me," Erlanger testified that he responded. "I don't want to have my home destroyed. I'll see my lawyer about it."

But Steuer replied, according to Erlanger, that he had been instructed to settle the case then and there or else to file papers. To this Erlanger said that he replied:

"This is blackmail pure and simple, and you know it."

According to Erlanger, Steuer replied that he knew it to be blackmail, but asked if Mr. Erlanger did not consider it better to settle the case quietly with Miss St. Clair rather than let it get into court. Erlanger said that he asked how much it would be and was informed that Miss St. Clair wanted $100,000, but would settle for $25,000 in ten yearly installments of $2,500 each.

When Erlanger asked how he would be protected, he said that Steuer advised him to have the contract made between Miss St. Clair and the firm of Klaw & Erlanger and that he promised that he would tear up the contract if Miss St. Clair said anything about the suit. Erlanger answered, he said:

"I don't see anything to do but to settle, Mr. Steuer. You have the goods."

Erlanger went on to say that after the return of his wife from Europe in the latter part of September he learned that she had been informed all about the contract. He telephoned, he said, to Steuer, and told him that Miss St. Clair had notified his wife. Only four people—himself, his partner, Marc Klaw, Steuer, and Miss St. Clair—knew anything about the suit, he said, and either Steuer or Miss St. Clair must have notified his wife.

A letter from Steuer, written guardedly and denying that Miss St. Clair had disclosed the transaction, was introduced into evidence. Erlanger denied that he had ever made a verbal contract to employ Miss St. Clair for life, adding that he had no power to make such a contract, as he had no individual enterprises, and that he would not make such a contract, because it was impossible to tell how long an actress would be valuable to him.

On cross-examination Steuer tried to establish contradictions between Erlanger's testimony yesterday and his testimony on previous occasions in court and before the Bar Association. Shortly after the cross-examination had started, Charles F. Mathewson, one of Steuer's attorneys, called the attention of Referee Holt to the fact that there were reporters in the room. Judge Holt requested them to leave, saying it had been agreed by the counsel for both sides that the hearing should be behind closed doors. When asked the reason for this agreement, Referee Holt said after the hearing:

"It seems an unnecessary hardship upon Mr. Steuer that extended accounts of the hearing of charges against him should be reported in the press."

Edith St. Clair, who was to follow Erlanger as a witness against Mr. Steuer, sent yesterday to the District Attorney's office a physician's certificate stating that she was ill and that her attendance at the hearing immediately will be impossible.

The statement of Miss St. Clair on which the hearing against Steuer is based was made after she had obtained a judgment for $2,500 for the second installment and before Erlanger's appeal from that judgment had been heard. In an affidavit placed in the hands of William T. Jerome she retracted the statement that Erlanger had made a verbal contract with her, and asserted that she had testified to that effect at the prompting of Mr. Steuer.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—One man was so badly burned that he died later in the Bayonne Hospital, and another had three ribs fractured yesterday afternoon when an explosion occurred in Plant No. 2 of the Standard Oil Company at Constable Hook. The dead man, John Hagan, forty-seven years o fage, lived at 203 Avenue E, Bayonne. The injured man is James Ferguson.

NEWARK.—Counsel for Edward Jacoby of 20 Treacy Avenue has served notice on the New Jersey Plate Glass Insurance Company that he has discontinued a suit begun by him to recover $980 worth of jewelry which it was claimed had mysteriously disappeared from the Jacoby home last March. The jewelry was found in an old shoe.

LONG BRANCH.—John Sullivan, thirty-five years old, a bricklayer of this place, was instantly killed by a train at West End yesterday.

TRENTON.—The Court of Pardons yesterday refused to commute the death sentences of Augelo Cercerielio of Essex County and Joseph Toth of Middlesex County.

TRENTON.—Acting at the request of Gov. Fielder, William Delaroche Anderson yesterday presented to the executive data relating to the impeachment proceedings against the Somerset County Tax Board. It is alleged by Anderson that the board has willfully refused to allow a proper assessment for Mount St. Mary's College at Plainfield.

TRENTON.—Gov. Fielder yesterday named Clifton C. Shinn as Judge of the Atlantic County Court of Common Pleas.

TRENTON.—Acting at the request of prominent Jewish clergymen, the State Civil Service Commission announced yesterday postponement of all examinations scheduled for Monday, Sept. 21, the Jewish New Year. The tests will be held the following Wednesday.

TRENTON.—Announcement was made yesterday by United States Senator Martine that competitive examinations for the New Jersey appointments to the Annapolis Naval Academy will be held at the Batton High School, Elizabeth, next Saturday at 9 A. M.

TRENTON.—Although there are three other candidates in the race against him, Senator Blanchard White of Burlington County is so confident of winning the Republican nomination for Congress in the Second District next Tuesday that yesterday he mailed his expense statement to the Clerk of the House of Representatives. He has expended $40 for advertising.

TRENTON.—As a result of Monday's meeting of the State Board of Prison Inspectors, it was announced yesterday, nine of the twenty convicts whose applications for parole were considered, will go free. One of them is Sykes, a former member of the Mercer County bar, who was received at the prison in May, 1909, to serve sixteen years for embezzlement from a trust fund. Giano Biango, serving fifteen years from Hudson County for murder, was also paroled.

SUES WIFE SECOND TIME.

John W. Wilson Again Brings Action for Separation.

John W. Wilson began suit against his wife, Anna B. Wilson, for a separation in May last, charging her with being in love with William Eichenauer of 2,405 Hughes Street, Brooklyn. In his complaint Mr. Wilson said he spoke to Mr. Eichenauer about the matter, and the latter assured him that his suspicions were true.

Mr. Wilson also said that Eichenauer had given Mrs. Wilson money, diamonds, and other jewelry. To save her from Eichenauer's attentions he moved to this borough, but Mrs. Wilson wouldn't leave Eichenauer. After Mr. Wilson began his suit Mrs. Wilson signed an agreement to stay away from Eichenauer, whereupon Mr. Wilson resumed marital relations with her and withdrew his action for a separation. But Mrs. Wilson, her husband says, went back to Eichenauer, so yesterday he began his suit for a separation all over again.

Miramar Inn Destroyed by Fire.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Sept. 15.—Fire that started in the kitchen of the Miramar Inn at Galilee, near here, early this morning destroyed the inn and two cottages adjoining it, causing $50,000 damage. Fishermen rescued Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Leo and their two sons and a daughter of Elizabeth, N. J., from the roof of a porch on the inn, where they had been trapped. A score of other persons in the inn had narrow escapes. The fire was discovered by Mrs. Hugo J. Hanf of New York a few minutes after guests who had attended a party given in honor of her son, a Cornell student, had departed.

NORMAN—the new ARROW COLLAR 2 for 25¢

Cluett, Peabody & Co. Inc. Makers

4 PHOTOS $1.50 Of yourself, finished in ETCHING FORM, size 5x8. Regular price $12 per dozen. Also made from new or old photos. With this Coupon

"The Photographer In Town" New York Paris Boston Phila.

E. Brunel

5-6 5th AVE., at 43d St.
1482 BROADWAY, at 43d St.
1 WEST 34TH ST., opp. Waldorf.
245 BROADWAY, at City Hall.
115 WEST 42D ST., near B'way.
1269 BROADWAY, at 32d St.
472 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.

CUT THIS COUPON NOW
Good Until Oct. 15 only

FAIR WARNING!! Before you spend one dollar or $100 for photographs, see E. BRUNEL'S display and price list—then use your own judgment.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DONALD BRIAN
starring in "The Girl from Utah"
wearing our new soft hat—
THE CUTAWAY
Truly Manners

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c. SYLVESTER SCHAFFER, (Final Week), Nat. Wills, Sam. & Kitty Morton, Cecil Lean & Co., others.

COLOSSAL Daily Mat. 25c. Eddie Foy & Family, Grace La Rue, Eis & French, Dainty Marie, co.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Harry Fox & Yanci Dolly, Mrs. Gene Hughes, Sophie Barnard & others.

CANDLER THEATRE, WEST 42D STREET. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. BIGGEST HIT IN 23 YEARS "ON TRIAL"

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149 St., 3d Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Today Mat. 25 & 50c "PEG O' MY HEART."

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Daily Matinee 25c to 75c. Conroy & Lemaire, Pauline Hall, Kathryn Osterman & Co., Freddie Welsh & 12 others.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC The Big Success TODAY Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Next Week—"Peg o' My Heart." Seats Thursday.

DE KALB Matinees Wed., Sat., 25-50c. Evenings 25c. to $1.00. THE STRONGER MAGNET Next Week—Mutt & Jeff in Mexico.

NEW HOTEL THERESA

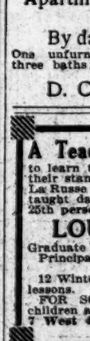
LARGEST AND FINEST Transient & Family Hotel Uptown 7th Av., 124th to 125th St.
ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS. ALL POINTS. AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up.
Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY
All Outside Rooms.
Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00.
SINGLE ROOM AND BATH (per year)..$540
2 ROOMS AND BATH, (per year)....$720
3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS, (per year)...$1,200
Special Rates by Month and Season
BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK.
T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER.
'Phone, 6270—Morningside.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 86TH TO 86TH ST
LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE UPTOWN HOTEL.
2 Blocks from Riverside Drive and Central Park. Subway Station and Surface Cars at door. new "Elevated" Station, 86th St., (within two blocks.)
Large, Quiet Rooms with Bath for transient or permanent residence.
All the comforts of New York City's BEST Hotels at one-third less price.

HOTEL BUCKINGHAM
50th St. and 5th Ave.
Handsomely furnished.
Apartments of any number of rooms desired,
By day, month or season.
One unfurnished Apartment eight rooms, three baths; frontage on 5th Av. 45 feet; latest improvements.
D. C. JONES, Manager.

A Teachers' Ballroom Class to learn the latest European dances in their standardized forms; also beautiful La Russe and the Fox Trot will be taught daily from 10 to 12, Sept. 14th-25th personally by
LOUIS H. CHALIF
Graduate Russian Imperial Ballet School; Principal Chalif Normal School of Dancing.
12 Winter normal courses, also private lessons.
FOR SOCIETY, private classes for children and adults.
7 West 42d St. Tel. Bryant 5583

23 Years at This Address MEANS Something.
MODERN DANCES
TAUGHT IN NINE LESSONS, $5.
3½ HOURS DANCING, 25c
Instructors will dance with you without extra charge, afternoons and evenings, except Saturdays & Sundays. Open 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. Separate floor for Private Lessons. Expert lady and gentleman teachers. All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1.
REMEY'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, 919 8TH AV. (at 54th St.). Phone 4557 Columbus.
Send for FREE illustrated booklet.



Why Pay More?
8 Strictly Private Lessons $5
Wm. L. Loew, Jr.
2,700 Broadway, cor. 100d St. Telephone 7359 Riverside.
ALL SOCIETY'S MODERN DANCES
10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THE CELEBRATED ALVIENE
6 PRIVATE LESSONS, $10.
The Dancing Master who taught the world's greatest dancers; LU LU FADO, Fox Trot, Ta Tao, Maxixe, La Rouge, La Furiana, Brazilian, Polka (Alviene La Russe), Marsovian, One-Step, Hesitation, Half and Half. Also all stage and classic dancing.
ALVIENE STUDIO, 225 West 57th St. near Broadway. Phone 4782 Columbus.

The Oscar Duryea Schools
47 West Seventy-second Street,
553 and 557 West 182d Street.
Tuition in Aesthetics,
The New Dances and Deportment.

MANSFIELD STUDIOS
247 W. 42d St. Bryant 4674.
Select. Private. Est. 1904. One-Step, Hesitation, Maxixe, Fox-Trot, La La Fado, and latest Modern Dances taught privately. Our prices considering services rendered are extremely moderate. Each pupil has private room with instructor. No one can see or laugh at your mistakes.

FOX TROT, MAXIXE, HESITATION, ONE-STEP, TANGO.
PROFICIENCY GUARANTEED; expert instruction at reasonable rates; open evenings.
ETTLIN STUDIO, 64 E. 34th. Murray Hill 6534.

MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 56 E. 34TH ST. Murray Hill 9619
Modern Dances Lulu Fado Private Studio.

MISS BOBBY BURNS, 56 East 34th St. Murray Hill—3853
All Modern Dances. Personal Attention.

New York's Ideal Hotels
Holley, 36 Washington Sq.
Earle, 103 Waverly Place.
Judson, 53 Washington Sq.
Van Rensselaer, 17 E. 11th St.
Located in the Heart of Things, in the famous Knickerbocker Section. Under ONE progressive management.
Modern in Everything.
European Plan, $6 to $50 a Week
American Plan, $14 to $70 a Week
Apartments of 2 to 10 rooms, with fine baths and showers. Single rooms with private bath. Rooms with running water.
DAVID H. KNOTT. WILLIAM J. KNOTT.

33 West 51st St.
CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW TWELVE-STORY
Non-housekeeping Apartment.
Suites from One to Five Rooms, with baths.
All Light, Outside Rooms
Maid service and electric light without charge.
A LA CARTE RESTAURANT.
One Doctor's Apartment.
APPLY RESIDENT MANAGER.

MONTICELLO
35-37 WEST 64TH ST.
Between Broadway and Central Park.
STATIONS OF "L" and Subway at 66th St.
QUIET, FAMILY HOTEL FOR TRANSIENTS OR SEASON. MODERATE RATES. FURNISHED AS FOLLOWS

	Day.	Month.
Double Room { For } & Private Bath { 1 or 2	$2.00	{ $50.00 to 60.00
2 Rooms and Bath for 1 or 2	$2.50 & $3	{ 65.00 to 75.00

Also 3 Room Suites, with Bath.
Bachelor Rooms and Bath, $8, $9 weekly.
Restaurant { Club Breakfast, a la Carte and Table d'Hote
Phone 1200—Columbus. J. A. JEFFSON, Mgr.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx New Fall Clothes for Men

MY, but they're good-looking, these new Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes of ours.

You never saw such wide selections—clothes here for young men and old, and as for men who appreciate the business advantage of youthful appearance, with the impression of snap and vigor it conveys—these are *the* clothes.

Suits $18 to $50 Fall Overcoats $15 to $40

MEN who like to wear light weight suits till the real cold comes will find the greatest bargains of the year in our Sale of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits at $13.

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores:
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores:
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

Hotel Ansonia
Broadway, 73d & 74th Streets.
17 STORIES. 1400 ROOMS.
Largest transient and family hotel in New York City.
OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON RIVER.

ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS, beautifully, completely furnished housekeeping apartments, five to ten rooms, including refrigeration, electric light, with or without full hotel service, or unfurnished by the year, with or without full hotel service.
Non-housekeeping apartments furnished or unfurnished.
Single rooms, $2.00 per day; with bath, $2.50 per day. Double rooms and bath, $4.00 per day. Parlor, bedroom and bath, $5.00 per day.
Restaurant De Luxe (remodelled and redecorated) now open. Dancing from 10:30 till closing.
CUISINE UNSURPASSED; MODERATE PRICES.
THES DANSANT OPEN IN THE FOUNTAIN ROOM FROM 4:30 TO 8, UNDER DIRECTION OF MR. WILLIAM WILSON AND MISS RISBROUGH.
FRANK W. HARRIMAN, GUSTAV OBENDORFER, Lessees & Managers.

Café des Beaux Arts
Sixth Ave. & 40th St.
The Beautiful ART ROOM Has Reopened.
A new variety of Beaux Arts creations and specialties a la Carte.
Grill Luncheon, 75c. Dinner, $1.50.
Music by the Parisian Trio & Neapolitan Troubadours.

REISENWEBER'S, 58th St. & Columbus Circle
Table d'Hote Dinner (Every Eve.) $1. Maryland Dinner $1.25
A LA CARTE MODERATE PRICES
DANCING PRIZE DANCING CONTEST EVERY FRIDAY EV'G.
Now Booking Banquets, Beefsteak Parties, Receptions, Dances, Etc.

SHANLEY'S BROADWAY-43-44 Sts. Superior Six-Course Luncheon 75c. MUSIC
RECTOR'S Delicious Cold Specialties America's Coolest Ball Room
48th St., Broadway & 7th Ave.

CLENDENING 202 WEST 103D STREET.
TIRED OF HOUSEKEEPING?
The Apartment Hotel solves all domestic difficulties. We are offering three and four room suites with private baths, UNFURNISHED, on lease, with FULL HOTEL SERVICE, at $60.00 to $75.00 monthly. FURNISHED suites of 2 to 4 rooms and bath at very reasonable rates.
WE ARE PLEASING MANY OTHERS. WHY NOT YOU?
Subway (B'way) 200 Ft. Away.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

BRAWNER
"Atop the Strand"
B'WAY, AT 47TH ST.
New York's Newest and Best Restaurant and Ballroom

ELEVEN EAST 45th-St
New York
APARTMENTS, OF ANY SIZE
Restaurant a la Carte
SAME MANAGEMENT
The Lorraine
Fifth Ave. at 45th St.
Apartments and Rooms with Bath,
Unfurnished and Furnished,
by the Year or Transiently.
Also EQUINOX HOUSE, Manchester, Vermont.

HOTEL BONTA-NARRAGANSETT
Broadway, 93d to 94th St.
Select fireproof residential hotel for families and transient guests; moderate rates. Handsome Suites and Single Rooms. RESTAURANT EUROPEAN PLAN.
A. K. BONTA, Proprietor.

HOTELS—OUT OF CITY.
Elmwood Hotel
43-45 South Walnut St., EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Make your Fall and Winter arrangements now; $20 per week and up for two (2) people in double room; $32 per week for two people in suite of two rooms; $12 per week and up for one; all rooms are elegantly furnished, electric lighted, with private bathroom and first-class meals; palm room, smoking room, and billiard room; house vacuum cleaned; electric lamps on dining tables give homelike effect; 35 minutes from Broadway and Cortlandt St., or Broadway and 33d St. Phone 2,085 Orange.

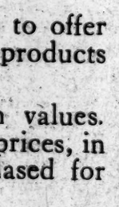
Four Days To Buy!

$50 to $60 Suitings, to measure, $25
$60 to $75 Overcoatings, $25
$80 Dress Suitings, $40

The Exclusive imported stock of McEwen well-known Fifth Ave. tailor. This is an opportunity seldom offered to you.
Sale ends Saturday 6 P. M.
New Fall Suitings on display, $20 to $50.

Broadway Store open daily & 9th St. 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Arnheim

Housekeeping Linen Month at McCutcheon's



Reg. Trade Mark

THIS is the month when many of our patrons fill their needs for the coming Fall and Winter.

In spite of the unsettled conditions abroad, we are able to offer them the fullest and most abundant supply of flaxen products that we have ever shown, in all desirable sizes and styles.

The Linens mentioned represent regular McCutcheon values. *They are not reduced.* We believe, however, that the prices, in many cases, are lower than similar goods can be purchased for elsewhere.

Napkins
Breakfast Size $2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50 doz.
Dinner Size $3.25, 3.50, 3.75, 4.25, 4.75 doz.

Table Cloths
2 x2 yards $2.75, 3.25, 3.50, 3.75, 4.50
2 x2½ yards $3.00, 3.50, 3.75, 4.25, 5.00
2¼x2¼ yards $4.50, 4.75, 6.00, 7.00, 8.25
2½x2½ yards $5.75, 6.25, 7.00, 8.00, 9.50

Towels
Hemstitched Huckaback $3.00, 3.50, 4.50, 6.00, 7.50 doz.
Hem'd Huck'ck $2.75, 3.50, 4.00, 6.00 doz.
Turkish Bath $ .25, .30, .40, .50, .75 each

Blankets
Single Bed $4.50, 5.50, 7.50, 9.00, 10.00 pair
Double Bed $5.00, 6.00, 7.50, 9.00, 10.50 pair

Spreads and Quilts
A very large collection of domestic and foreign goods ranging in price from $1.50 to $13.50 each.

Comfortables
Cotton Filled $2.00, 3.00, 4.50 each
Wool Filled $3.50, 4.50, 5.00, 6.00, 7.50 each
Down Filled $5.00, 6.50, 7.50, 10.50, 16.50 each

Fancy Table Linens
A complete assortment of Doilies, Centerpieces, Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, etc., in all sizes, styles and qualities.

James McCutcheon & Co.
(Headquarters for Linens)
5th Ave, 34th and 33d Sts.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Sat. at 2:20. JOHN DREW in a comedy that will make you forget the war.—Herald. THE PRODIGAL HUSBAND

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:16. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:10. "EXQUISITE COMEDY"—Telegram. THE BEAUTIFUL ADVENTURE with CHARLES CHERRY, ANN MURDOCK, ERNEST LAWFORD, MRS. WHIFFEN.

Knickerbocker B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:10. Matinees TODAY & Saturday at 2:10. JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in THE GIRL FROM UTAH

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43 St. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE A LAUGHING RIOT

"IT is very Parisian and very popular," says The Herald of The Beautiful Adventure. LYCEUM THEATRE—NOW.

ELTINGE 42d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:20. INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 25c-$1. Mat. Today. THE YELLOW TICKET

"THE most delightful French play we have had in seasons," says Alan Dale of The Beautiful Adventure. LYCEUM THEATRE—NOW.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, West 42d St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:20. KLAW & ERLANGER present THE DRAGON'S CLAW A NEW PLAY BY AUSTIN STRONG. (DIRECTION HENRY MILLER.)

ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) 9:30. In the Aerial Gardens (Atop New Amsterdam Theatre.)

"IT is absolutely irresistible," says The World of The Beautiful Adventure—at the LYCEUM THEATRE—NOW.

LIBERTY West 42 St. TONIGHT At 8:15 DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in HE COMES UP SMILING

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mat. TODAY & Sat. 2:30. LEW FIELDS in THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

"THE loveliest romance of youth, beauty and age seen in years," says everybody of The Beautiful Adventure. LYCEUM THEATRE—NOW.

HUDSON W. 44th St. POP. MAT. TODAY. Evs. 8:30 DUMMY A Detective Comedy. THE LAST 3 WEEKS

FULTON Matinees TODAY and Sat. 2:30. West 40th St. Evgs., 8:20 TWIN BEDS

GLOBE Theatre CABIRIA DAILY 2:15 & 8:15.

HIPPODROME Ev. 8. 6 Av., 43-44 Sts. Dly. Mts. at 2. Best Seats $1. Most Stupendous Spectacle In Amusement Annals, WARS OF THE WORLD 1,000 PEOPLE—100 ANIMALS. Color, Atmosphere and Romanticism Run Riot!

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15. PEG O' MY HEART 500 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00.

39TH ST. Theatre, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15. THE 3RD PARTY with Tyler Holmes and Walter Jones.

CORT 48 St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats Today & Sat. at 2:15. Under Cover

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings at 8. LAST 3 WEEKS. Mat. Tomorrow, Best Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50. PASSING SHOW OF 1914

WILLIAM A. BRADY'S PLAYHOUSE $1.50 MATINEE TODAY THE ELDER SON

COMEDY Thea., 41 E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:15. A New Comedy Drama. A MODERN GIRL

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15. Musical Comedy Hit. MISS DAISY

CASINO Beginning MON. EVE., Sept. 21 FRITZI SCHEFF in PRETTY MRS. SMITH SEATS NOW ON SALE.

MANHATTAN Op. Ho., 34th St. & 8th Av. Today Matinee 25c to 50c. Evs. 8, 25c to $1.00. The Story of Rosary

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Tomorrow 25 & 50c. WITHIN THE LAW

BROADWAY Rose Gardens THEATRE AND DANCE DE PIERRETTE. Broadway at 53d St. (Col. 4350.) Every Aft. and Eve., including Sundays. A BROADWAY SENSATION! THIRTY LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA With the Williamson Expedition. First and Only Submarine Motion Pictures. IN DANSE DE PIERRETTE Dancing. Singing. Delightful Music. RUSSIAN BALALAIKA and Frank McKee's Society Orchestras. Afternoon Dancing and Teas. Only Fashionable Floor. Best Dancers in America.

COLUMBIA B'way BURLESQUE 8st. & 47th Today STAR & GARTER SHOW

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl. Subway Express Sta. FEATURE FILM PLAYS and INTERNATIONAL GRAND OPERA CO. Continuous, 12 M. to 11 P. M. 3,000 Seats. 10-15-25.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE | CENTRAL PARK WEST, 62D ST. N